

Extend a line northward from the two stars at the tip of the Big Dipper's bowl. It passes by Polaris, the North Star.

- 2 Through the two diagonal stars of the Dipper's bowl, draw a line pointing to the twin stars of Castor and Pollux in Gemini.
- **3** Directly below the Dipper's bowl reclines the constellation Leo with its primary star, Regulus.
- 4 Follow the arc of the Dipper's handle. It first intersects Arcturus, then continues to Spica.
- Confirm Spica by noting that two moderately bright stars just to its southwest form a straight line with it.
- **5** Arcturus, Spica, and Denebola form the Spring Triangle, a large equilateral triangle.
- **6** 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 dim stellar configurations.

Binocular Highlights

A: M44, a star cluster barely visible to the naked eye, lies to the southeast of Pollux. B: Look near the zenith for the loose star cluster of Coma Berenices. C: M13, a round glow from a cluster of over 500,000 stars.



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