

What's Up – May 2023

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Sun and Moon

The Full Moon (Frost Moon) occurs on the 5th of May at 19h34 and the Last Quarter Moon falls on the 12th of May at 16h28. The New Moon occurs on the 19th of May at 17h53 and the First Quarter Moon falls on the 27th of May at 17h22.

On the 11th of May at 07h05, the Moon will be at perigee (closest approach to Earth) at a distance of about 369 343 km. The Moon will be at apogee (furthest from the Earth) at a distance of about 404 509 km on the 26th of May at 03h39.

There will be a penumbral lunar eclipse on the 5th of May. The Moon will pass through the Earth's outer shadow. The Moon enters the shadow at 17h13 and leaves the shadow at 21h31. The eclipse will be at maximum at 19h22. The entire progress of the eclipse will be visible from south central Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Madagascar and East Africa.

Planetary and Other Events – Morning and Evening

Venus dazzles the sky just after sunset in the northwestern region. The Red Planet, Mars, can be located just above Venus. Jupiter can be seen throughout the month just before sunrise. Mars and Venus can be located near the stars of the constellation Gemini. Jupiter can be located near the stars of Pisces, shines brightly as the bright morning star and can be located in the northeastern region of the sky. Saturn, near the stars of the constellation Aquarius, can also be seen before sunrise towards the north. Mercury, near the stars of the constellation Aries, can also be observed from the middle of the month just below Jupiter.

The eta Aquariids meteor shower is active from the 19th of April to the 12th of May, peaking on the 6th of May. This meteor shower originates from dust grains ejected by Halley's Comet. The grains are distributed along the comet's orbit. Every time the Earth passes through the dust stream, we experience the eta Aquariids meteor shower. To view the eta Aquariids, look towards the constellation Aquarius between 03h30 and 05h30. At the peak, around 60 meteors per hour are expected. Unfortunately, the peak coincides with the Full Moon, though.

The Evening Sky Stars

Orion can still be seen low in the WNW in the early evening, with bright Sirius ('The Dog Star') faithfully following at his heels (or possibly chasing Lepus the Hare into the western twilight). Leo's upside-down question mark should be easy to spot in the north, above the few stars in the Great Bear that creep above our horizon. A bit higher in the north is lonely Alpheratz, the brightest star in the Water Snake, while another and much brighter orange star, Arcturus, rises in the northeast. Arcturus' atypical motion and chemical composition mark it as a likely 'immigrant', a star from a smaller galaxy which long ago was "eaten" by our own Milky Way giant spiral.

A bit higher in the sky is blue-white Spica, rising in the ENE in early evening. Spica appears to the naked eye as a single fairly bright star, but it is actually a system of 5 stars 260 light years away. The two brightest stars in the Spica system rotate around each other once every 4 days, and are respectively 13 400 and 1 700 times as bright as our own Sun.

Paradoxically, most of the stars you can see without a telescope are brighter than our Sun, even though most stars in our neighbourhood are much dimmer than the Sun. This is because we can see bright stars even when they are far away, while most stars would be too dim to spot even at the distance of our closest stellar neighbours. Gliese 581, host star to two very interesting planets, is a typical example. This first of the two planets is about 5-6 times the Earth's mass and is located in the "habitable zone", where it is possible for liquid water oceans to exist on

the planet's surface. The second of them is even smaller, with a mass about twice that of Earth, but it is closer to its parent star than the former. At only 20 light years away, Gliese 581 is one of our near neighbours, but it is 66 times too faint to see with the unaided eye.

Rising in the southeast are the stars of the Scorpion and the Wolf, with the stars of the Cross and the Pointers high in the SE. Look out for Antares, the bright red star in Scorpius. Well up in the SSW is Canopus, second brightest star in the night sky and brightest in the great ship Argo, serenely sailing along the Milky Way, which runs from Scorpio in the SE to the Twins and the Unicorn in the NW. Accompanying the Argo are the Flying Fish and the Swordfish, with the Fly and the Bird of Paradise flying on ahead.

The Morning Sky Stars

Achernar, the "Little Horn", shines brightly high in the SE before dawn, with the celestial river Eridanus flowing down toward the east. Assortments of birds occupy much of the southern sky, including (from west to east) the Bird of Paradise, the Peacock, the Crane, the Toucan and the Phoenix. The stars of the Pointers and the Cross are now low in the SW, with the Scorpion, the Wolf and the Altar in the WSW and Sagittarius the Archer still halfway up in the west.

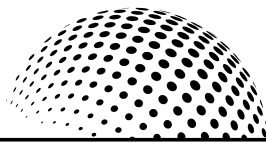
The centre of our galaxy, with the most brilliant parts of the Milky Way, is well into the west before dawn, but the Great Rift (a dark band running through the northern Milky Way) is still easy to see. The brightest stars in the NW are Altair in the Eagle, Vega very low in the NW in the Lyre, and Deneb, the tail of the Swan. The Swan, at the far northern end of our Milky Way on May mornings before dawn, is also known as the Northern Cross. The dim star at the southern end of the Northern Cross is Albireo, a beautiful gold-and-blue double star when viewed through a telescope. Albireo's two suns are far brighter than ours, but they would still be dim compared to Deneb. We don't know the exact distance to Deneb, and can't be sure just how bright it is, but the minimum estimate is 60 000 times the brightness of the Sun!

