



**SAAO**

South African  
Astronomical Observatory

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### What's Up – April 2023

#### What's Up – April Sun and Moon

The Full Moon occurs on the 6<sup>th</sup> of April at 6h34 and the Last Quarter Moon falls on the 13<sup>th</sup> of April at 11h11. The New Moon occurs on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April at 06h12 and the First Quarter Moon falls on the 27<sup>th</sup> of April at 23h19.

The Moon will be at apogee (furthest from Earth) at a distance of about 404 299 km on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April at 08h43. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of April, the Moon will be at perigee (closest approach to the Earth) at a distance of about 367 968 km at 04h23.

There will be a solar eclipse on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April, but it will not be visible in Africa. It will be visible in Western Australia, East Timor and Eastern Indonesia.

#### Planetary and Other Events – Morning and Evening

Venus, the hottest planet in our solar system, is still shining brightly after sunset in the northwestern skies and can be observed near the stars of the constellation Taurus. Venus will be near the Pleiades around the 10<sup>th</sup> of April. The crescent moon will be near Venus on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April. Mars, the red planet, located near the stars of the constellation Gemini, can also be observed in the evening sky. Mercury, the smallest and fastest planet in our solar system, is visible around mid-month in the evening twilight sky near the stars of the constellation Aries. Saturn, the beautifully ringed planet, is visible before sunrise in the eastern skies and is located near the stars of the constellation Aquarius. Jupiter can be seen towards the end of this month near the stars of the constellation Pisces in the morning twilight sky. The Moon is near Jupiter on the 19<sup>th</sup> of April.

Haumea, one of the dwarf planets, reaches opposition on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April and is well positioned for observation. It will be located near the stars of the constellation Bootes. However, you'll need a large amateur telescope to see it.

Three meteor showers are active in April, the April Lyrids, pi Puppids and eta Aquariids. The April Lyrids are visible from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of April, peaking in the early hours of the 23<sup>rd</sup>. They are best viewed between 02h00 and 05h00 looking towards the constellation of Lyra. The maximum hourly rate is expected to be around 18. The pi Puppids are active from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, peaking on the night of the 24<sup>rd</sup>. This shower is best viewed between 19:00 and 23:00 looking towards the constellation of Puppis. Less than 5 meteors per hour are expected. The eta Aquariids will be active from the 19<sup>th</sup> of April to the 28<sup>th</sup> of May, peaking on the 6<sup>th</sup> of May. The best time to view them is between 03h30 and 05h30 AM, looking towards the constellation of Aquarius. Up to 50 meteors per hour are expected; but their observation is hampered by the full moon.

#### The Evening Sky Stars

The bright stars near the summer Milky Way are still prominent in the sky in April evenings, but they are further to the west than in March. Stars rise about 2 hours earlier and set about 2 hours earlier than they did on the same day of the previous month — our point of view keeps changing as Earth goes around the Sun.

The Milky Way gets more and more impressive as the night progresses, as the centre of our galaxy rises in the east and eventually passes overhead before dawn.

Orion can still be seen in the NW in early evening, with Taurus the Bull charging at him from low in the NW. Since Orion is upside down for us in the southern hemisphere, we see Sirius (brightest star in the night sky and the eye of Orion's Large Dog) 'above' Orion, with the dim stars of the Hare just above Orion's feet. Between Orion and the stars of Leo the Lion (rising in the NE in early evening) are the dim stars of the Unicorn and the Crab, with Procyon (brightest star in Orion's Small Dog) between them, while below Procyon are the 'Twin' stars Castor and Pollux low in the NNW.

In the NNE at the end of evening twilight is the upside-down question mark of Leo the Lion, representing the Lion's head and mane. Brightest of Leo's stars is Regulus, the 'prince' and one of the four 'royal stars', Second-brightest among Leo's stars is Denebola ('tail of the lion'), well to the east (right, for an observer facing north) of the 'question mark'.

According to Egyptian legend, the sun was in Leo immediately after the Creation, near Denebola. On a more scientific note, Denebola is about 36 light years away, and 12 times as bright as our sun. The dust clouds around this star suggest that planets may have formed around it, but none have been detected yet.

Blue-white Spica, brightest star in Virgo, is often shown as an ear of wheat held by a young woman, who in Babylonian mythology was queen of the stars and the lover of the god of grain. Above her in the eastern sky fly the four stars of the Crow. The head of the water snake (Hydra) is a small group of stars between Leo and Orion's Big Dog. The rest of the snake winds its way down toward the Crow, with its brightest star, Alphard, heart of the serpent, high in the northwest. Above and to the left of the Crow, for an observer facing east, is the Cup. Alphard is an Arabic name meaning the 'solitary one', as there are no other bright stars near it. At about 40 times the diameter of the sun and 400 times as bright, Alphard is one of the 'bright giants' in our neighborhood. But our 'neighborhood' is rather large. Alphard is 11 million times as far away from us as our own sun – so it looks a lot dimmer to us!

