## The ABCS of Stargazing

How would you describe to a friend the size of a sky object, its distance from a particular star, its brightness, or its location on the celestial dome?

## The ABCs of stargazing allow you to do just that!

## " A " is for angular size and distance



Be sure to remember these handy references when discussing size or distance in the sky:

- The moon spans $1 / 2$ ㅇ. It would take 360 "full moons" to reach from horizon to horizon!
- The apparent width of the tip of your index finger on your extended arm is 20.
- The width of the bowl of the Big Dipper is 50 and the bowl's length is 100 .
- Your clenched fist on your fully extended arm is 100 from side to side.
- Your outstretched hand on your extended arm is 20 from the tip of the pinky to the tip of the thumb.


Width of the Full Moon 1/2응

Moon's apparent size relative to your clenched fist


## " $B$ " is for brightness

Skywatchers use the "magnitude" scale to describe an object's brightness. Don't be confused by the reverse nature of the scale: The brighter the object, the smaller the magnitude. Objects with negative magnitudes are very bright, indeed!

Polaris, the North Star, always has an azimuth of 0 o and has an altitude above the northern horizon matching the latitude of the observer.


Mag. Object
-26 Sun (never look at the sun!)

- 12 Full moon
-4 Venus
-2.5 Jupiter at its brightest
-1.5 Sirius, the brightest star in the night
0 Arcturus, Vega, Capella, Saturn
+1 Pollux, Regulus, Altair
+2 Six stars of the Big Dipper, North Star
+6 The faintest star seen by unaided eyes

The Big Dipper


Six of the seven stars of the Big Dipper are of the 2nd magnitude.

