

The chart is orientated for  
 Oct. 15 at midnight NZDT  
 Nov. 1 at 11 p.m. "  
 Nov. 15 at 10 p.m. "

### Evening sky in November 2019

To use the chart, hold it up to the sky. Turn the chart so the direction you are looking is at the bottom of the chart. If you are looking to the south then have 'South horizon' at the lower edge. As the earth turns the sky appears to rotate clockwise around the south celestial pole (SCP on the chart). Stars rise in the east and set in the west, just like the sun. The sky makes a small extra clockwise rotation each night as we orbit the sun.

Silver Venus and golden Jupiter light up the western sky at dusk. Saturn is above them. Mercury is beside Venus on the 1st but soon sinks lower in the twilight. Jupiter and Saturn move slowly down the sky. Around the 23rd Jupiter and Venus make an eye-catching pair. Canopus is midway up the southeast sky. Sirius, the brightest true star, appears in the east. Left of Sirius is Orion containing 'The Pot'. Further left are Taurus and the Pleiades/Matariki star cluster. The Pointers and Crux, the Southern Cross, are low in the south. The Milky Way is wrapped around the horizon. The north sky is empty but for the Great Square of Pegasus with the Andromeda galaxy below and right of it.

## The Evening Sky in November 2019

Bright planets light up the western evening sky while bright stars appear in the east. Soon after sunset brilliant **Venus** appears in the west. It is followed by **Jupiter**, seen above Venus. As the sky darkens Saturn appears well above Jupiter, in line with Jupiter and Venus. On November 1st **Mercury** will be left of Venus but much fainter. It quickly falls lower in the twilight, disappearing in the first week of the month (so isn't on the chart.) Venus sets about two hours after the Sun through the month. Jupiter and Saturn slip down the sky toward Venus. Around the 23rd golden Jupiter and silver Venus will make an eye-catching pair. They will be less than two degrees apart, in the same binocular view.

On the 2nd the Moon will cross in front of Saturn in the twilight. From Dunedin the planet will disappear behind dark side of the Moon at 8:47 pm and reappear on the bright side at 9:51; from Christchurch 8:55, 9:55; Wellington 9:03, 9:58; New Plymouth 09:09, 9:58; Gisborne 09:12; 10:03; Hamilton 9:14, 9:59; Auckland 9:18, 9:58; Whangarei 9:23, 9:56; North Cape 9:33, 9:41. On the evening of the 28th the thin crescent Moon will be just below Jupiter. It crosses over the planet after the two have set from NZ.

**Canopus**, the second brightest 'true' star is well up the southeast sky at dusk. **Sirius**, the brightest star, rises a little south of east. It appears in the later evening at the beginning of the month. By month's end it is in the sky at dusk, twinkling like a diamond as the air disperses its white light. Right of Sirius is the triangle of bright stars that make the big dog's hind quarters.

Left of Sirius is the constellation of **Orion**, with 'The Pot' at its centre. **Rigel**, a bluish supergiant star, is directly above the line of three stars; **Betelgeuse**, a red-giant star, is straight below. Left again is orange **Aldebaran**. It is at one tip of a triangular group called the Hyades cluster. The Hyades and Aldebaran make the upside down face of **Taurus** the bull. Still further left is the **Pleiades** or **Matariki** star cluster, also called The Seven Sisters, Subaru and many other names. Six stars are visible to the eye; many more are seen in binoculars. The cluster is 440 light years\* away and around 70 million years old.

Sirius is the brightest star both because it is relatively close, nine light years away. Seen up close it would be 23 times brighter than the sun. By contrast, Canopus is 300 light years away and 13 000 times brighter than the sun.

