



SKY MAP May

10:00pm: May 5

9:00pm: May 20

8:00pm: June 5

Also can be used in the pre-dawn hours of January thru April.

Latitude 35°N

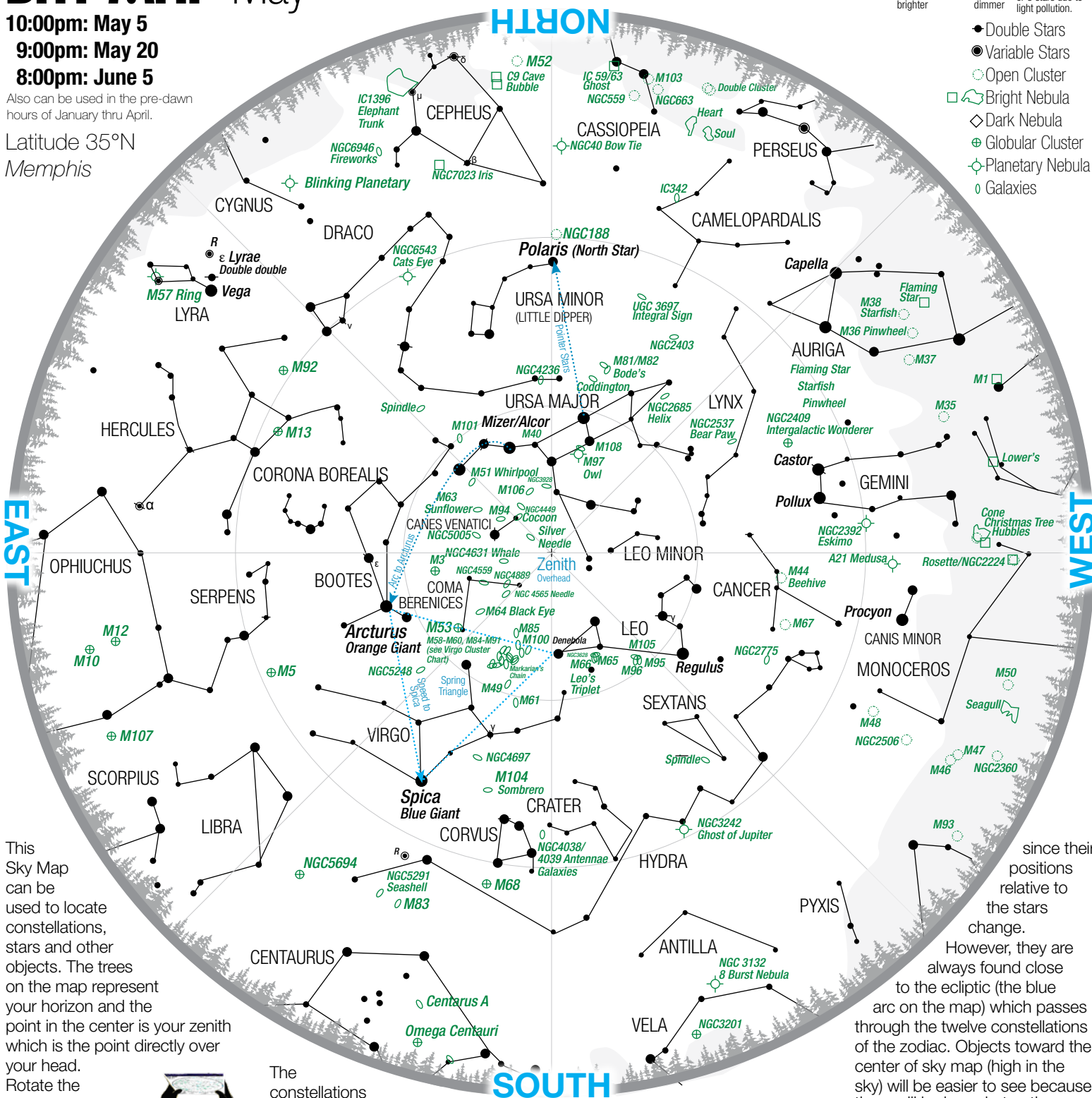
Memphis

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 May

Naked Eye Objects

			Light Years*	
•	Capella	Auriga	Beautiful yellow star.	42
•	Arcturus	Bootes	Giant K star. "Bear watcher"	37
•	δ Cephei	Cepheus	Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5k days. Mag 6 companion.	887
•	Castor	Gemini	Multiple star system. 3 stars visible in telescopes.	52
•	Pollux	Gemini	Bright star (twin of Castor)	34
•	α Herculis	Hercules	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion.	360
•	Regulus	Leo	Blue-white star with at least 1 companion in Leo.	77
•	Vega	Lyra	The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star.	25
•	Algol	Perseus	Eclipsing binary star. Magnitude varies between 2 & 3 over 3 days	90
•	Aldebaran	Taurus	Arabic translation: "The Follower". Has massive planets	67
•	Polaris	Ursa Minor	The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals a mag 8 companion.	433
•	Spica	Virgo	Latin translation: "ear of wheat" Spica held in Virgo's left hand.	250

Binoculars Objects

			Light Years*	
○	M38	Auriga	Stars appear arranged greek letter "π"	3.5k
○	M36	Auriga	Open cluster about half the size of M38.	4.1k
○	M37	Auriga	Bright cluster.	4.4k
○	M3	Canes Venatici	Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye.	590
•	μ Cephei	Cepheus	Red supergiant. Herschel's Garnet Star. Long period variable (Mag 3.4 to 5.1.).	3.1k
○	M44	Cancer	Beehive Cluster. Visible to the naked eye.	610
•	ν Draconis	Draco	White double stars. Excellent in binoculars.	98
○	M35	Gemini	Open cluster near bottom of twin Castor.	2.9k
⊕	M13	Hercules	Excellent globular. Discovered by Halley in 1714.	2.3k

Binoculars Objects

			Light Years*	
⊕	M92	Hercules	Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.	27k
○	M48	Hydra	Visible to naked eye under dark sky and good atmospheric conditions.	2.5k
•	R Hydrae	Hydra	Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red.	100
