## Summer view rotates polar constellations

Circumpolar Region of Summer Earth rotates on its axis, the North Star is al-
straight up from Earth's North Pole, hence the ways straight up from Earth's North Pole, hence the
star's formal name, Polaris. And as Earth rotates, Polaris always appears in the same location while all the ter stars rotate around it in a counterclockwise diexactly straight up, being less than 1 degree off. And the stars make one complete rotation every 23 hours and 56 minutes - a star (sidereal) day rather than Two characteristics of Polaris' location led to designation, many years ago, as "the most practically useful star in the heavens." First, owing to its being straight up from Earth's North Pole, it is, as every Boy and Girl Scout knows, always seen in the
north from any place in the Northern Hemisphere. It is of no help in the Southern Hemisphere as it is is no naked-eye star straight up from Earth's South Pole, there is no convenient South Star
The second characteristic is less well-known but equally important. From any location in the northequals the latitude of that location. For example, from my home in Waco at latitude 31 degrees north,
Polaris is always seen 31 degrees above our horizon. By measuring Polaris' altitude in degrees, explorers could determine their latitude.
The part of the night sky that rotates around Polaris and never goes below the horizon is called the
Circumpolar Region. This region contains six conCircumpolar Region. This region contains six con-
stellations, at least part of which are always above stellations, at least part of which are always above
the horizon: Ursa Major and Minor, Cassiopeia, Cethe horizon: Ursa Major and Mino
pheus, Draco and Camelopardalis.
Ursa Major and Minor, the large and small bears, are better known by the unofficial patterns within each, the Big and Little Dippers. The Big Dipper is
composed of relatively bright stars best-known patterns in the Northern Celestial Hemisphere, although not all cultures see it as a dipper.
Among the many visualizations are a plow, wagon Among the many visualizations are a plow, wag
and bear being chased by three Indian braves. and bear being chased by three Indian braves.
The Little Dipper is composed of mostly faint The Little Dipper is composed of mostly fainter
stars and more difficult to make out, but its claim to fame is the star at the end of its handle - Polaris. This time of year during the evenings, the dippers are
above Polaris, unlike the fall when and near the northern horizon. From our more southerly latitudes, most of the Big Dipper even sinks just below the horizon for a time in the fall. Constellations, are on the other side of Polaris from
che the the Big Dipper. They are lower and nearer the horizon during spring and summer evenings, but are prominent during the evenings of fall and winter. The long and winding Draco the dragon looks
more like a cosmic snake. Even though most of his stars are not very bright, its fun to trace his pattern Little Dippetween the dippers, winds around the the bright star Vega.
The final Circumpolar Region constellation is Camelopardalis the giraffe. Although quite large, it
is composed of such faint stars that it is composed of such faint stars that it appears to be a
virtually empty area of the sky - so don't waste your time trying to make out the constellation.

Night Sky Events
Held at arm's length, the width of your fist is $10^{\circ}$ and the width of your index finger is $1^{\circ}$. The width of 4 Monday: The full Moon, called the Flower Moon, Rose Moon, Strawberry Moon and Honey
Moon, aligns to create a morning partial eclipse of Moon, aligns to create a morning partial eclipse of
the Moon that favors the far southwestern US the Moon that favors the far southwestern U.S.
$\mathbf{5}$ Tuesday: Transit of Venus, when Venus, at inferior conjunction between the Sun and Earth, passes across the face of the Sun as seen from Eart|
11 Monday: The Moon is at third quarter
12 Tuesday morning: Jupiter passes 5 degrees to
the lower right of the Pleiades star cluster near the eastern horizon 30 to 45 minutes before sunrise; bin-


The diagram shows the Circumpolar Region as it appears in the early evenings of summer. The circle indicates the stars and constellations which never dip below the horizon from about latitud 30 degrees north, about the latitude of Austin, Texas.
he setting Sunday

## Paul Derrick

- Stargazer


## 17 S

17 Sunday morning: A thin crescent Moon has lots of company as it hovers low above the eastern horizon 30 to 45 minutes before sunrise; Venus is
6 degrees below the Moon near the horizon while 6 degrees below the Moon near the horizon while
Jupiter is 2 degrees to the Moon's upper right, and the Pleiades star cluster is 5 degrees to the upper left. Again, binoculars will help.
19 Tuesday: The Moon is
20 Wednesday morning:
20 Wednesday morning: Venus is 3 degrees to east 45 left of the reddish star Aldebaran low in the
20 W
20 Wednesday: Summer solstice, the beginning of summer and longest day of the year in the north21 Thursday
ow in the way early evening: Four objects align Moon near the horizon after sunset with the crescent Moon near the horizon; Mercury is 7 degrees to the
upper right with Pollux is 5 degrees further to the upper right and Castor yet another 5 degrees. (Pollux and Castor are the Gemini Twins.)
22 Friday evening: For binocul
The darkened side of the within a hair of the of the crescent Moon passes west at dark with the Beehive star cluster 8 degrees to their upper right.
23 Saturday evening: The Moon is 8 degrees below the star Regulus, and then 10 degrees to the
star's left the next evening star s.eft the next evening
$\mathbf{2 5}$ Monday evening: below Mars and 10 degrees to its left the next eve
26 Tuesday evening: The Moon is at first quarter. 27 Wednesday evening: The star Spica is 5 degrees to the upper left of the Moon with Saturn anwest; all three will nearly fit within the same field of view of most 7X binoculars 30 Saturday evening: Th.
he upper right of the star Antares in the
viewing, is at greatest elongation 26 degrees east of

# CLOSED 

## memorial Day

$$
\text { May } 28,2012
$$

The Colby Free Press will be CLOSED Monday, May $28^{\text {th }}$ to observe Memorial Day. (There will not be a Monday paper this week.) We will reopen for normal business hours Tuesday, May $29^{\text {th }}$.

155 W. FIFTH • Colby, Ks • 785.462.3963


