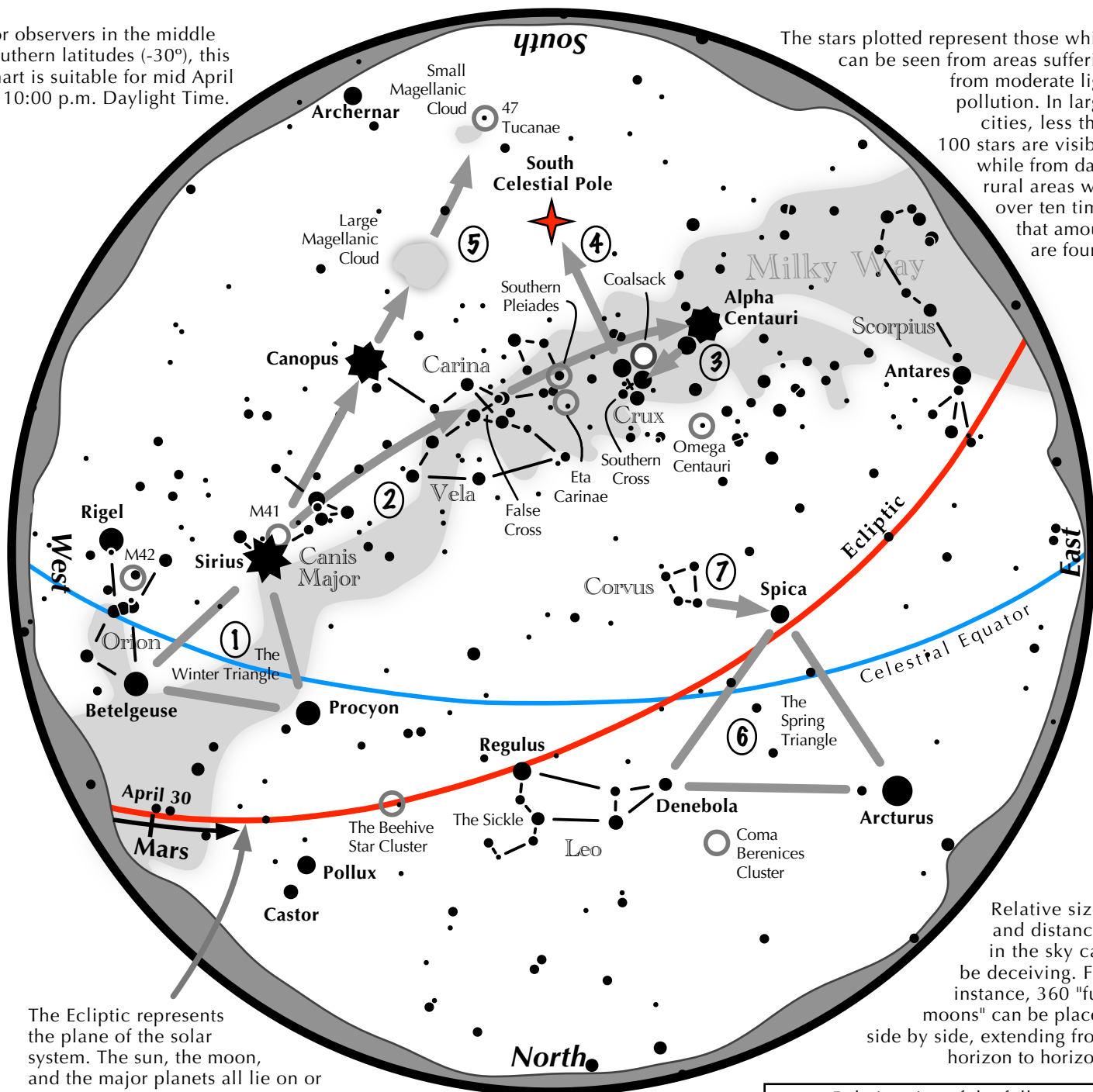


Navigating the April Night Sky, Southern Hemisphere

For observers in the middle southern latitudes (-30°), this chart is suitable for mid April at 10:00 p.m. Daylight Time.

The stars plotted represent those which can be seen from areas suffering from moderate light pollution. In larger cities, less than 100 stars are visible, while from dark, rural areas well over ten times that amount are found.



The Ecliptic represents the plane of the solar system. The sun, the moon, and the major planets all lie on or near this imaginary line in the sky.

Relative sizes and distances in the sky can be deceiving. For instance, 360 "full moons" can be placed side by side, extending from horizon to horizon.

→ • Relative size of the full moon.

Navigating the April night sky: Simply start with what you know or with what you can easily find.

- 1 High in the west, shine the three bright stars of the Winter Triangle: Sirius, Procyon, and Betelgeuse.
- 2 Follow the Milky Way from Sirius past many bright star clusters, the False Cross, the Southern Cross and the Coalsack to Alpha Centauri.
- 3 Alpha and Beta Centauri point directly to the Southern Cross.
- 4 The long, vertical crossbar of the Southern Cross points toward the south celestial pole.
- 5 A line drawn from Sirius through Canopus intersects the Large Magellanic Cloud then the Small Magellanic Cloud, two satellite galaxies of the Milky Way.
- 6 In the northeast twinkles Arcturus, one of the members of the Spring Triangle.
- 7 The two northernmost stars of Corvus point east towards Spica of the Spring Triangle.

Duplication allowed and encouraged for all free distribution.

