



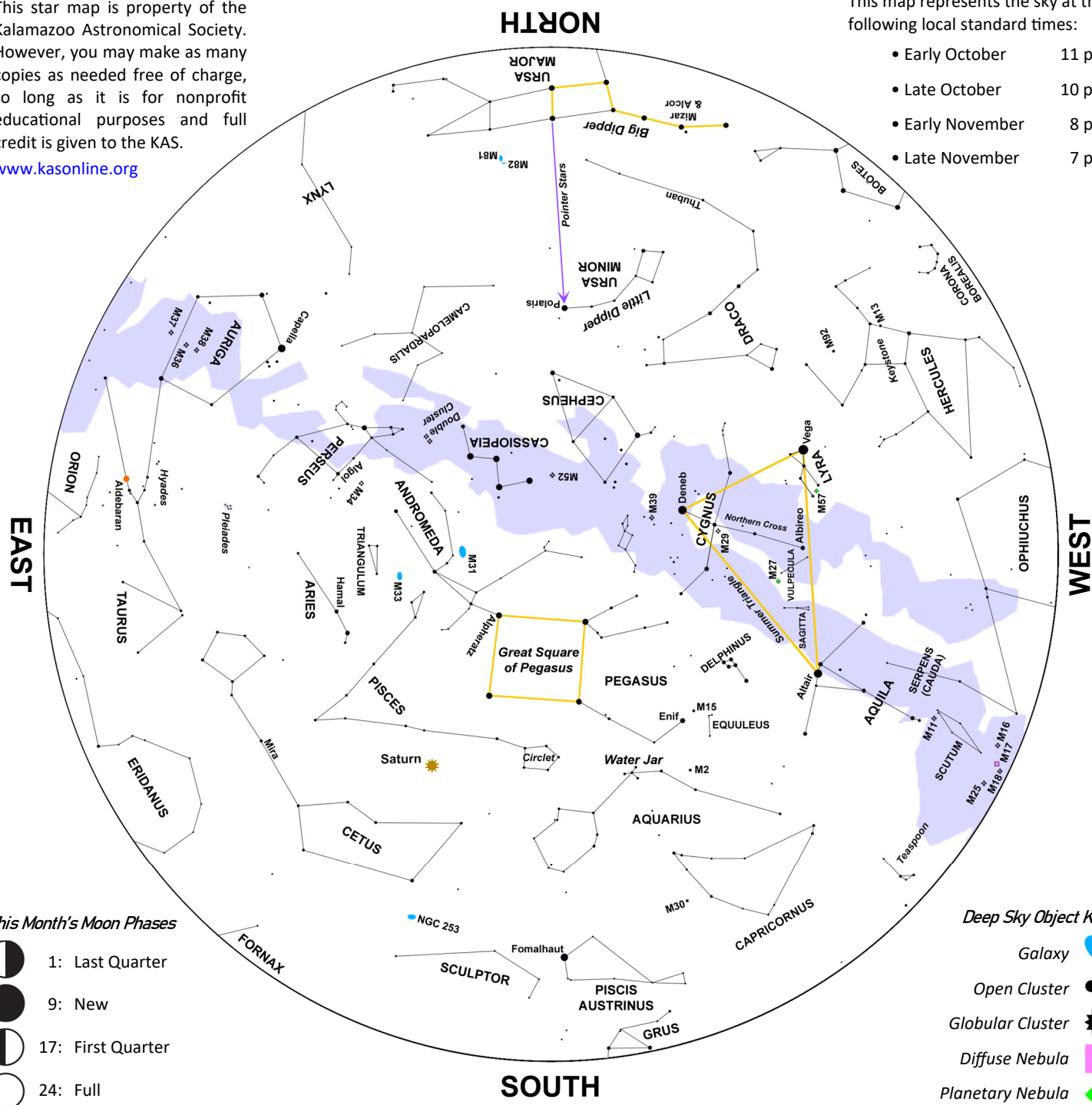
November Night Sky

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This map represents the sky at the following local standard times:

- Early October 11 pm
- Late October 10 pm
- Early November 8 pm
- Late November 7 pm



Here's an observing challenge! Venus and Spica will be $1\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ apart when they rise shortly before dawn on November 7th. That's the easy part! The challenge will be spotting a nearly new Moon, which will be located $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to Venus's lower right. You will likely need binoculars and an unobstructed view of the east-southeastern horizon.

On the morning of November 16th, Mars and

Jupiter will clear the east-northeastern horizon and will be just over 1° apart as they travel across the southern sky.

The Leonid meteor shower, caused by fragments from Comet Tempel-Tuttle, is expected to peak on the night of November 16th-17th. Observers can anticipate seeing around 10 meteors per hour. The nearly first-quarter Moon will not interfere.

On the morning of November 24th, the full Moon will be positioned high in the west, about 2° to the lower right of the Pleiades cluster in Taurus. Binoculars will be necessary to spot the cluster stars amid the blinding glare of the Moon.

In the east on the morning of November 26th, Mars and Jupiter will gather around Spica, forming an isosceles triangle.