



SKY MAP April

10:00pm: April 5
9:00pm: April 20
8:00pm: May 5

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

Latitude 35°N
Memphis

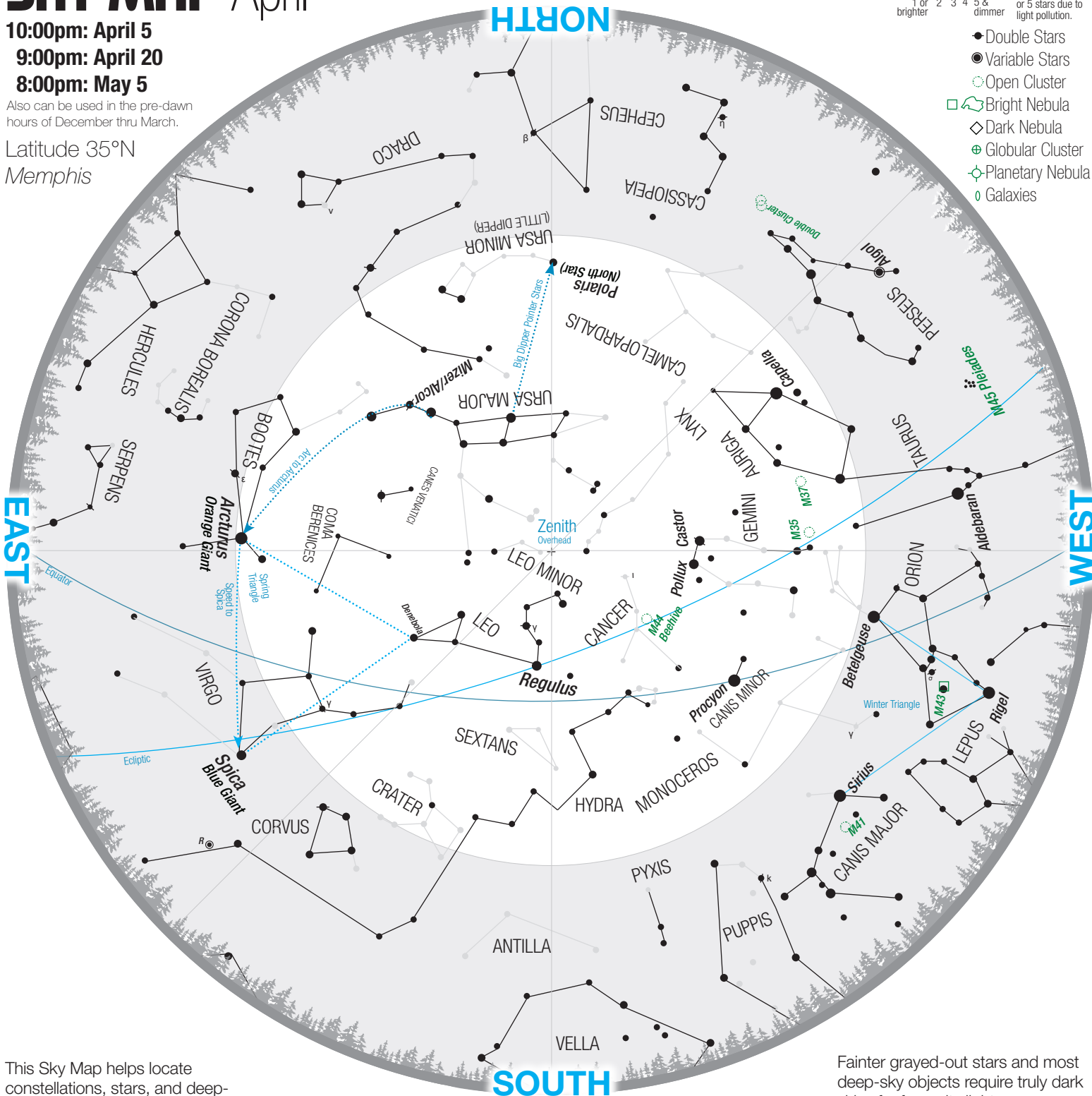
Grey items will not be seen in light polluted cities

Magnitude (Brightness)

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

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 helps locate constellations, stars, and deep-sky objects while showing light pollution's impact. Trees mark the horizon; center is zenith (overhead). Three circles show horizon, 30° altitude, and 60° altitude—in cities, stars below 30° are usually hidden by haze and skyglow.