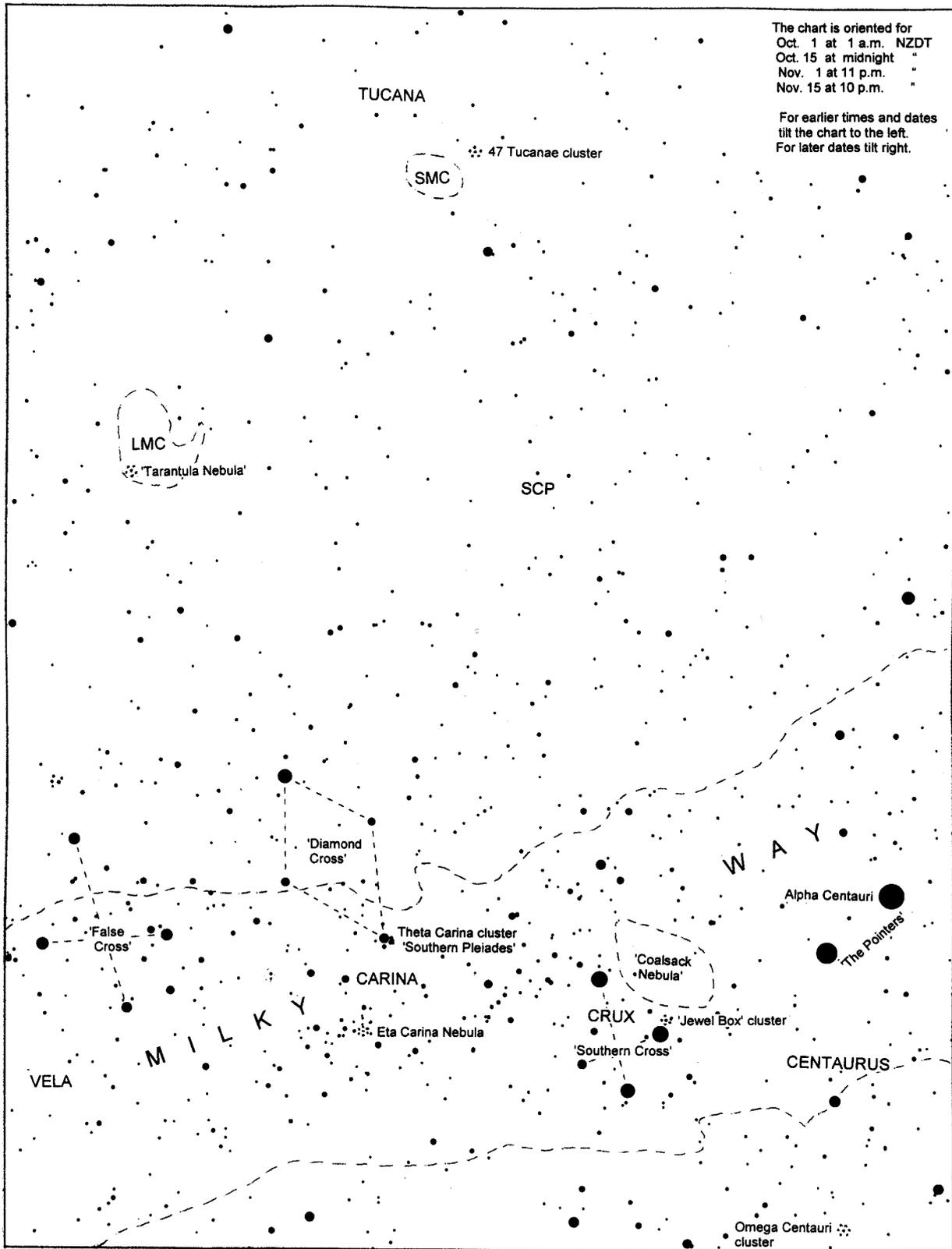
The **Milky Way** is low in the sky, visible around the horizon from the northwest, through west and south and around into the eastern sky. It is our edgewise view of the galaxy, the pancake of billions of stars of which the Sun is just one. The broadest, brightest part is in **Sagittarius** in the west between Jupiter and Saturn. That's where the thick hub of the galaxy lies, 30 000 light years away, mostly hidden by clouds of smoke-like dust. The thin nearby edge of the Milky Way is below **Orion** on the opposite side of the sky.

Low in the south are the Pointers, Beta and **Alpha Centauri**, and **Crux** the Southern Cross, upside down. In some Maori star lore the bright southern Milky Way makes the canoe of Maui with Crux being the canoe's anchor hanging off the side. In this picture the hook of the Scorpion's tail, left of Jupiter, is the canoe's prow and the Clouds of Magellan are its sails. Alpha Centauri is the closest naked-eye star; 4.3 light years away. It is actually two Sun-like stars orbiting each other in 80 years.

