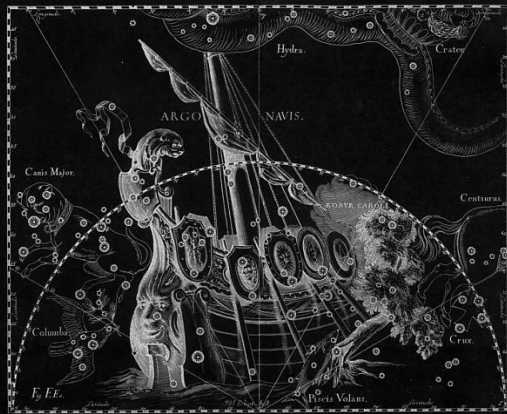



## JANUARY HĀNUERE SKY GUIDE

### The Argo Navis

Made up of the constellations Carina, Puppis and Vela, the Argo Navis represents the famed ship used by Jason and the Argonauts to fetch the Golden Fleece from Colchis (present-day Georgia). Vela forms the sail, Puppis the stern and Carina the keel (bottom). After the journey, Athena placed it among the stars to commemorate its voyage.

The Carina constellation can be spotted using Canopus, the brightest star in the sky when facing south. Canopus is named after the mythical navigator who piloted the ship of King Menelaus of Sparta during the Trojan War. From the Carina constellation, look to the east to find Vela the sail, and to the north to find Puppis the stern (all highlighted in **orange** on the star chart).



The constellation Argo Navis from Uranographia by Johannes Hevelius.  PUBLIC DOMAIN

### Gemini

The constellation Gemini represents the twin brothers Pollux (or Polydeuces for the Greeks) and Castor, known as the Dioscuri or "sons of Zeus". However in many versions of the myth, only Pollux was fathered by Zeus, with Castor said to be the son of King Tyndareus of Sparta, a mortal man. The twins were known for their kindness and generosity.

After Castor was mortally wounded, Pollux asked Zeus if he could share his immortality with his brother. Zeus agreed but only on condition that they spend alternate days on Mount Olympus and in Hades (the underworld). They were placed in the sky as the constellation Gemini, with a bright star named after each twin. Their division between heaven and the underworld may refer to the fact that Gemini is only visible for around half the year.

To find Gemini (highlighted in **yellow** on the star chart) first locate the Orion constellation. Find Orion's Belt, a distinctive line of three stars, and look to the north-east. Gemini can be spotted using its two brightest stars, Castor and Pollux.

### What's On in January?

January shows at Perpetual Guardian Planetarium, book at Museum Shop or online. See website for show times and details: [otagomuseum.nz](http://otagomuseum.nz)

**The Sky Tonight** Planetarium show.  
2.30pm daily

**We Are Aliens!** 3D Planetarium show.  
10.30am, 12.30pm and 3.30pm daily

**Dream To Fly** Planetarium show.  
11.30am and 1.30 daily

## THE SKY TONIGHT



## JANUARY HĀNUERE SKY GUIDE

PERPETUAL  
GUARDIAN  
PLANETARIUM

  
OTAGOmuseum

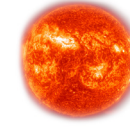


## MOON MARAMA PHASES

| Phase       | Date              |
|-------------|-------------------|
| New moon    | Sunday 6 January  |
| 1st quarter | Monday 14 January |
| Full moon   | Monday 21 January |
| 3rd quarter | Monday 28 January |



## JANUARY HĀNUERE 2019



## SUN RĀ RISE / SUNSET

| Date        | Rise   | Set    |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| Tuesday 1   | 5.51AM | 9.31PM |
| Tuesday 15  | 6.06AM | 9.26PM |
| Thursday 31 | 6.29AM | 9.12PM |

## CARINA NEBULA

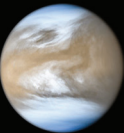
The Carina Nebula (depicted on the cover) is only visible in the southern hemisphere and is one of the largest diffuse nebulae in our skies. Diffuse nebulae are large areas of collected gas and dust that are often sites of star formation. Located in the Carina constellation, the Carina Nebula is an incredibly active place where new stars are regularly born and old stars die.

Although the nebula is bright enough to be seen with the naked eye, one of its most notable star systems, Eta Carinae, is currently only visible with a telescope. Eta Carinae is expected to explode into a supernova sometime in the next million years, which is very soon for a star! When this happens, it will become – for a few weeks – the second brightest star in our sky.

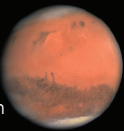
To locate the Carina Nebula (highlighted in pink on the star chart), first find the Southern Cross. Then follow a line north towards the Carina constellation until you see a fuzzy patch in the sky. This is the Carina Nebula.