Rotate so the direction you face is at the bottom (e.g., North upright when facing north). Brighter stars are black; 5th-mag and fainter stars grayed out (invisible in city light). Overhead stars near center, low stars near edge.

Constellation names ALL CAPS. Star names bold italic lowercase. Deep-sky objects smaller/green (color prints). Moon/planets not shown—they move but stay near the ecliptic (blue arc) through the zodiac.

Fainter grayed-out stars and most deep-sky objects require truly dark skies far from city lights. High-overhead objects are easiest to see, with less interference 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*		
•	Capella	Auriga	Beautiful yellow star.	42	○	M38	Auriga	Stars appear arranged greek letter "π".	3.5k
•	Arcturus	Bootes	Giant K star. "Bear watcher"	37	○	M36	Auriga	Open cluster about half the size of M38.	4.1k
•	Sirius	Canis Major	The brightest star in night sky.	9	○	M37	Auriga	Bright cluster.	4.4k
•	Procyon	Canis Minor	Greek translation "before the dog" because it rises before Sirius	11	○	M41	Canis Major	Discovered by Aristotle in 325 BC. Little Bee hive cluster.	2.3k
◐	δ Cephei	Cepheus	Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5k days. Mag 6 companion.	887	○	M3	Canes Venatici	Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye.	590
•	Castor	Gemini	Multiple star system. 3 stars visible in telescopes.	52	●	μ Cephei	Cepheus	Red supergiant. Herschel's Garnet Star. Long period variable (Mag 3.4 to 5.1.).	3.1k
•	Pollux	Gemini	Bright star (twin of Castor)	34	○	M44	Cancer	Beehive Cluster. Visible to the naked eye.	610
●	α Herculis	Hercules	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion.	360	○	M39	Cygnus	9° from Deneb.	1k
•	Regulus	Leo	Blue-white star with at least 1 companion in Leo.	77	•	v Draconis	Draco	White double stars. Excellent in binoculars.	98
•	Rigel	Orion	Blue supergiant star. Triple star system; two are visible with telescopes	770	○	M35	Gemini	Open cluster near bottom of twin Castor.	2.9k
•	Betelgeuse	Orion	Very large red star. Diameter is 300 times that of Sun.	430	⊕	M13	Hercules	Excellent globular. Discovered by Halley in 1714.	2.3k
●	Algol	Perseus	Eclipsing binary star. Magnitude varies between 2 & 3 over 3 days	90	⊕	M92	Hercules	Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.	27k
•	Aldebaran	Taurus	Arabic translation: "The Follower". Has massive planets	67	○	M48	Hydra	Visible to naked eye under dark sky and good atmospheric conditions.	2.5k
○	Pleiades	Taurus	M45: The Seven Sisters. Spectacular cluster. Many more stars visible in binoculars.	399	●	R Hydrae	Hydra	Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red.	100
○	Hyades	Taurus	Large V-shaped star cluster. Binoculars reveal many more stars.	152	•	γ Leporis	Lepus	Visible with binoculars. Yellow & white stars. Mags 3.6 & 6.2.	30
•	Polaris	Ursa Minor	The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals a mag 8 companion.	433	⊕	M79	Lepus	Unusually globular on opposite of milky way.	42k
•	Spica	Virgo	Latin translation: "ear of wheat" Spica held in Virgo's left hand.	250	○	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
					○	Double Cluster	Perseus	Double Cluster in Perseus. NGC 869 & 884. Excellent in binoculars.	7.3k
					○	M34	Perseus	Many white dwarfs. Excellent in binoculars.	7.3k
					⊕	M5	Serpens	Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars.	25k
					•	Mizar & Alcor	Ursa Major	Quadrupal star system. Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars.	82