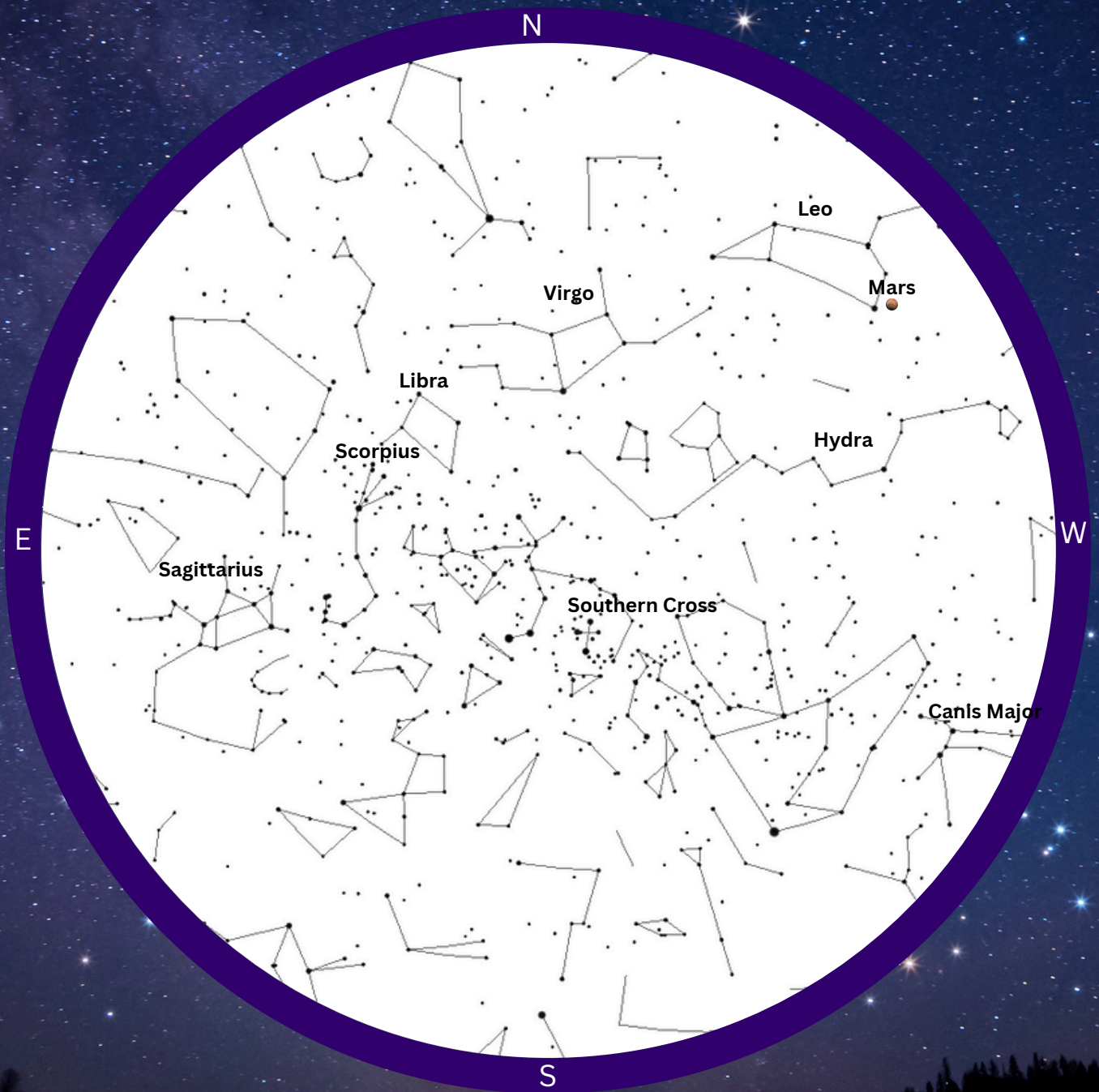






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OBSERVATORY

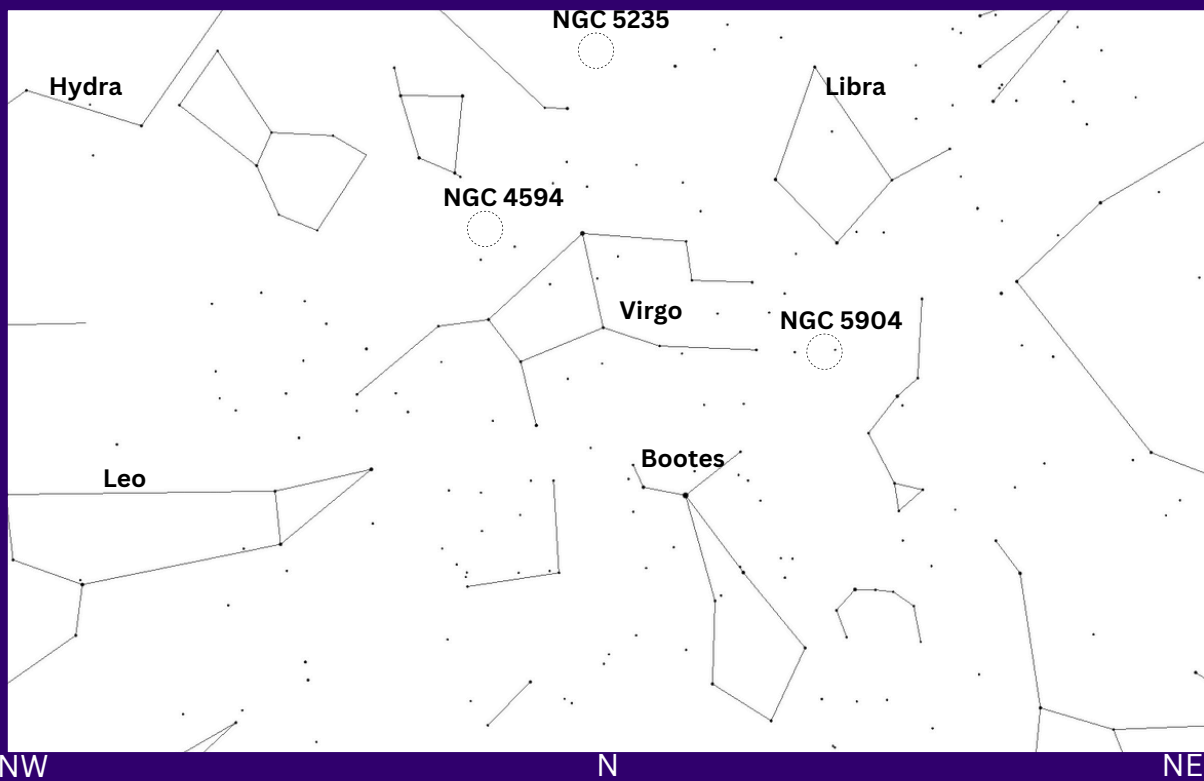
June Night Sky



-  First Quarter Moon 03/06
-  Full Moon 11/06
-  Last Quarter Moon 19/06
-  New Moon 25/06

To use this chart, hold it up to the sky
and turn the paper so the direction
you are looking is at the bottom

Omaka OBSERVATORY Northern Sky



Constellations

Virgo - This is the second largest constellation in the sky. The brightest star in this constellation is Spica

Libra - Between Virgo and Scorpius is the constellation Libra. Follow the line of the scorpion's body all the way through past Antares and Dschubba to find Zubenelgenubi, a star with a great name, and the brightest star in Libra

Bootes - While not a commonly known constellation, many people notice the brightest star, Arcturus. When Arcturus is low on the horizon it appears to flash in different colours.

