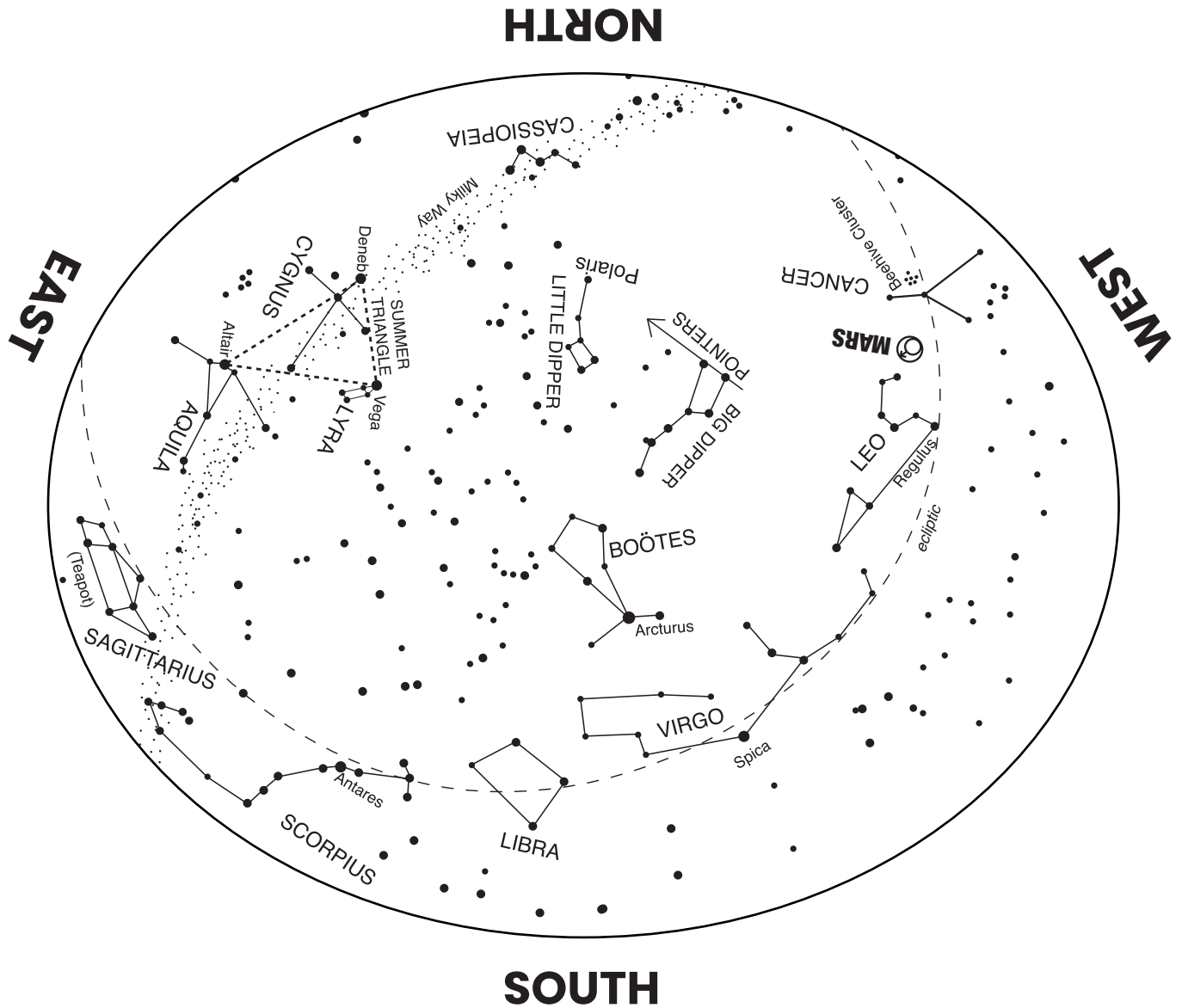


Starmap

MAY/JUNE 2025

 601 Light Street • Baltimore's Inner Harbor
 410.685.5225 • www.mdsci.org


TO USE MAP:

