



If you're interested in stargazing, come join us. Everyone is welcome. We have group stargazing sessions, workshops, talks, and other events  
[BathAstronomers.org.uk](http://BathAstronomers.org.uk)  
 BathAstronomers



Daylight information for the month is:

Sunrise: 07:02 (1<sup>st</sup>)      07:50 (30<sup>th</sup>)  
 Sunset: 16:42 (1<sup>st</sup>)      16:05 (30<sup>th</sup>)

The return to Greenwich Mean Time means the darker evenings are earlier in our daily routine making the planets and constellations even more accessible to everyone. The Sun's annual passage around the sky has caught up with Jupiter and the largest planet is hidden for the next few months. There is still a great deal to see including the ringed planet and comets.



New Moon: 7<sup>th</sup> November  
 First Quarter: 15<sup>th</sup> November  
 Full Moon: 23<sup>rd</sup> November  
 Last Quarter: 30<sup>th</sup> November



Sirius, the brightest star in our night skies, is due South in the morning. The 3 stars in the Belt of the constellation of Orion the Hunter point towards Sirius making it unmistakable.

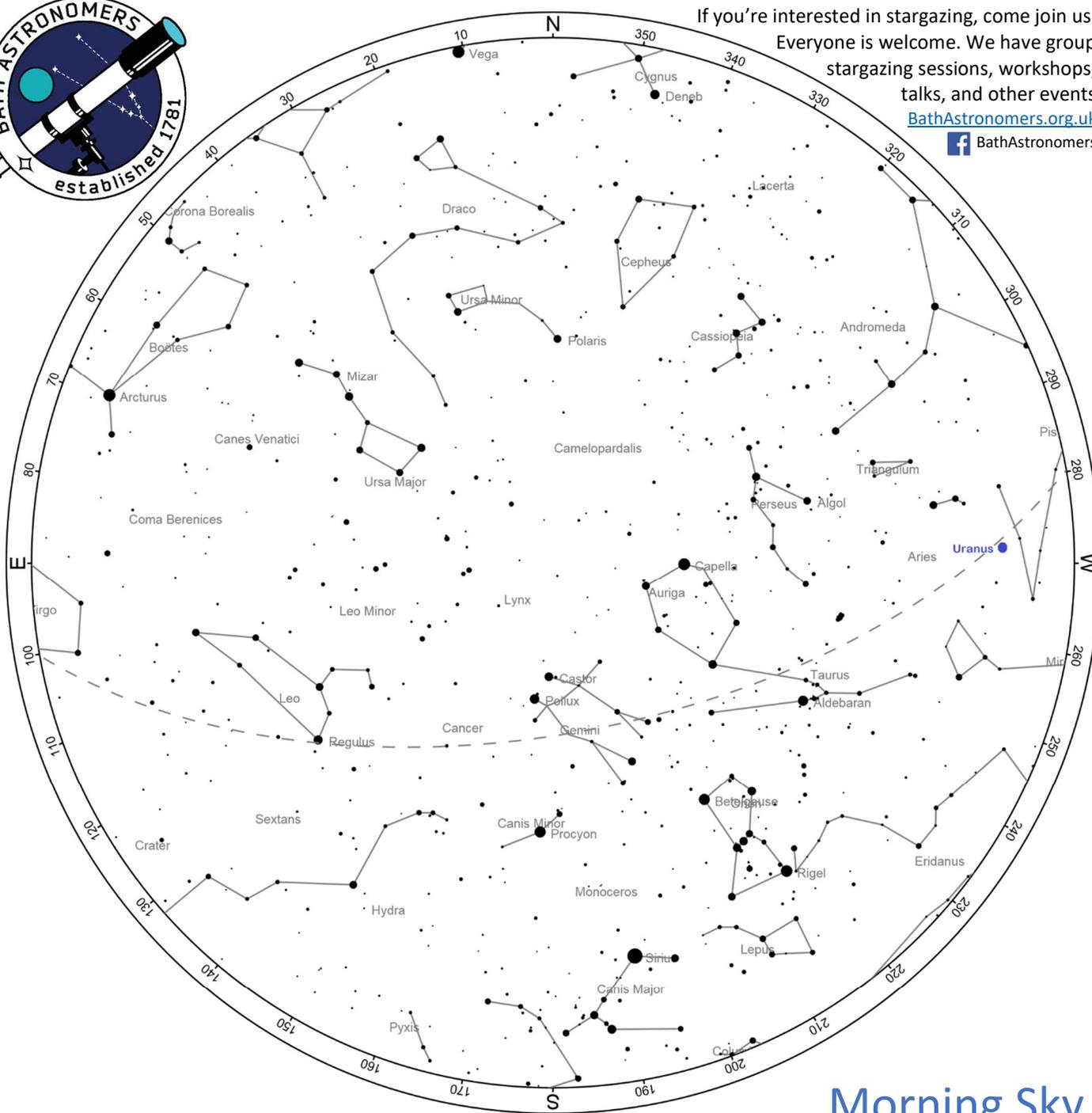
Orion's bottom right through top left bright stars of Rigel and Betelgeuse will give the line upward through Gemini and the twin stars of Castor and Pollux.



