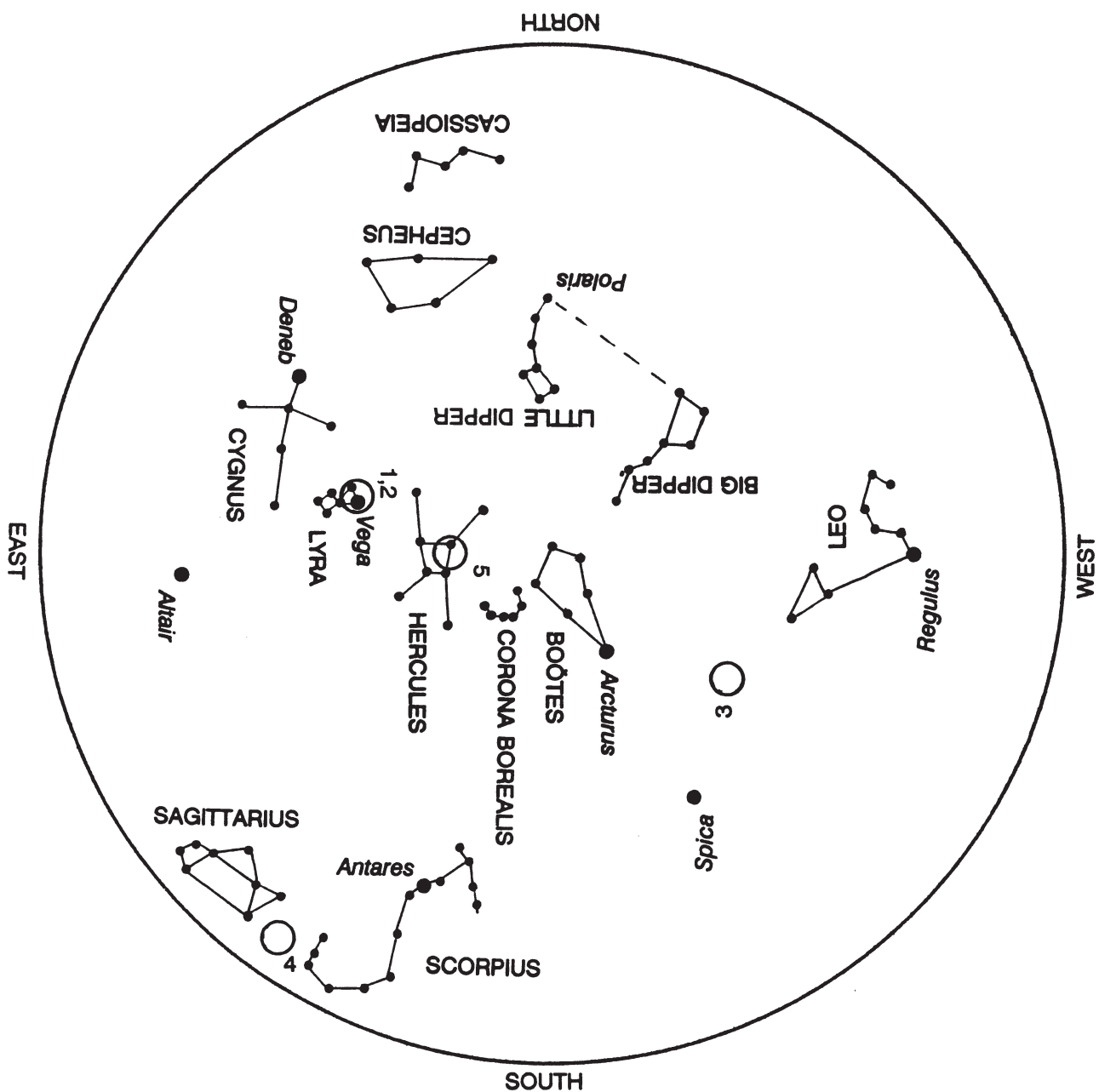
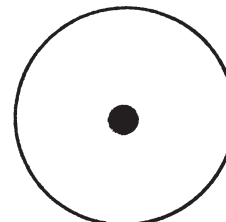


June (Approximately 10:00 p.m.)



1. Vega

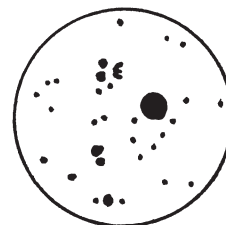


Bright Star in Lyra
Other name: α Lyra

R.A. 18^h35.2^m Dec. 38°44'

One of the reasons Vega is the 5th brightest star in the sky is because, at a distance of 27 ly, Vega is fairly close to us. It is a little over twice as large as our sun and about 58 times more luminous. Vega is the brightest of the three stars in the summer triangle. (see Deneb and Altair)

2. ϵ Lyra

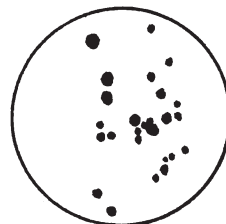


Double Double Star in Lyra

R.A. 18^h42.7^m Dec. 39°37'

With binoculars, a pair of stars can be seen. With a small telescope, each star in this pair becomes a double star, for a total of four stars. The two visible through binoculars are separated by 1.2 trillion miles, or three hundred times the distance between the Sun and Pluto. The pair lies approximately 180 ly from us.

3. Coma Berenices

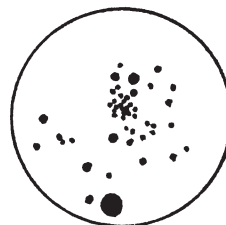


Constellation/Open Cluster

near R.A. 12^h22.0^m Dec. 26°00'

This group of stars covers a large portion of the sky, but only contains 37 stars. This faint cluster lies at a distance of 250 ly.

4. M7

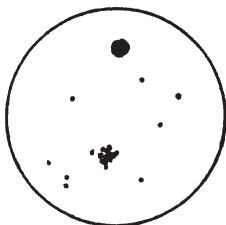


Open Cluster in Scorpius
Other name: NGC 6475

R.A. 17^h50.7^m Dec. -34°48'

Just south of M6 (see July sky map) in the scorpion's tail, this cluster is visible to the naked eye on dark, clear nights. M7 contains approximately 80 stars and at 818 ly distant is almost twice as close to us as M6.

5. M13



Globular Cluster in Hercules
Other name: NGC 6205

R.A. 16^h39.9^m Dec. 36°33'

This cluster found in the keystone of Hercules is approximately 30,000 ly distant and 160 ly in diameter. Stars along the outer edges of the cluster can be resolved but the stars in the central region are so compact that only a bright glow can be seen. M13 contains over a million stars.