•	R Lyrae	Lyra	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 5.0 over 46.0 days.	298
•	ε Lyrae	Lyra	Famous Double Double. Binoculars show a double star. High power reveals each a double.	162
○	NGC 2232	Monoceros	Very near open cluster to Sun in comparison.	1.1k
○	NGC 2238/44	Monoceros	Star cluster surrounded by Rosette Nebula. Need telescope to see Rosette.	5.4k
○	M50	Monoceros	Heart shaped open cluster.	3k
⊕	M5	Serpens	Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars.	25k
•	Mizar & Alcor	Ursa Major	Quadruple star system. Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars.	82

Telescope Objects

			Light Years*	
□	C31, IC 405	Auriga	Flaming Star; challenging for small telescopes.	1.4k
•	ε Boötis	Bootes	Red giant star with a blue companion. Separation is 2.8"	236
•	η Cassiopeiae	Cassiopeia	Bright yellow and dim red star.	19
○	M94	Canes Venatici	Croc's Eye	16M
○	M51	Canes Venatici	Whirlpool	16M
⊕	NGC 7635	Cassiopeia	Bubble, M52 nearby.	1.4k

Telescope Objects (Continued)

			Light Years*	
○	M67	Cancer	Golden eye cluster or King Cobra Cluster. One of the oldest clusters.	2,5k
•	Iota (ι) Cancri	Cancer	Blue and yellow double star.	280
⊕	NGC 40	Cepheus	Bow Tie.	2.7k
⊕	M53	Coma Berenices	Very remote globular.	60k
○	M64	Coma Berenices	Black Eye	17M
⊕	NGC 2392	Gemini	Eskimo or clown face.	4.2k
⊕	NGC 3242	Hydra	Ghost of Jupiter	1.4k
○	Leo Galaxies	Leo	Triplet M65/66/NGC3628 and M95/M96/M105	11M
⊕	NGC 2419	Lynx	Intergalactic wanderer. Very remote globular.	300k
⊕	M57	Lyra	Ring Nebula.	4.1k
○	NGC 2264	Monoceros	Christmas Tree Cluster. Includes Cone Nebula.	2.5k
•	β Monocerotis	Monoceros	Triple star system.	700
○	NGC 3115	Sextans	Spindle	32M
○	M81/M82	Ursa Major	M81: Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. M82 galaxy nearby but fainter.	12M
○	M101	Ursa Major	Large faint face-on spiral galaxy	12M
⊕	M97	Ursa Major	Owl	2.8k
○	M87	Virgo	Giant Spherical Galaxy	54M
•	γ Virginis	Virgo	Two bright yellow stars	38
○	M104	Virgo	Sombrero	29M
○	Galaxy Clusters	Virgo	See Virgo Cluster chart	M