The Clouds of Magellan, (**LMC** and **SMC**), high in the southern sky, are two small galaxies about 160 000 and 200 000 light years away, respectively. They are easily seen by eye on a dark moonless night. The larger Cloud is about 1/20th the mass of the Milky Way galaxy, the smaller Cloud 1/30th. That's still billions of stars in each. The globular star cluster 47 Tucanae looks like a slightly fuzzy star near the top-right edge of the SMC. It is 'only' 16 000 light years away and merely on the line of sight to the SMC. Globular clusters are spherical clouds of stars many billions of years old.

Very low in the north is the **Andromeda Galaxy**. It appears as a spindle of light, faintly visible to the eye in a dark sky and easily seen in binoculars. It is similar in size and shape to our galaxy but is a little bigger and nearly three million light years away.

\*A **light year (l.y.)** is the distance that light travels in one year: nearly 10 million million km. Sunlight takes eight minutes to get here; moonlight about one second. Sunlight reaches Neptune, the outermost major planet, in four hours. It takes sunlight four years to reach the nearest star, Alpha Centauri.



### Southern Evening Sky in November

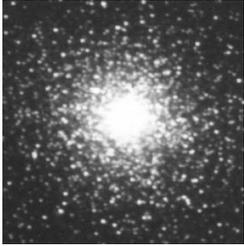
The chart shows the sky south of overhead. Interesting star clusters and nebulae are indicated with asterisks. They are described on the other side of this page.

Chart produced by Guide 8 software; [www.projectpluto.com](http://www.projectpluto.com). Labels and text added by Alan Gilmore, Mt John Observatory of the University of Canterbury, P.O. Box 56, Lake Tekapo 7945, New Zealand. [www.canterbury.ac.nz](http://www.canterbury.ac.nz)

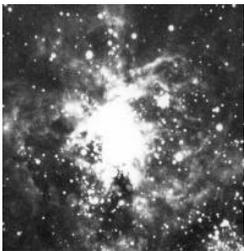


## Interesting Objects in the Southern Sky

**Large & Small Clouds of Magellan (LMC & SMC)** appear as two luminous patches, easily seen by eye in a dark sky. They are two galaxies like the Milky Way but much smaller. Each is made of billions of stars. The Large Cloud contains many clusters of young luminous stars seen as patches of light in binoculars and telescopes. The Large Cloud is about 160 000 light years away, the Small Cloud 200 000 l.y; away very close by for galaxies. (1 light year is about 10 000 billion km, or  $10^{13}$  km.)



**47 Tucanae**, looks like a faint fuzzy star on the edge of the SMC. It is a globular cluster, a ball of millions of stars. A telescope is needed to see a peppering of stars around the edge of the cluster. Though it appears on the edge of the SMC it is one-tenth the distance, 15 000 light years away, and it has no connection to the Small Cloud. Globular clusters are mostly very old, 10 billion years or more; at least twice the age of the sun. **Omega Centauri**, very low in the south, is a similar cluster.



**Tarantula nebula** is a glowing gas cloud in the LMC. The gas glows in the ultra-violet light from a cluster of very hot stars at centre of the nebula. The cloud is about 800 light years across. It is easily seen in binoculars and can be seen by eye on moonless nights.

This nebula is one of the brightest known. If it was as close as the Orion nebula (in The Pot's handle) then it would be as bright as the full moon.

**Canopus** is the second brightest star. It is 14 000 times brighter than the sun and 300 light years away. Sirius, low in the east on spring evenings, is the brightest star in the sky.

**Alpha Centauri**, the brighter Pointer, is the closest naked-eye star, 4.3 light-years away. Alpha Centauri is a binary star: two stars about the same size as the sun orbiting around each other in 80 years. A telescope that magnifies 50x splits the pair. (A very faint and slightly closer star, Proxima Centauri, orbits a quarter of a light-year, or 15 000 Sun-earth distances, from the Alpha pair.)

**Coalsack nebula** is a cloud of dust and gas about 600 light years away, dimming the more distant stars in the Milky Way. Many similar 'dark nebulae' can be seen, appearing as slots and holes in the Milky Way. These clouds of dust and gas eventually coalesce into clusters of stars.