To the south of Sirius, and nearly overhead, is Canopus, second brightest star in the night sky, lighting the keel of the great ship Argo. If they were at the same distance, Canopus would appear far brighter than Sirius. Canopus is 15000 times as luminous as the sun, a rare yellow-white supergiant 313 light years away. If placed at the center of our solar system, its surface would be three quarters of the distance from the centre to the orbit of Mercury, Earth would be global toast, and so would we.

Rising in the southeast in April evenings are the stars of the Southern Cross and the Pointers (Alpha and Beta Centauri). The Alpha Centauri seen by the eye as a single bright star is easily separated by a small telescope into a brilliant pair of yellow stars, Alpha Centauri A and B. The brighter one, Alpha Centauri A, is about one and a half times brighter than our sun, and the fainter has about half of our Sun's brightness. Separated by about 23 times the distance from the Earth to the sun, they take 80 years to orbit each other. For many years it was believed that these were the two nearest stars to our own sun. But a third star also appears to be a member of the Alpha Centauri system, and it is slightly closer to us (4.22 vs. 4.35 light years). This star, 'Proxima Centauri', was discovered in 1915 by Robert Innes of the Union Observatory in Johannesburg. It's about 1/7 of the mass and diameter of the sun, and so dim that even when seen from Alpha Centauri A and B, it would be only dimly visible to the naked eye. If Proxima is in orbit around stars A and B; it probably takes about 500 000 years to go around once.

Achernar (the Little Horn) shines in the southwest in early evening, with the Magellanic Clouds nearby. These dimly glowing patches (actually nearby galaxies) were seen by some African peoples as hunting grounds for the gods, and their visibility was used to predict the weather. To the extent this works, it is probably related to the amount of dust in the air.

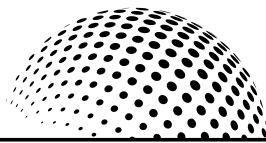
#### The Morning Sky Stars

Achernar shines brightly in the SE before dawn, with the celestial river Eridanus flowing down to the SE horizon. The Crane, the Phoenix, the Toucan, the Bird of Paradise and the Peacock are all in neighbouring parts of the southern sky, while the Sea Serpent is also in the vicinity. The stars of the Pointers and the Cross are still visible low in the SW, with the stars of the Altar, the Level and the Wolf lying between the Pointers and the Scorpion.

Almost overhead in the predawn sky at the beginning of the month is the centre of our Milky Way galaxy, with the constellations of the Archer and the Scorpion. The dark patches in the Milky Way are dust clouds that block the light of the stars behind them. It's in the heart of dark clouds like these that new stars are constantly being born. The Khoikhoi and San said the Milky Way came into being when a strong-willed girl became angry and grabbed the roasting roots (of which her mum did not want to give her any) from the fire and threw the ashes and roots into the sky. The red and white roots now glow as red and white stars and the ashes are the Milky Way.

High in the east is Fomalhaut, brightest star in the Southern Fish, with the dimmer stars of the Sea Goat and the Water Carrier just to the north. Further to the north we get more birds. Fairly high in the north is Altair, brightest star in the Eagle and the 12th brightest star in the night sky, while very low in the N to NE is the Swan, with the bright star Deneb just above our horizon. Low in the northern sky is brilliant Vega, about 25 light years from us and accompanied, as with Denebola and a number of other youngish stars, by a disk of dust which may be a leftover from the formation of a system of planets.

