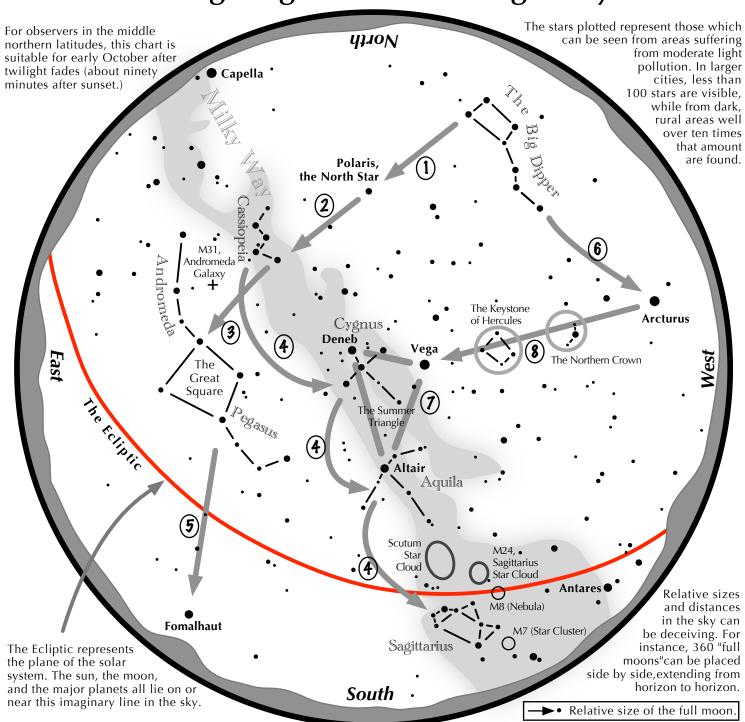
## Navigating the Autumn Night Sky



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

- Extend an imaginary line northward from the two stars at the tip of the Big Dipper's bowl. It passes by Polaris, the North Star.
- **2** Follow that same line to the westernmost star of the "W" of the constellation Cassiopeia lying in the Milky Way.
- **3** Continue the line even farther until it bumps into the star on the upper left corner of the Great Square of Pegasus.
- From Cassiopeia, travel southwards along the softly glowing band of the Milky Way past Cygnus (aka the Northern Cross), past Altair, and end at the teapot-shaped Sagittarius. Look for the bright regions of the Scutum and Sagittarius Star Clouds.
- 5 Use the two westernmost stars of the Great Square to form a line leading south. It strikes the lone bright star Fomalhaut.
- 6 Follow the arc of the Big Dipper's handle. It intersects Arcturus, the brightest star in the fall night sky.
- **7** The bright stars Deneb in Cygnus, Altair in Aquila, and Vega shining nearly overhead form the "Summer Triangle."
- **8** Draw a line from Arcturus to Vega. One-third of the way sits "The Northern Crown." Two-thirds of the way hides the "Keystone of Hercules." A dark sky is needed to see these two interesting but dim stellar configurations.



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