On 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov, the Moon will pass close to the star Regulus inside the constellation of Leo. Venus becomes a morning object this month and by 14<sup>th</sup> Nov it sits close to Spica in Virgo just before the Sun rises

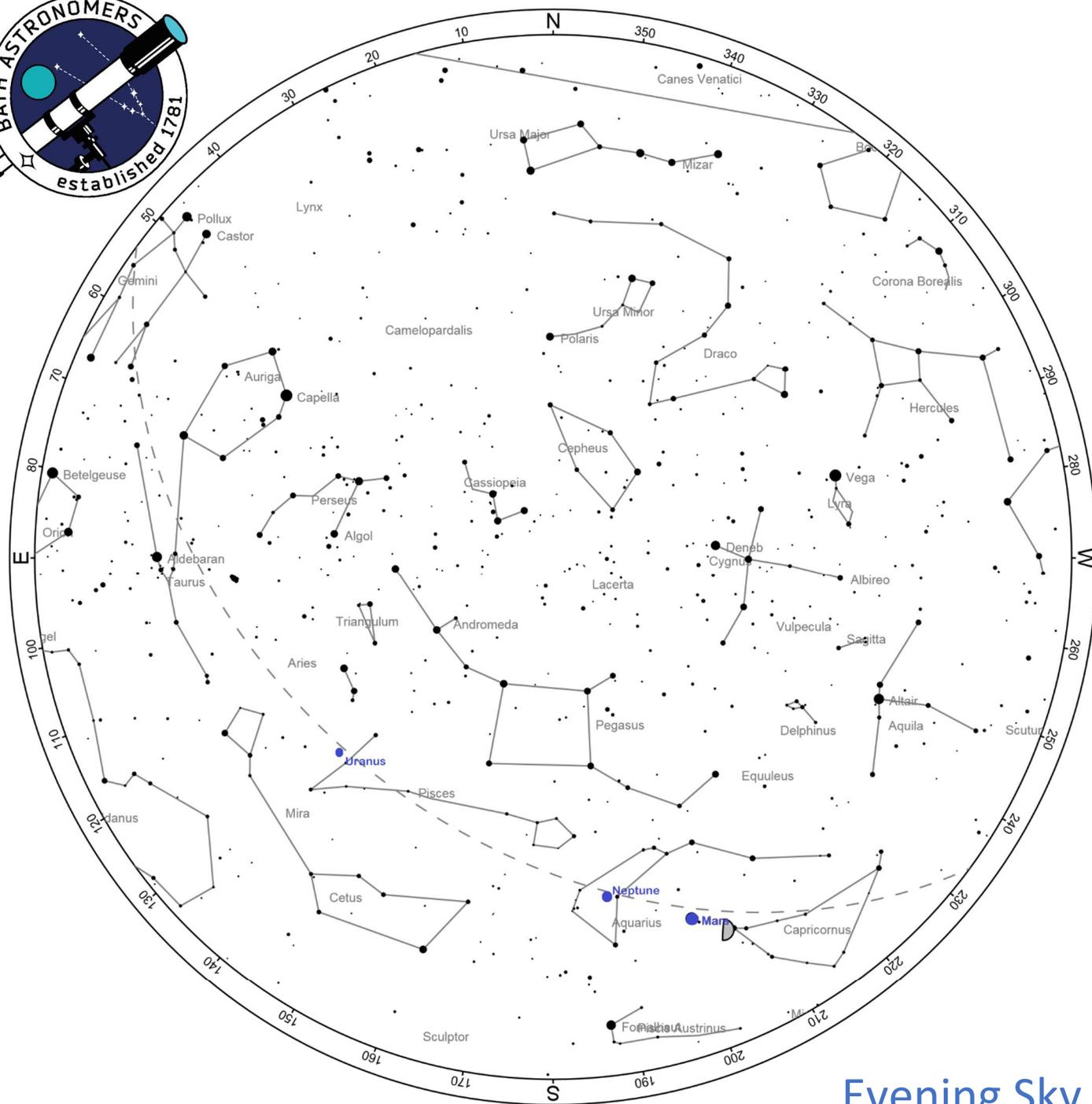


The comet to rival, and hopefully surpass 21P, is going to be 46P/Wirtanen; although it'll be easier to find towards the end of the month. By 30<sup>th</sup> Nov it will reach an altitude of nearly 19° above the southern horizon which should be sufficient to spy it through telescopes.



## Morning Sky in November 2018

Location: Bath, UK, 51.3758°N, 2.3599°W  
 Time: 16 November 2018 04:00 (UTC +00:00)



Location: Bath, UK, 51.3758°N, 2.3599°W  
 Time: 15 November 2018 20:00 (UTC +00:00)

## Evening Sky in November 2018



November brings two meteor showers worth keeping an eye out for. The Northern Taurids peak on 12<sup>th</sup> Nov and the Leonids on 17<sup>th</sup> Nov. Mars is still the first star light object to pierce the dusk sky and it's red/orange hue gives it away in the South-southwest. Saturn sits between Mars and the Sun in the sky and is still visible after sunset about 15° above the horizon but dropping to less than 10° towards the end of the month.



It's a great time of the year to observe Uranus in your binoculars in the Southeast in the constellation of Aries.

The Andromeda Galaxy, M31, is easy to find just above the 'd' in Andromeda in the chart. The darker skies give better contrast and an opportunity to try and pick out detail beyond the fuzzy core. Similarly, crisp and bright against the blackness are the Pleiades cluster, M45, or Seven Sisters. It can be found in Taurus just below the 'n' in Aldebaran and appears as question mark in the sky. Looking back towards the bright star Aldebaran is to look at the mythical head of the Bull and the open cluster of stars which constitutes the Hyades.



Mars and Neptune are approaching each other in the sky through the month. Neptune is a tremendously rewarding spot as despite billions that know of its existence from school, few have set eyes on it. Slewing the telescope to the constellation of Perseus is a good idea. Perseus' main star is Algol, the Demon Star. It is a variable star and every 2.8 days it dips to a third of its normal brightness for a period of 10 hours; it essentially winks at you. Look between Perseus and Cassiopeia and you'll find the Double Cluster. Two clusters close together and each comprising a hundred or so stars. They are quite bright and they escaped Messier's catalogue only to be recorded later as NGC 869 and NGC 884.



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