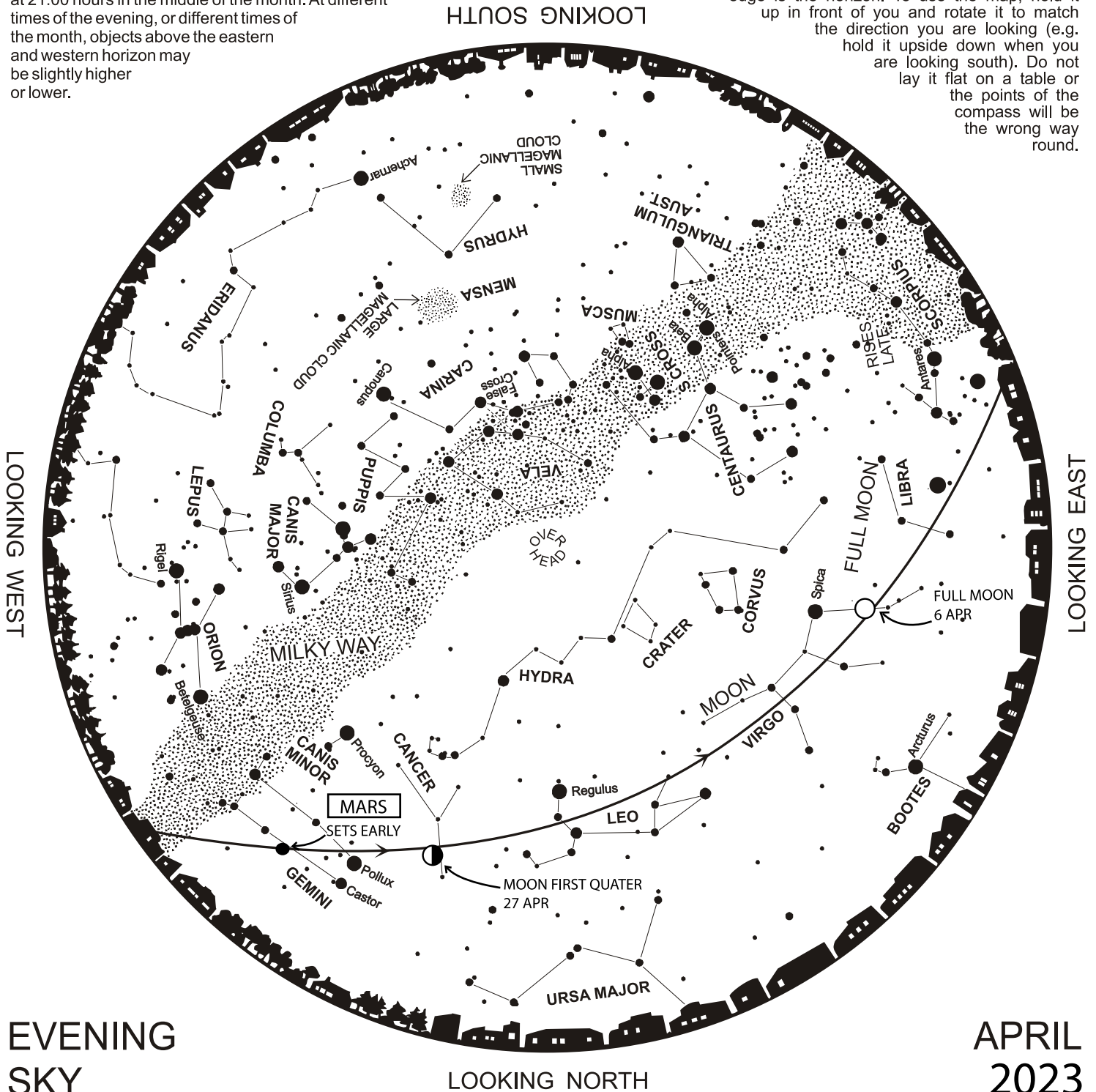
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# IZIKO PLANETARIUM AND DIGITAL DOME

The map shows the night sky visible above the Cape at 21:00 hours in the middle of the month. At different times of the evening, or different times of the month, objects above the eastern and western horizon may be slightly higher or lower.

The centre of the map is the overhead point, the edge is the horizon. To use the map, hold it up in front of you and rotate it to match the direction you are looking (e.g. hold it upside down when you are looking south). Do not lay it flat on a table or the points of the compass will be the wrong way round.



## EVENING SKY

## APRIL 2023

As we head towards cooler and longer nights in South Africa, Orion (hunter) sets earlier in our evening skies, a few hours after sunset. From Orion, follow the path of the Milky Way Galaxy beyond Sirius, the brightest star in our night sky (in Canis Major, big dog), towards Vela (a sail) directly overhead. Between Vela and Carina (keel) lies the False Cross, not to be confused with the Southern Cross further southeast. The Southern Cross also includes the Pointer stars, Alpha Centauri and Beta Centauri. The former is a triple star system, which includes Proxima Centauri: currently the closest star to Earth, after the Sun. Low in the southeast, the winter constellation Scorpius (Scorpion) returns to

our early evening skies. In the south, look out for our neighbouring galaxies, the Small (SMC) and Large Magellanic Clouds (LMC). Using binoculars on the southern edge of the SMC will reveal the spectacular globular cluster 47 Tucanae, which contains about half a million stars tightly bound together by gravity. The Moon will be in the evening sky until 12 April, with Full Moon (the 'Diamond Moon') on 6 April. Under good conditions, you may just be able to make out the new crescent moon returning to our evening skies around sunset on 21 April. The moon will then appear to make close approaches to Venus and Mars in the early evening on 23 and 25 April respectively.