

SKY CALENDAR NOVEMBER 2017

An aid to enjoying the changing sky

Use this scale to measure angular distances between objects on diagrams below.



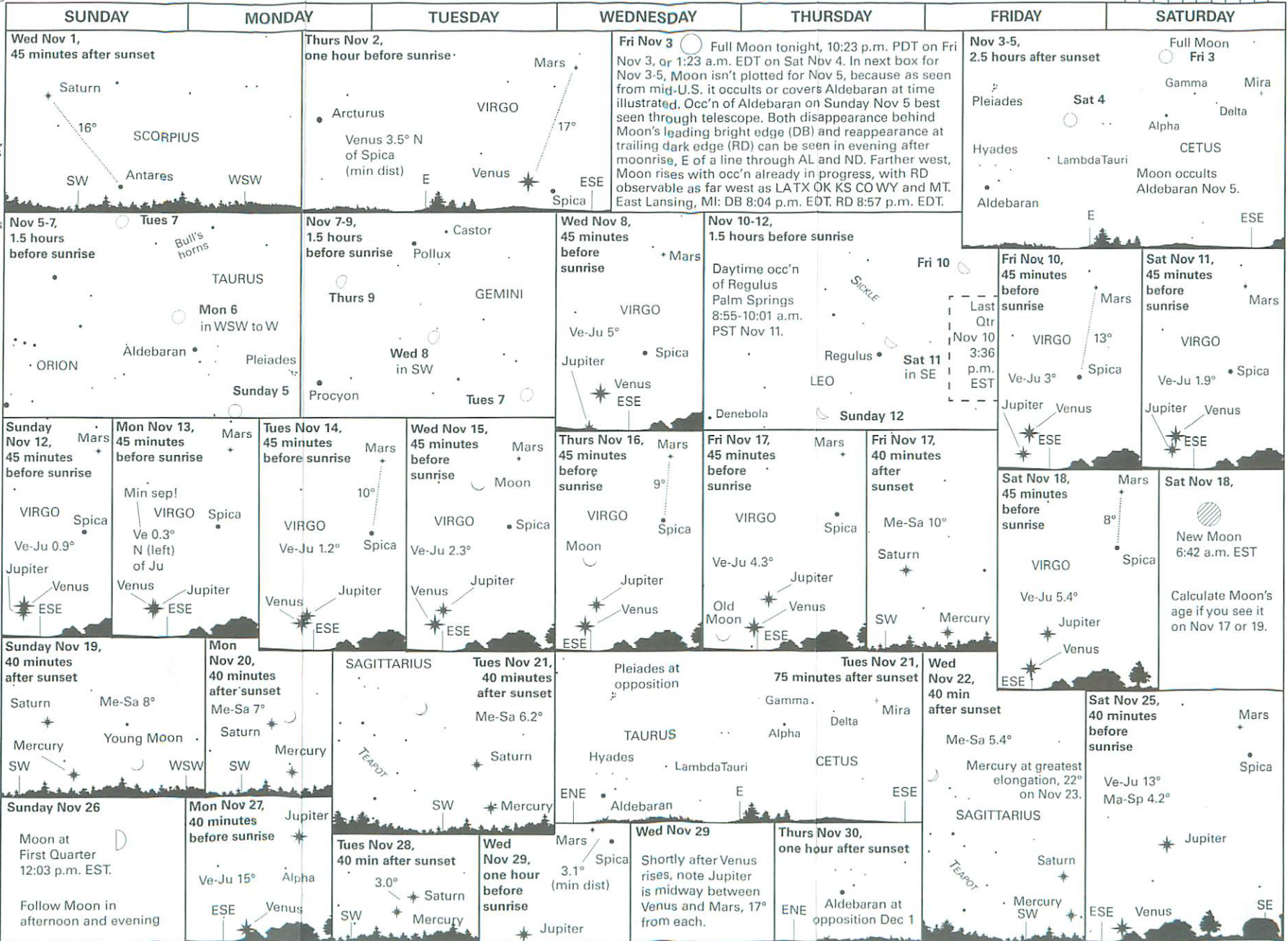
November 2017 is a month of twilight treats, both morning and evening, so binoculars are recommended for enjoyable viewing. Note illustrations on calendar depicting Venus and Jupiter low in the ESE morning twilight glow 40 or 45 minutes before sunrise. In latter half of month, diagrams show Saturn and Mercury low in the SW evening twilight glow 40 or 45 minutes after sunset.

Of the morning planets, only dim, distant Mars rises in a dark sky throughout the month. Mars is of mag. +1.8 to +1.7, about as faint as it ever gets. At opposition and closest approach in July 2018, Mars will gleam at mag. -2.8, its brightest since 2003. Brilliant Venus of mag. -3.9 rises in ever brighter twilight, 1.4 hours before sunup on the 1st, and just 0.8 hour before sunup on the 30th. Watch for Venus' rising 16°-34° lower left of Mars. Jupiter, at mag. -1.7, is still lost in Sun's glare in the first week, but during Nov. 8-18 may be found in the same binocular field as Venus, as depicted on calendar. Ve-Ju appear closest, just 0.3° apart, on Nov. 13. (Their next pairings after this one will occur in 2019, on Jan. 22 in morning sky, and Nov. 24 in evening.) By end of Nov. 2017, Jupiter climbs 18° upper right of Venus, and rises in dark sky 2.3 hours before sunup.

Evening: Saturn (mag. +0.5), on Nov. 1 sets in dark sky 2.6 hours after sunset, and telescopes reveal its rings tipped as much as possible, 27° from edgewise. But in latter half of month, Saturn approaches brighter Mercury (mag. -0.4 to -0.1), mirrored very low in twilight. For binoculars, after evening twilight ends: Uranus in Pisces and Neptune in Aquarius. Visit web.pa.msu.edu/abrams/msta/skycal/nov2017.html for more information.