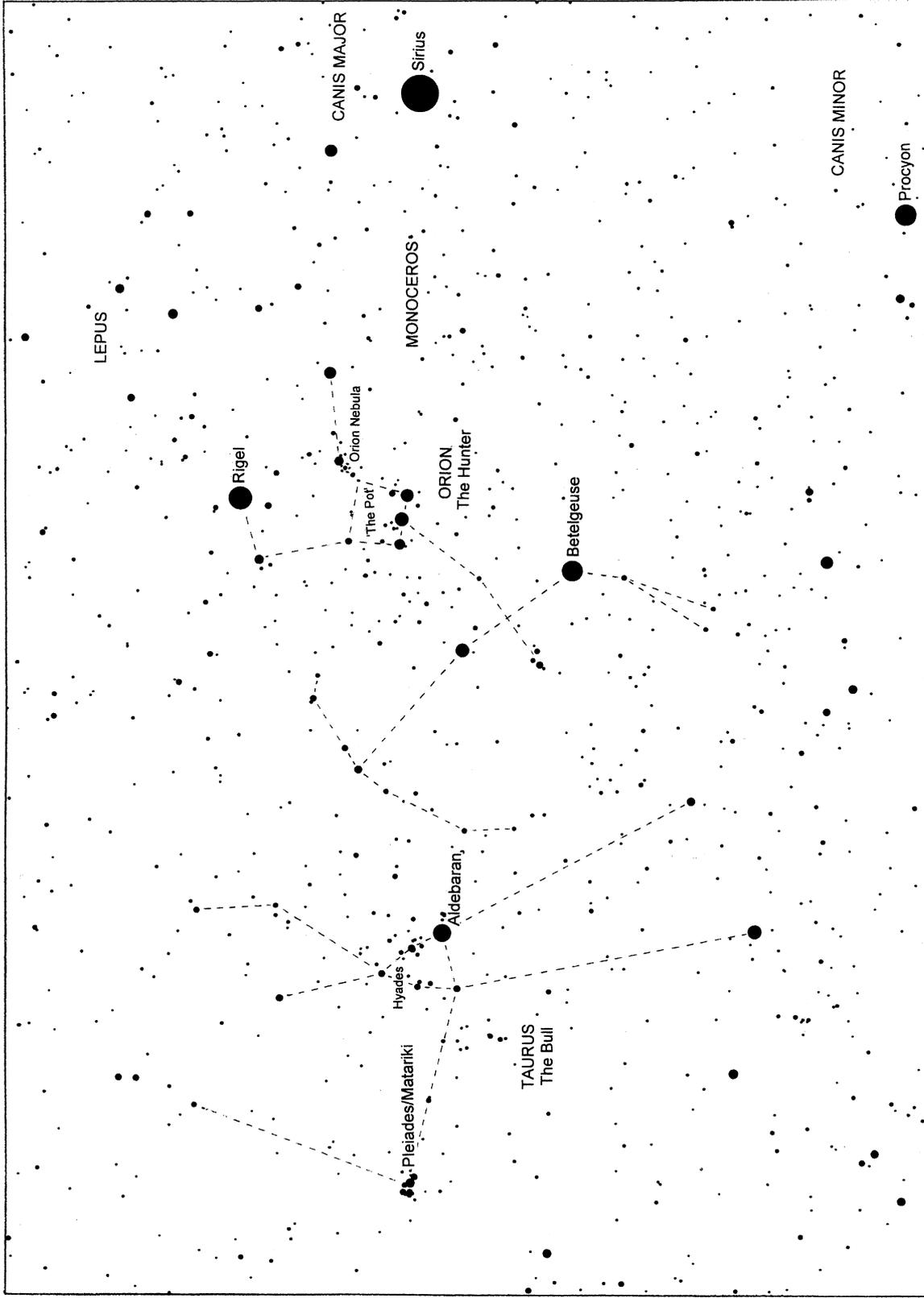
**The Jewel Box** is a compact cluster of young luminous stars about 7000 light years away. The cluster formed around 25 million years ago. To the eye it looks like a faint star.



**Eta Carinae nebula** is a glowing gas cloud about 8000 light years away. The golden star in the cloud, visible in binoculars, is Eta Carinae. (Eta is the Greek 'e'.) It is estimated to be to be 60 times heavier than the sun and a million times brighter but is dimmed by dust clouds around it. It is expected to explode as a supernova any time in the next few thousand years.

Many star clusters are found in this part of the sky.

The Southern Pleiades is a newish name for a cluster of stars at one point of the 'Diamond Cross'. It is formally the **Theta Carinae cluster**, after its brightest star but is also known as the 'Five of Diamonds' cluster, the reason obvious when it is seen in a telescope. It is much fainter and smaller than the real Pleiades in Taurus but a nice sight in binoculars. The cluster is about 500 light years away and is around 10 million years old.



