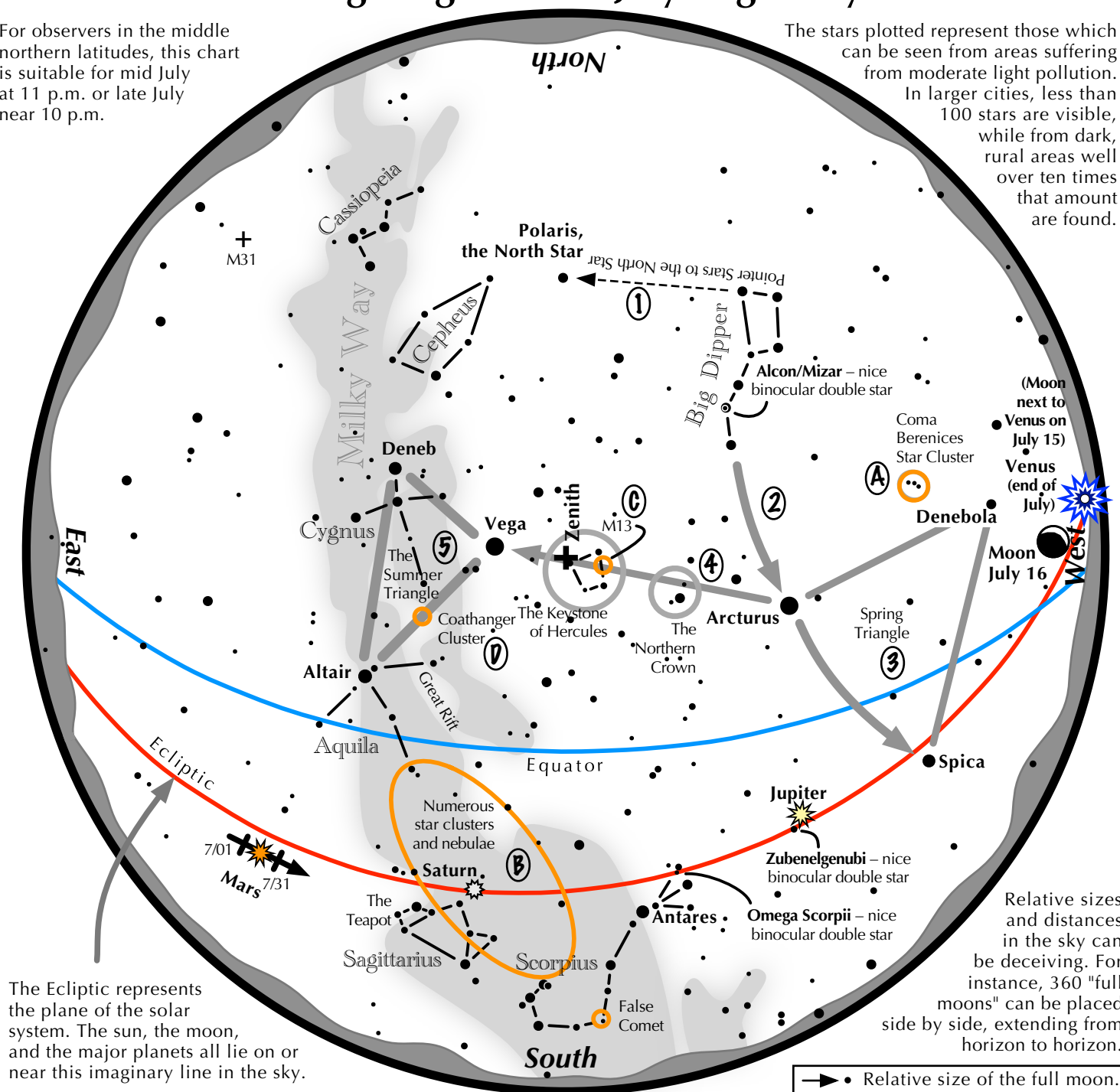


# Navigating the mid July Night Sky

For observers in the middle northern latitudes, this chart is suitable for mid July at 11 p.m. or late July near 10 p.m.

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.



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

1. Extend a line north from the two stars at the tip of the Big Dipper's bowl. It passes by Polaris, the North Star.
2. Follow the arc of the Dipper's handle. It first intersects Arcturus, the brightest star in the July evening sky, then continues to Spica.
3. Arcturus, Spica, and Denebola form the Spring Triangle, a large equilateral triangle.
4. To the northeast of Arcturus shines another star of similar brightness, Vega. Draw a line from Arcturus to Vega. It first meets "The Northern Crown," then the "Keystone of Hercules." A dark sky is needed to see these two dim stellar configurations.
5. High in the East lies the Summer Triangle stars of Vega, Altair, and Deneb.

### Binocular Highlights

- A:** Between Denebola and the tip of the Big Dipper's handle, lie the stars of the Coma Berenices Star Cluster.
- B:** Between the bright stars Antares and Altair, hides an area containing many star clusters and nebulae.
- C:** On the western side of the Keystone glows the Great Hercules Cluster, containing nearly 1 million stars.
- D:** 40% of the way between Altair and Vega, twinkles the "Coathanger," a group of stars outlining a coathanger.
- E:** Sweep along the Milky Way for an astounding number of faint glows and dark bays, including the Great Rift.