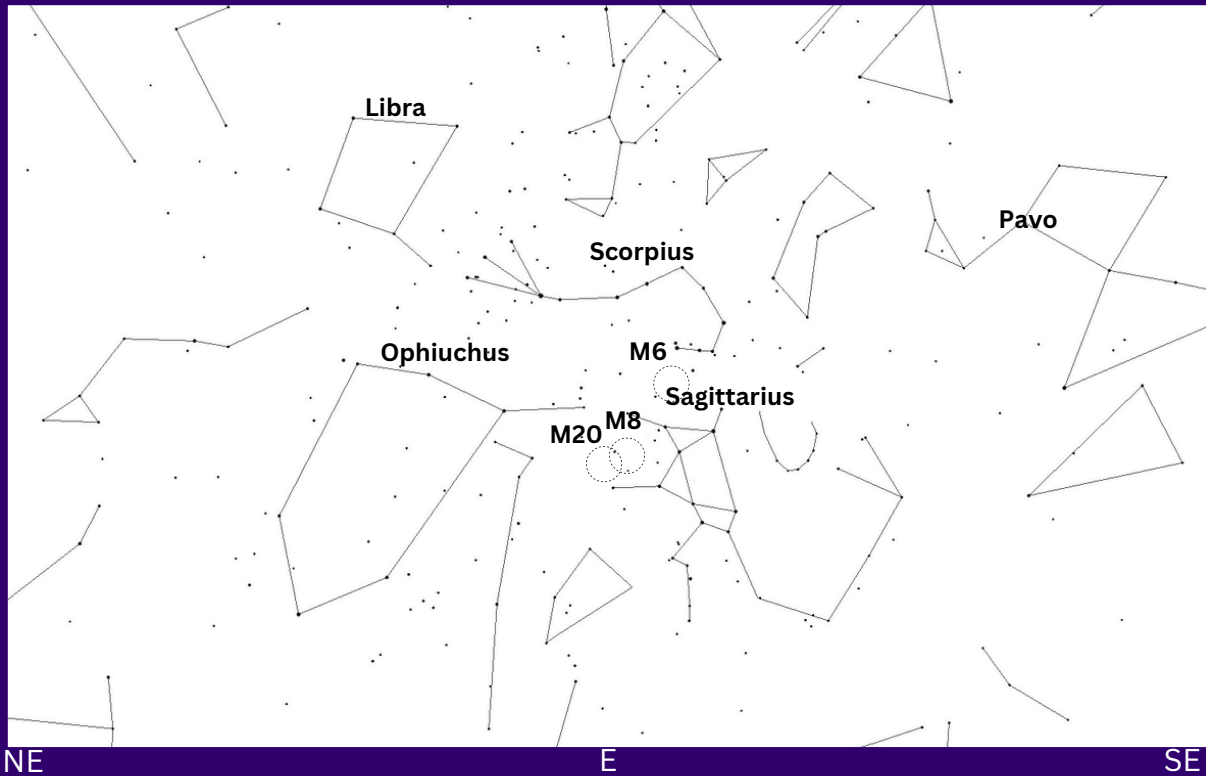
Through the Telescope

NGC 4594 - Sombrero Galaxy - This galaxy is viewed almost edge on and resembles a sombrero due to a large central bulge. It is 31.1 million ly away

NGC 5904- Rose Cluster - A globular cluster of stars 24,500 ly away and 10.62 billion years old

NGC 5236 - Southern Pinwheel Galaxy is one of the closest and brightest barred spiral galaxies in the night sky. It is 15 million ly away

Omaka OBSERVATORY Eastern Sky



Constellations

Libra - Between Virgo and Scorpius is the constellation Libra. Follow the line of the scorpion's body all the way through past Antares and Dschubba to find Zubenelgenubi, a star with a great name, and the brightest star in Libra

Scorpius - An easily identified winter constellation and always on the opposite side of the sky to Orion, Scorpius can currently be seen rising in the east. Look for the "fish hook" shape leading towards the heart of the scorpion, Antares.

Sagittarius - Identified by the "tea pot" asterism, with the "spout" pointed towards Scorpius.