### Eastern Evening Sky in Spring

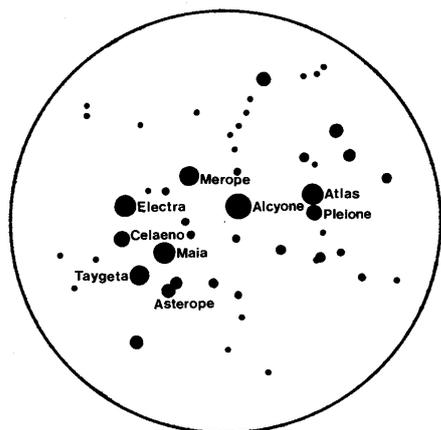
This chart shows the area of sky in the east on spring evenings. During the night these constellations move into the north, tilting leftward as they go. Interesting objects are described on the other side of the page.

Chart produced by Guide 8 software; [www.projectpluto.com](http://www.projectpluto.com). Labels and text added by Alan Gilmore, Mt John Observatory of the University of Canterbury, P.O. Box 56, Lake Tekapo 7945, New Zealand. [www.canterbury.ac.nz](http://www.canterbury.ac.nz)

## Interesting Objects in Orion and Taurus

**Taurus** the Bull and **Orion** the Hunter are constellations recognised by most northern hemisphere cultures. To see the northern hemisphere pictures turn the chart upside down. The face of Taurus is outlined by the V-shaped **Hyades** cluster. The brightest star in this group is orange **Aldebaran**. Taurus's long horns extend down our sky. In the northern hemisphere picture the **Pleiades** cluster rides on the Bull's back.

**Orion**, in the northern hemisphere view, has a shield raised toward Taurus and a club ready for action. The line of three stars makes **Orion's Belt**. The line of faint stars above and left of the belt form **Orion's Sword** in the northern view, dangling from his belt. To most southern hemisphere sky watchers the belt and sword form **The Pot**, **The Iron Pot**, or **The Saucepan**.



The **Pleiades / Seven Sisters / Matariki / Subaru**, and many other names, is a cluster of stars well known in both hemispheres. Though often called the Seven Sisters, most modern eyes see only six stars. Dozens are visible in binoculars. The cluster is about 440 light years away. Its brightest stars are around 200 times brighter than the sun.

One **light year (l.y.)** is the distance light travels in one year: about 10 million million km or 6 million million miles. Light from the sun reaches us in 8 minutes; from the moon in 1 second. Sunlight takes 4 hours to reach Neptune, the outermost significant planet, and 4 years to reach Alpha Centauri, the nearest star.

The **Hyades** cluster is 160 light years away. Its brightest stars (not Aldebaran!) are about 70 times brighter than the sun. The cluster is 630 million years old. **Aldebaran** is not a member of the cluster but simply on the line of sight. It is 65 l.y. away and 150 times brighter than the sun. Aldebaran is a giant star about 25 times bigger than the sun though only five times heavier. Its orange colour is due to its temperature, around 3500° C. The sun is 5500° C.



The **Orion Nebula** is visible in binoculars as a misty glow around the middle stars of Orion's Sword or the handle of The Pot. It is a vast cloud of dust and gas about 1300 l.y. away and more than 20 l.y. across. Ultra-violet light from a massive, extremely hot star in the cloud causes it to glow. Some stars in this region are only two million years old. The sun, by contrast, is 4.6 billion years old. Stars continue to form in a giant cloud behind the glowing nebula. There are many bright and dark nebulae in this region. The Horsehead nebula, a favourite of astronomy books, is beside the right-hand star of Orion's Belt, but too faint to be seen in small telescopes.

**Rigel** is a blue 'supergiant' star around 40 000 times brighter than the sun and 800 l.y. away. Its surface temperature is around 20 000°C, giving it a bluish colour.

**Betelgeuse** is a red giant star 250 times bigger than the sun -- wider than earth's orbit! -- but only around 20 times heavier, so it is mostly very thin gas. It is around 10 000 times brighter than the sun, about 400 l.y. away, and has a surface temperature around 3000°C.

**Sirius** is the brightest star, though the planets Venus and Jupiter, and sometimes Mars, are brighter. Sirius appears bright because it is both brighter than the sun and relatively a close 8.6 l.y. away. Sirius was often called 'the dog star' being the brightest star in Canis Major, one of the two dogs that follow Orion across the sky.