

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

Binocular Highlights

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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.



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