

GreenwichStars@gmail.com anneburns@brucemuseum.org http://www.seocom.com/asg/

**June 2014** 

**Monthly Meeting** 

Monthly meetings resume in fall:

September 3 October 1 November 12

Bowman Observatory Public Nights (Weather Permitting)

The Bowman Observatory is temporarily closed for installation of our new 16" telescope. We'll keep you posted on its progress!

In the meantime, consider a visit to the Stamford Observatory, which is open every Friday, 8-10 PM, and operated by ASG members Bill Bambrick and Rick Bria.

http://www.stamford-observatory.com/



## Lunacy

June	1	Moon passes	Jupiter
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- 4 Moon at apogee (251,627 miles from Earth)
- 5 First Quarter
- 7 Moon passes **Mars**
- 10 Moon passes **Saturn**
- 13 Full Moon "Strawberry Moon"
- Moon, at perigee (224,977 miles from Earth), passes **Pluto**
- Moon passes **Neptune**
- 19 Last Quarter
- Moon passes **Uranus**
- Moon passes **Venus**
- 27 New Moon
- Moon passes **Jupiter**
- Moon at apogee (252,233 miles from Earth)



## **News of the Worlds**

**Mercury** appears in the evening sky, but drops rapidly toward the setting Sun after the first week of June. The innermost planet has a conjunction with **Jupiter** and the crescent Moon on June 1. We have a few more opportunities to see our largest planet before it hides behind the Sun next month.

**Mars** still shines brightly at mag. -0.5, fading slightly to mag.0 by the end of the month. Look for it near Spica, the brightest star in Virgo. The Moon joins them on the  $7^{th}$ .

**Saturn** (mag.0.3) is still prominent in the next Zodiac constellation over, *Libra*.

For late-night stargazers, **Neptune** (mag. 7.9) rises in *Aquarius* around 1:30 AM, followed by **Uranus** (mag. 5.9) in *Pisces* at about 3 AM.

Brightest of all is our "morning star," **Venus** (mag.-3.9) rising a little after 3 AM (2 hours before sunrise). Venus has a nice conjunction with the de-crescent Moon and the *Pleiades* star cluster on the 24<sup>th</sup>.

**Summer Solstice** occurs June 21, 6:51 AM, EDT. On that day, our star rises at 5:20 AM and sets at 8:30 PM, giving us 15 hours and 10 minutes of daylight. If you have a good Eastern and/or Western horizon, try to mark the sunrise and sunset points, the northernmost of the year. Then watch them move slowly southward for the next six months.