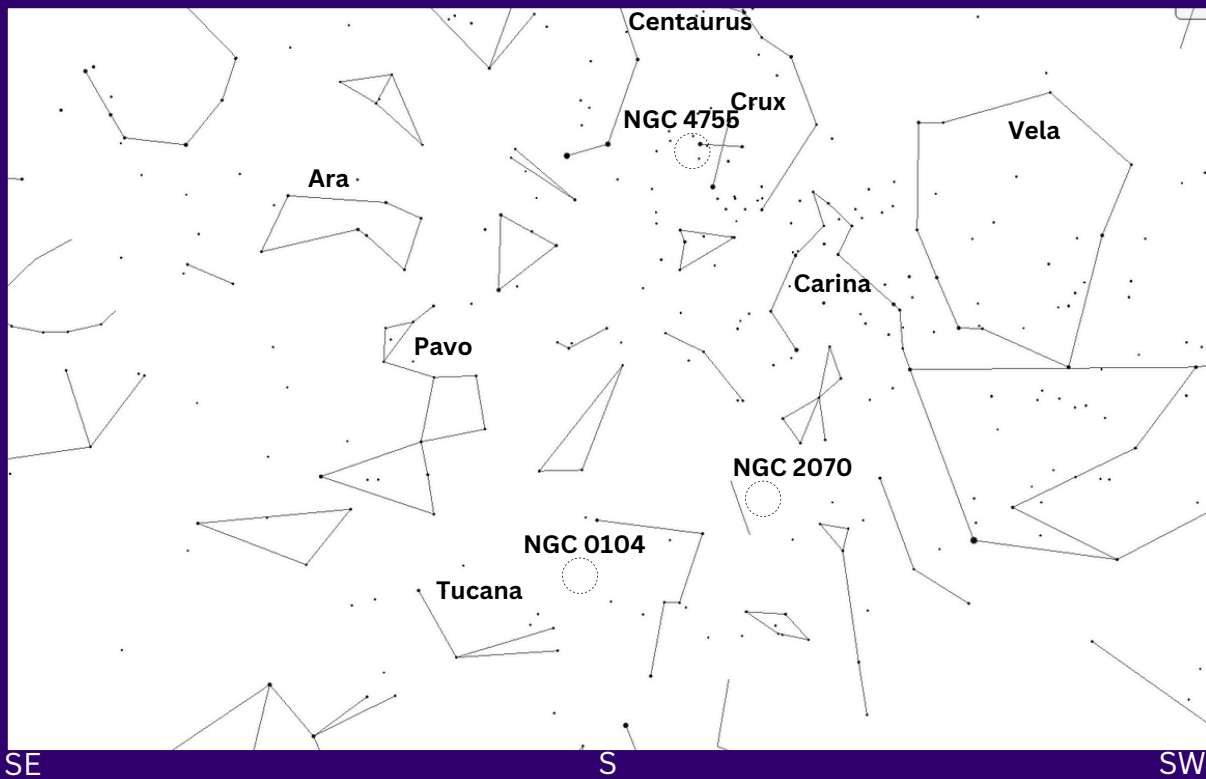
Through the Telescope - There are so many amazing things to see in this part of the sky at the moment, you really can just explore. Some of our favourites are

M6 - The Butterfly Cluster is an open cluster of stars resembling a butterfly

M8 - The Lagoon Nebula is an emission nebula approximately 4,000-6,000 ly away

M20 - The Trifid Nebula is a star-forming region about 9,000 ly away. In long exposure photographs it appears to have a red region which is an emission nebula, a blue region which is a reflection nebula and gaps from a dark nebula

Omaka OBSERVATORY Southern Sky



Constellations

Crux - Follow the Pointers to find the Southern Cross. You will also be able to see the Coalsack Nebula. While this looks like a gap in the stars, it is a cloud of dust and gas about 600 ly away.

Carina - This constellation can be identified by the bright star, Canopus, which is the second brightest star in the sky.

Centaurus - Follow the Milky Way from the horizon to two bright stars will lead you to two bright stars (the pointers) which are part of Centaurus. The brightest star, Alpha Centauri, is the closest visible star to our solar system.

