

# 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

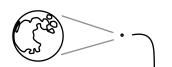
Be sure to remember these handy references when discussing size or distance in the sky:

- The moon spans 1/2º. 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 less than 2º.
- The width of the bowl of the Big Dipper is 5° and the bowl's length is 10°.
- Your clenched fist on your fully extended arm is 10° from side to side.

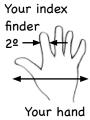
Your fist

10º

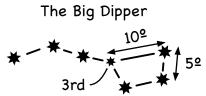
• Your outstretched hand on your extended arm is 15° from the tip of the pinky to the tip of the thumb.



Width of the Full Moon 1/2º Moon's apparent size relative to your clenched fist



15º



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

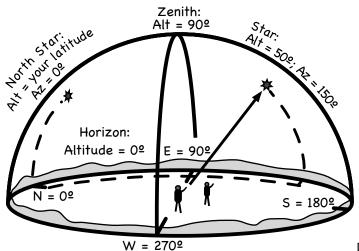
## "B" is for brightness

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° and has an altitude above the northern horizon matching the latitude of the observer.

#### Maq. Object

- Sun (never look at the sun!) -26
- -12 Full moon
- Venus -4
- -2.5 Jupiter at its brightest
- Sirius, the brightest star in the night -1.5
- 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



#### "C" is for coordinates

Stargazers often use the simple, but descriptive altitude-azimuth (alt-az) system to locate objects in the sky.

Azimuth coordinate:

Altitude coordinate:

North is 0º East is 90°

Horizon is 0º Zenith is 90°

South is 180º

West is 270°

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