Hold the map in front of you so that the direction you are facing is on the bottom. The stars on the lower half on the map will match up with the stars in the sky. The center of the map is directly overhead in the sky. Constellation and star pattern names are all capitalized. Names of stars have only the first letter capitalized. The map is valid within an hour of:

12:30am Mid-May EDT

10:30pm Mid-June EDT

MAGNITUDE is a measure of a star's brightness. The lower the number, the brighter the star.

- 1st or brighter magnitude star
- 2nd magnitude star
- 3rd magnitude star
- 4th or fainter magnitude star

ECLIPTIC:

The imaginary path of the Sun through the year. Constellations of the Zodiac surround the Ecliptic and the Moon and planets appear along it.

Starmap

MAY/JUNE 2025

IN THE MAY/JUNE SKY

**May 1**

First Quarter Moon

May 3

Moon near Mars

May 6

Eta-Aquariid Meteor Shower Peaks

Equinox on Saturn

(See Celestial Highlights)

**May 12**

Full Moon

**May 20**

Last Quarter Moon

May 23

Moon near Saturn and Venus

**May 26**

New Moon

May 28

Venus near Saturn

June 1

Moon near Mars

**June 2**

First Quarter Moon

June 10

Arietid Meteor Shower Peaks

(See Celestial Highlights)

**June 11**

Full Moon

**June 18**

Last Quarter Moon near Saturn

June 20

Summer Solstice

(See Celestial Highlights)

June 22

Moon near Venus

**June 25**

New Moon

June 29

Moon near Mars

CELESTIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Planet and Moon Groupings – Find Mars trailing behind the Moon on May 3 until 2am. On the morning of May 23 Venus, the Moon, and Saturn are lined up rising from the eastern horizon. On May 28, Saturn and Venus rise together in the eastern sky around 4am with both visible until sunrise. Mars once again chases the Moon through the night sky on June 1. In the early hours of June 22, Venus and the Moon rise together in the eastern horizon. On the night of June 29, the bright red dot of Mars can be found right next to the Moon for most of the night.

Eta-Aquariid Meteor Shower – Look to the constellation Aquarius early in the eastern morning sky for a chance to see a meteor shower. This meteor shower started on April 19 and lasts until May 28, with it reaching its peak number of meteors around May 5.

Equinox on Saturn, May 6 – Seasons on Saturn are much longer than here on Earth; Saturn only experiences an equinox (when the sun passes directly over the equator) every 15 years. If you look for Saturn in the early eastern sky with a telescope or binoculars, the rings of Saturn appear almost edge on, nearly disappearing.

Arietid Meteor Shower Peaks – On the early morning of June 10 look to the eastern horizon to spot the bright Morning star, Venus. Looking just left of Venus you may spot a meteor streaking through the atmosphere as the leftover parts of a comet hit the Earth's atmosphere.

Summer Solstice, June 20 – The Solstice marks the beginning of summer for the Northern Hemisphere with the longest hours of daylight and the shortest night.

The Observatory at the Maryland Science Center info:

Safe solar viewing is offered Saturdays from 1:00pm-4:00pm, weather permitting (admission included with Science Center admission).

The bi-monthly STARMAP is available on the web at

<https://www.mdsci.org/learn/resources/starmaps/>



MERCURY

When:

Not visible

Where:

Not visible

Constellation:

Not visible



VENUS

When:

Before sunrise

Where:

Eastern horizon

Constellation:

Pisces, Aries, Taurus



MARS

When:

Before midnight

Where:

West

Constellation:

Cancer, Leo



JUPITER

When:

Not visible

Where:

Not visible

Constellation:

Not visible



SATURN

When:

After midnight

Where:

Eastern sky

Constellation:

Pisces