## PLANETS WHETŪ AO

**Venus**  
Meremere-tū-ahiahi  
Early January before sunrise  
Mid January before sunrise  
Late January before sunrise  
In Libra



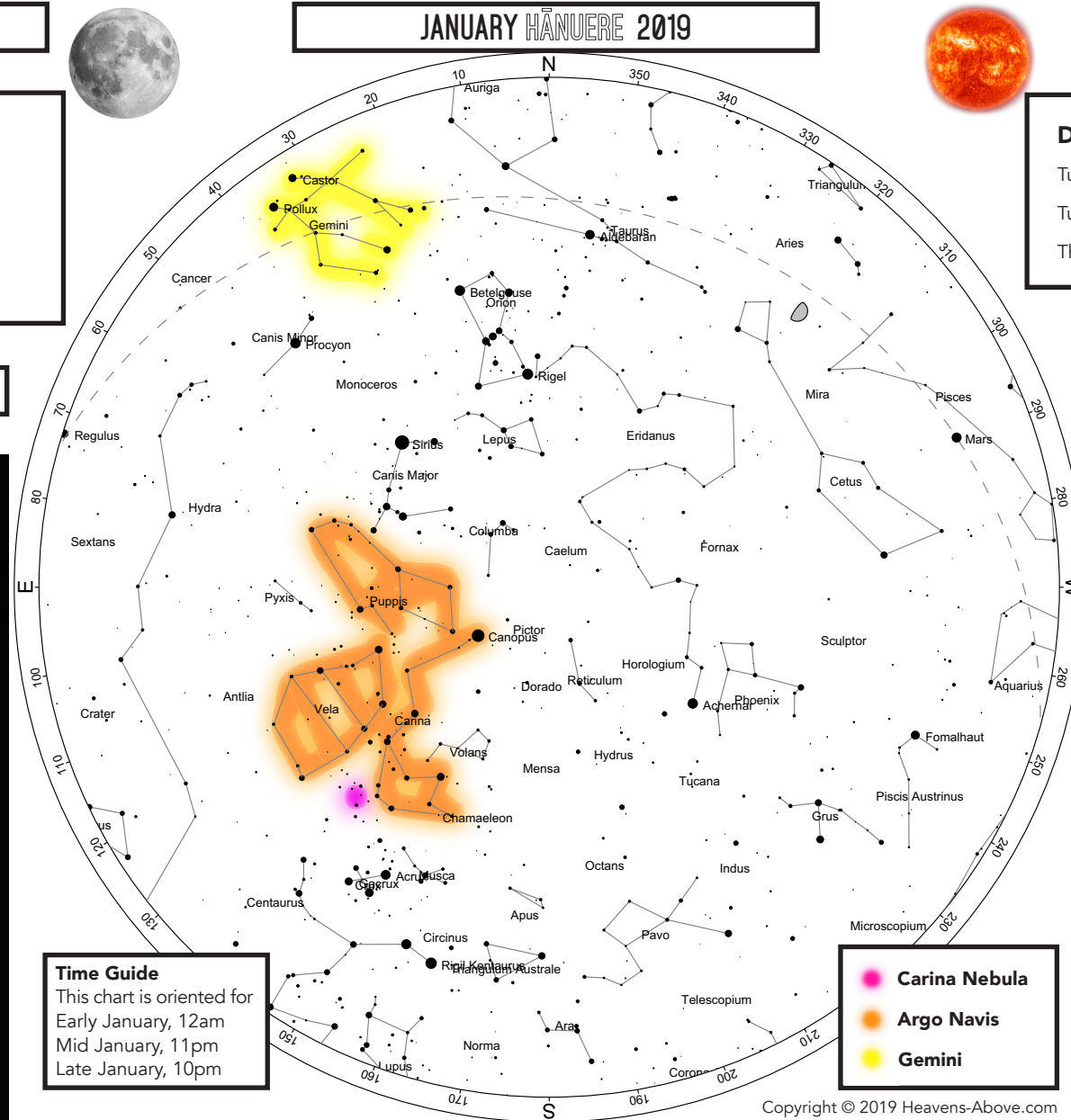
**Mars**  
Matawhero  
Early January before 1:00am  
Mid January before 12:20am  
Late January before 11:40pm  
In Pisces






**Jupiter**  
Hine-i-tiweka  
Early January before sunrise  
Mid January before sunrise  
Late January before sunrise  
In Ophiuchus



Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. Relatively speaking, if Earth was the size of a grape, Jupiter would be the size of a basketball. A prominent feature of the planet is the Great Red Spot, a gigantic storm which is about twice the size of Earth.



**Time Guide**  
This chart is oriented for  
Early January, 12am  
Mid January, 11pm  
Late January, 10pm

 Carina Nebula  
 Argo Navis  
 Gemini

**How to use this chart:** Hold the chart up to the sky and rotate it, so the direction you are looking matches the direction printed on the bottom. For example, if you are looking south, place "S" at the lower edge. Stars rise in the east and set in the west like the sun. As the Earth turns, the sky appears to rotate clockwise around the south celestial pole. The sky makes a small shift to the west every night, as the Earth rotates around the sun.

Copyright © 2019 Heavens-Above.com