



SKY MAP April

10:00pm: April 5

9:00pm: April 20

9:00pm: May 5

Also can be used in the pre-dawn hours of December thru March.

Latitude 35°N

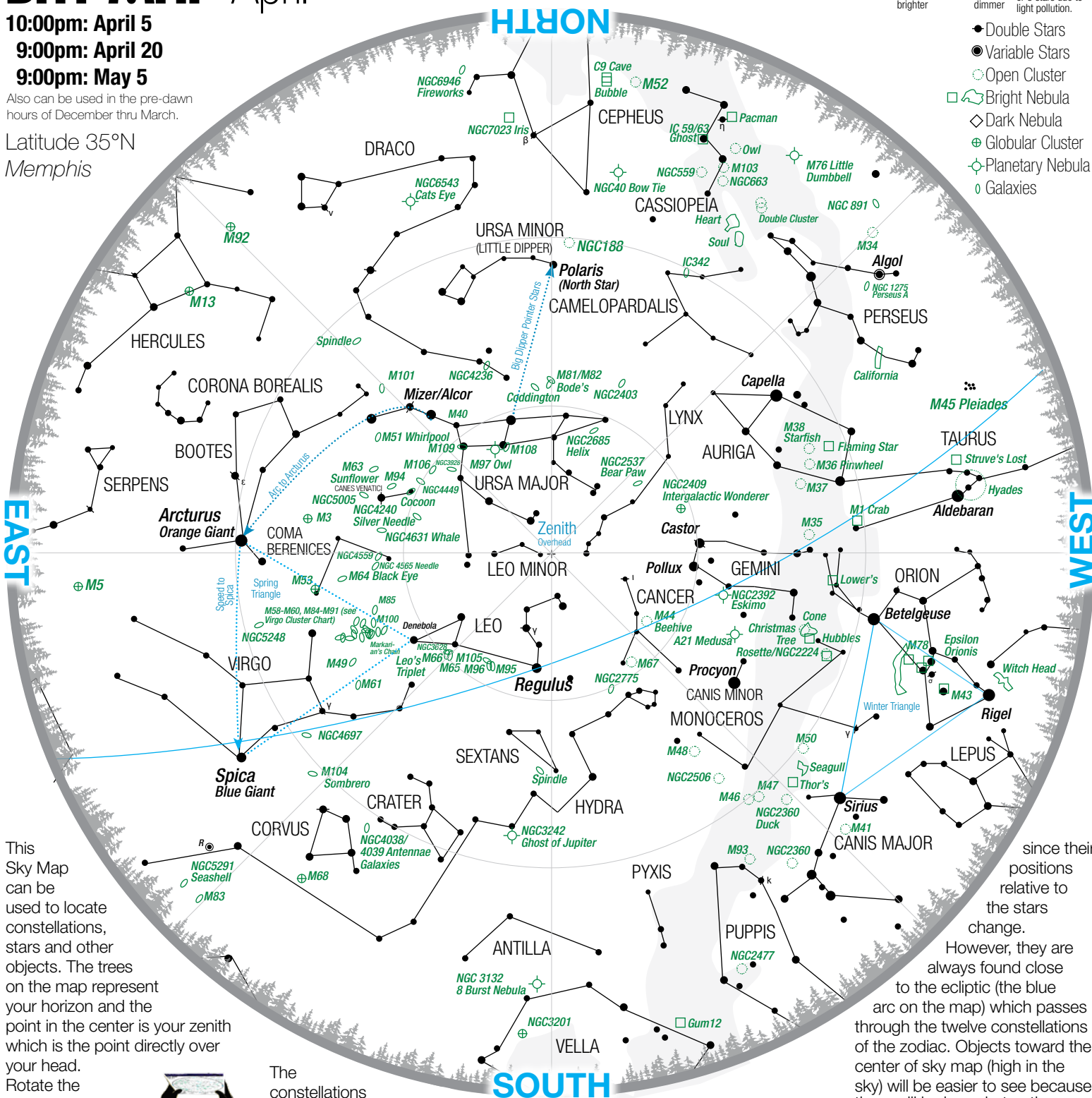
Memphis

Magnitude (Brightness)

Stars ● 1 or brighter ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 & dimmer

In cities you may not be able to see magnitude 3, 4 or 5 stars due to light pollution.

- Double Stars
- Variable Stars
- Open Cluster
- Bright Nebula
- ◇ Dark Nebula
- ⊕ Globular Cluster
- Planetary Nebula
- Galaxies



This Sky Map can be used to locate constellations, stars and other objects. The trees on the map represent your horizon and the point in the center is your zenith which is the point directly over your head. Rotate the map so that the direction you are facing is at the bottom of the page.



The constellations above the horizon at the bottom of the page will correspond to what you see above the horizon in front of you. Rotate the map as you face different directions to identify objects in that direction. Stars near the center of the map are

high overhead; those near the edge are low in the sky. Constellation names are in all capital letters. Star are in bold italic and lower case. Deep sky objects are smaller in type and green on color printing. The Moon and planets are not shown,

since their positions relative to the stars change. However, they are always found close to the ecliptic (the blue arc on the map) which passes through the twelve constellations of the zodiac. Objects toward the center of sky map (high in the sky) will be easier to see because there will be less obstructions from trees, buildings and light pollution.

Contact the Memphis Astronomical Society (M.A.S.) for more info on our sky maps and other outreach services (memphisastro.org).