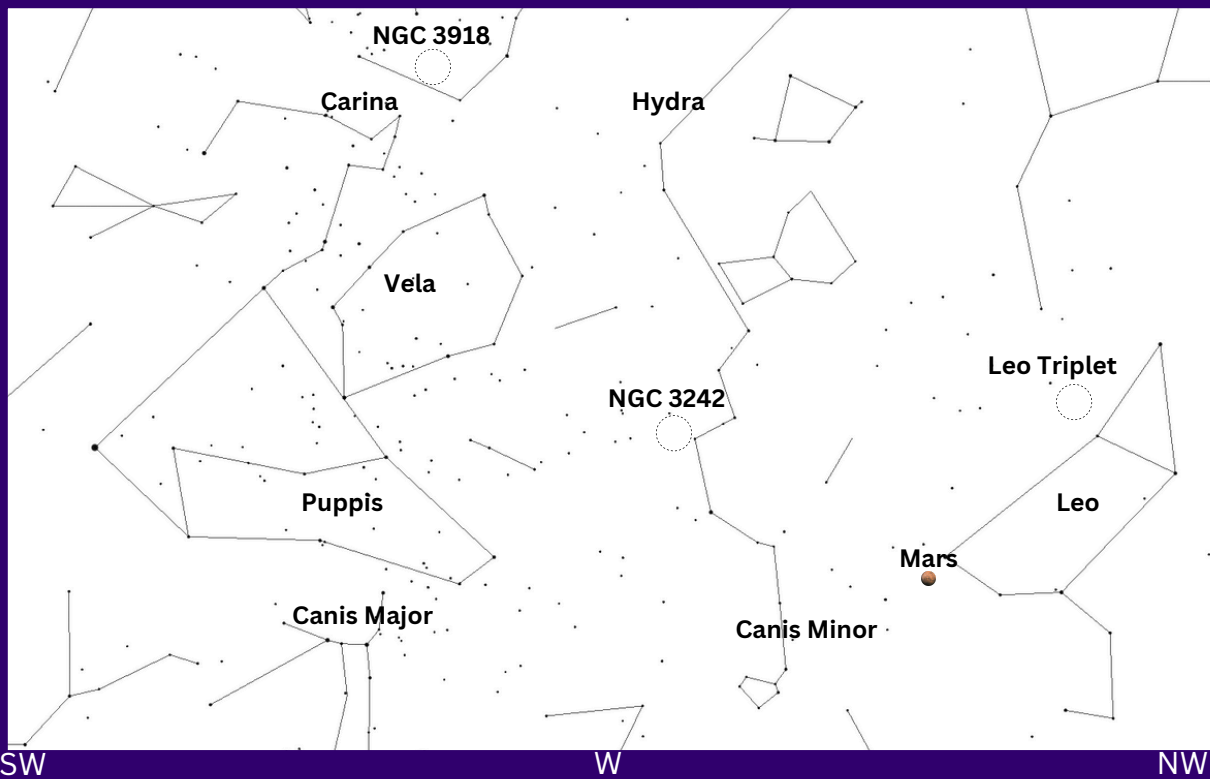
Through the Telescope

NGC 4755 - The Jewel Box is one of the youngest known open clusters at about 14 million years old

NGC 2070 - The Tarantula Nebula is a beautiful nebula in another galaxy. Found in the Large Magellanic Cloud, this star-forming region is estimated to be more than 100x larger than the Orion Nebula

NGC 0104 - 47 Tucanae is a globular cluster of about 10,000 stars. While it might appear to be in the Small Magellanic Cloud, it is only 15,000 ly away.

Omaka OBSERVATORY Western Sky



Constellations

Hydra - The largest constellation is depicted as a water serpent.

Leo - Look for the upside down question mark in the north. The “dot” in the question mark is the brightest star in this constellation, Regulus. Below Regulus, the brightest star in the “sickle” shape is Algeiba which means “the lion’s mane”. This is a binary star system.

Carina - This constellation can be identified by the bright star, Canopus, which is the second brightest star in the sky. It represents the keel of a ship with Puppis as the stern and Vela as the sail.

Through the Telescope

NGC 3918 - Blue Planetary Nebula appears as the name suggests, blue! It is the final stage in the star’s cycle

NGC 3242 - The Ghost of Jupiter Nebula is the remains of a dying star known as a planetary nebula and is about 4,800 ly away

Leo Triplet - Consists of three gravitationally bound spiral galaxies including M65, M66, and NGC 3628. They are about 35 million ly away.