The long-period variable star Mira is expected to reach peak brightness in Jan. 2018. Note the "V" of Aldebaran and the Hyades cluster points in a straight line to Lambda Tauri, Alpha and Delta Ceti, and Mira. See boxes for Nov. 3-5 and Nov 21, and our monthly star chart for Dec. 2017. In Nov. 2017 Mira is too faint for most binocs, but as it brightens in Dec-Jan, compare it to Alpha Ceti at mag 2.5, Gamma at 3.6, and Delta at 4.1. Visit aavso.org.

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November Evening Skies

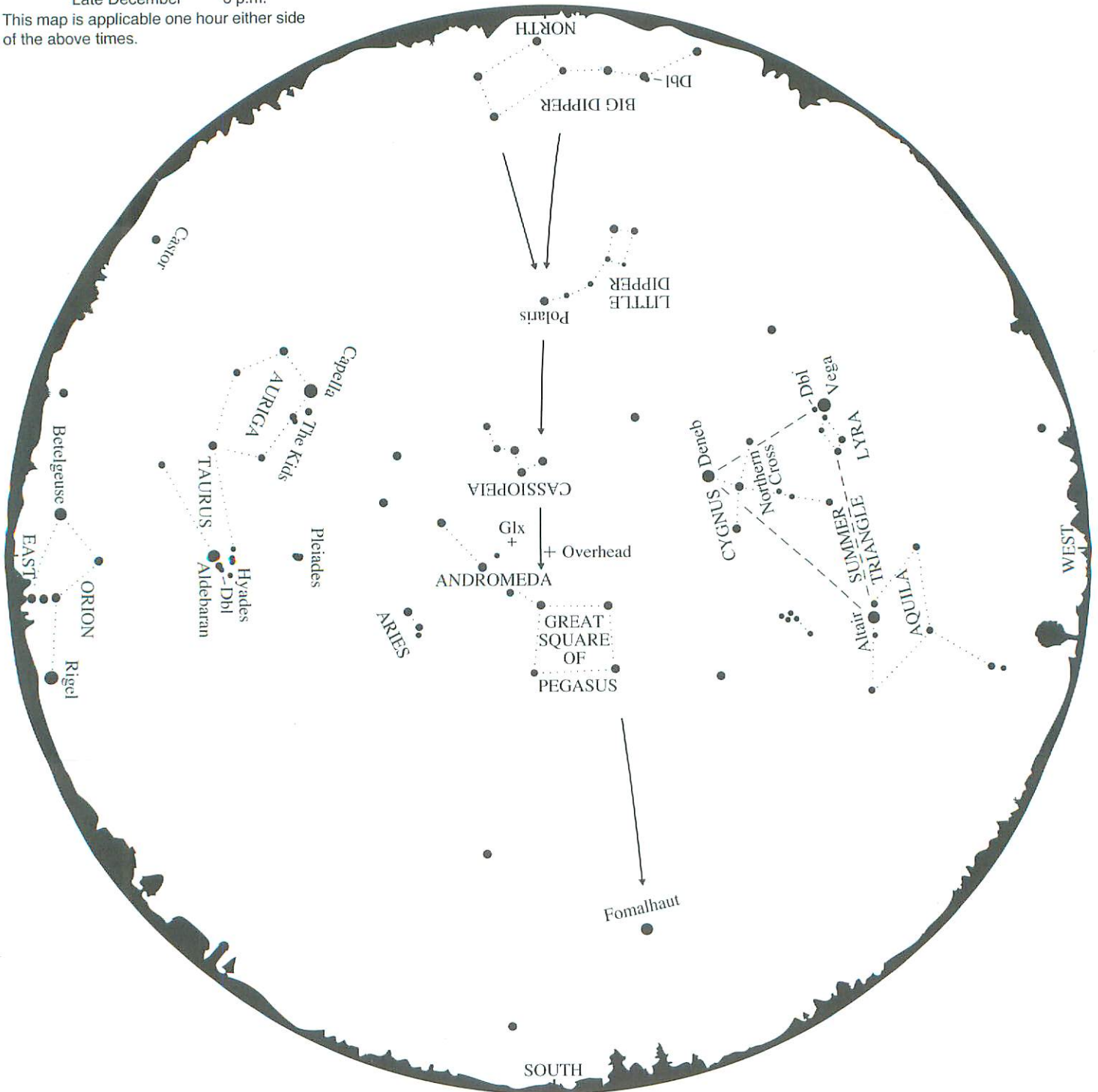
This chart is drawn for latitude 40° north, but should be useful to stargazers throughout the continental United States. It represents the sky at the following local standard times:

Late October	10 p.m.
Early November	9 p.m.
Late November	8 p.m.
Early December	7 p.m.
Late December	6 p.m.

This map is applicable one hour either side of the above times.

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No planets are plotted for mid-November 2017. At chart time eight objects of first magnitude or brighter are visible. In order of brightness they are: Vega, Capella, Rigel, Betelgeuse, Altair, Aldebaran, Fomalhaut, and Deneb. In addition to stars, other objects that should be visible to the unaided eye are labeled on the map. The double star (Dbl) at the bend of the handle of the Big Dipper is detectable low in the north. Another is close to Aldebaran in the

"face" of Taurus. More closely spaced is the double star near Vega in Lyra. The position of an external star system, called the Andromeda Galaxy after the constellation in which it appears, is also indicated (Glx). Try to observe these objects with unaided eye and binoculars.

—D. David Batch