Observing List April

Naked Eye Objects			Light Years*	Binoculars Objects			Light Years*	Telescope Objects (Continued)			Light Years*			
•	Capella	Auriga	Beautiful yellow star.	42	•	M3	Canes Venatici	Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye.	590	•	η Cas-siopeiae	Cassio-peia	Bright yellow and dim red star.	19
•	Arcturus	Bootes	Giant K star. "Bear watcher"	37	•	μ Cephei	Ce-pheus	Red supergiant. Her-schel's Garnet Star. Long period variable (Mag 3.4 to 5.1.).	3.1k	○	M94	Canes Venatici	Croc's Eye	16M
•	Sirius	Canis Major	The brightest star in night sky.	9	•	ν Cephei	Ce-pheus	White double stars. Excellent in binoculars.	98	○	M51	Canes Venatici	Whirlpool	16M
•	Procyon	Canis Minor	Greek translation "before the dog" because it rises before Sirius	11	•	γ Draconis	Draco	Open cluster near bottom of twin Castor.	2.9k	○	NGC 7635	Cassio-peia	Bubble, M52 nearby.	1.4k
•	δ Cephei	Ce-pheus	Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5k days. Mag 6 companion.	887	•	M35	Gemini	Excellent globular. Discovered by Halley in 1714.	2.3k	○	M67	Cancer	Golden eye cluster or King Cobra Cluster. One of the oldest clusters.	2,5k
•	Castor	Gemini	Multiple star system. 3 stars visible in telescopes.	52	•	M13	Hercu-les	Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.	27k	•	Iota (ι) Cancrī	Cancer	Blue and yellow double star.	280
•	Pollux	Gemini	Bright star (twin of Castor)	34	•	M92	Hercu-les	Visible to naked eye under dark sky and good atmospheric conditions.	2.5k	○	NGC 40	Ce-pheus	Bow Tie.	2.7k
•	α Herculis	Hercu-les	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion.	360	•	M48	Hydra	Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red.	100	•	M53	Coma Berenices	Very remote globular.	60k
•	Regulus	Leo	Blue-white star with at least 1 companion in Leo.	77	•	R Hydrae	Hydra	Visible with binoculars. Yellow & white stars. Mags 3.6 & 6.2.	30	○	M64	Coma Berenices	Black Eye	17M
•	Rigel	Orion	Blue supergiant star. Triple star system; two are visible with telescopes	770	•	γ Leporis	Lepus	Unusually globular on opposite of milky way.	42k	○	NGC 2392	Gemini	Eskimo or clown face.	4.2k
•	Betelgeuse	Orion	Very large red star. Diameter is 300 times that of Sun.	430	•	M79	Lepus	Star cluster surrounded by Rosette Nebula. Need telescope to see Rosette.	5.4k	○	NGC 3242	Hydra	Ghost of Jupiter	1.4k
•	Algol	Per-seus	Eclipsing binary star. Magnitude varies between 2 & 3 over 3 days	90	•	NGC 2232	Monoc-eros	Heart shaped open cluster.	3k	○	Leo Galaxies	Leo	Triplet M65/66/NGC3628 and M95/M96/M105	11M
•	Aldebaran	Taurus	Arabic translation: "The Follower". Has massive planets	67	•	NGC 2238/44	Monoc-eros	Double Cluster in Perseus. NGC 869 & 884. Excellent in binoculars.	7.3k	•	NGC 2419	Lynx	Intergalactic wonderer. Very remote globular.	300k
•	Pleiades	Taurus	M45: The Seven Sisters. Spectacular cluster. Many more stars visible in binoculars.	399	•	M50	Monoc-eros	Many white dwarfs. Excellent in binoculars.	7.3k	•	NGC 2264	Monoc-eros	Christmas Tree Cluster. Includes Cone Nebula.	2.5k
•	Hyades	Taurus	Large V-shaped star cluster. Binoculars reveal many more stars.	152	•	Mizar & Alcor	Ursa Major	Quadrupal star system. Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars.	82	•	β Monoc-erotis	Monoc-eros	Triple star system.	700
•	Polaris	Ursa Minor	The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals a mag 8 companion.	433	•	M38	Auriga	Stars appear arranged greek letter "π".	3.5k	•	M46	Puppis	Open cluster contains NGC 2438 planetary nebula.	4.9k
•	Spica	Virgo	Latin translation: "ear of wheat" Spica held in Virgo's left hand.	250	•	M36	Auriga	Open cluster about half the size of M38.	4.1k	•	NGC 3115	Sex-tans	Spindle	32M
Binoculars Objects				Light Years*	Telescope Objects				Light Years*					
•	M38	Auriga	Stars appear arranged greek letter "π".	3.5k	•	ε Boötis	Bootes	Red giant star with a blue companion. Separation is 2.8".	236	•	γ Virginis	Virgo	Two bright yellow stars	38
•	M36	Auriga	Open cluster about half the size of M38.	4.1k	•	□ C31, IC 405	Auriga	Flaming Star; challenging for small telescopes.	1.4k	○	M104	Virgo	Sombrero	29M
•	M37	Auriga	Bright cluster.	4.4k	•	•	•	•	•	○	Galaxy Clusters	Virgo	See Virgo Cluster chart	M
•	M41	Canis Major	Discovered by Aristotle in 325 BC. Little Bee hive cluster.	2.3k										