Just east of the point overhead is Fomalhaut, brightest star in the Southern Fish, with the dimmer stars of the Sea Goat and the Water Carrier just to the north. Low in the northeast are the stars of the Great Square of Pegasus, with the two fishes to the south and east, tied together by their tails. Rising in the E before dawn are the stars of the Whale.

But the most carefully watched star on May mornings in at least some parts of Southern Africa was Canopus, known to some as 'Naka' (the Horn). Sotho men would camp in the mountains, where they made fires and watched the early morning skies in the South. It was believed that the first person to see the star would be very prosperous that year, with a rich harvest and good luck to the end of his life. In olden times the chief would give the lucky man a heifer. The day after Naka was sighted was the time for the men with divining bones to examine their bones in still water, to predict the tribe's luck for the coming year.

Among the Venda, the first person to see Nanga (Canopus) in the morning sky announced his discovery by climbing a hill and blowing a sable antelope horn (phalaphala). Among the Mapeli, the first person to see the star would begin ululating loudly enough to be heard in the next village, which would then join the noise-making to warn other villages, each in turn until all knew Canopus had been seen. For the Xhosa speaking people, the sighting of Canopus, called u Canzibe, signaled the beginning of the season for the celebration of the last days of boyhood by boys intending to go to the initiation school to become men.

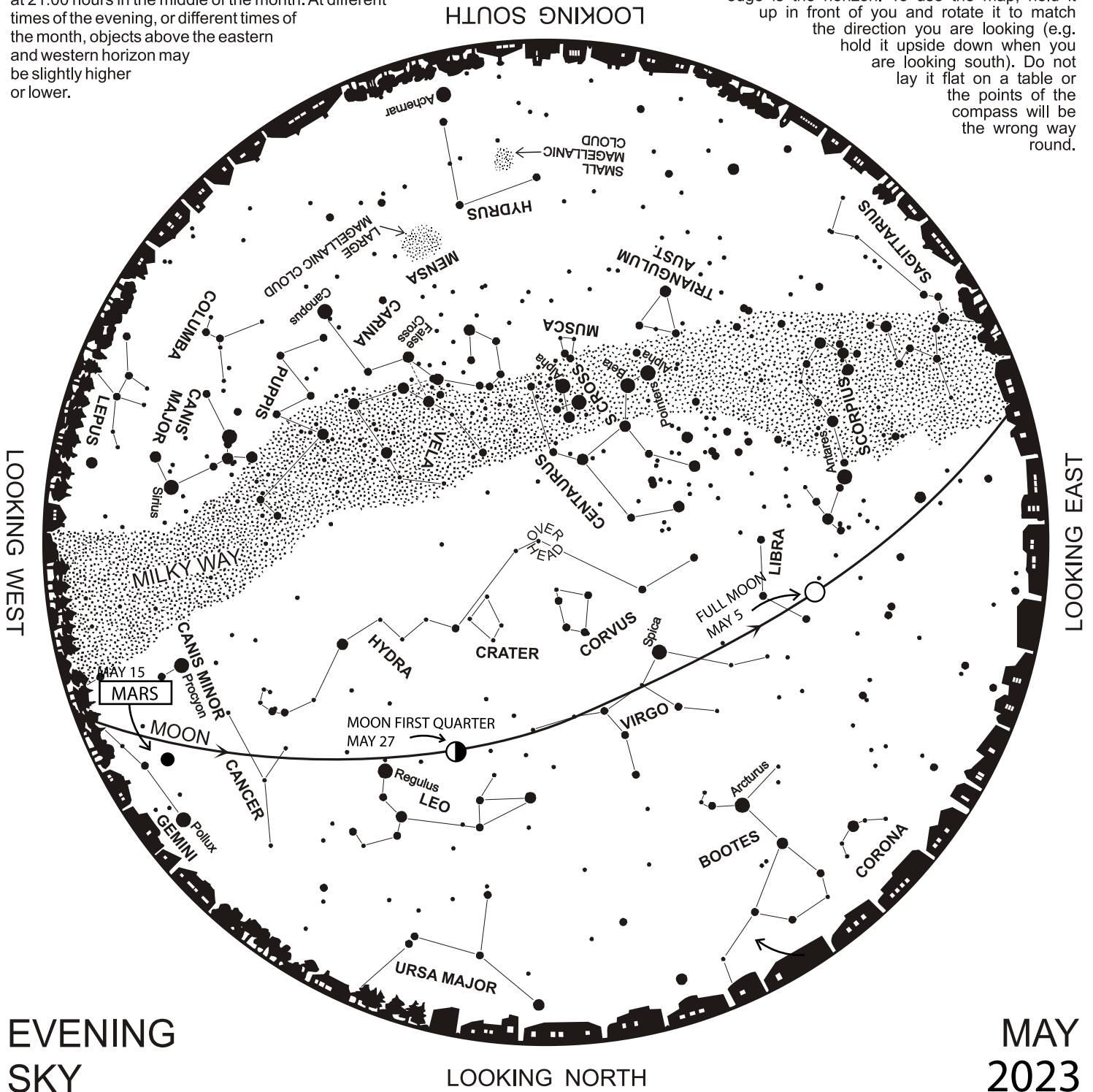
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IZIKO PLANETARIUM AND DIGITAL DOME

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.



This month we say farewell to Orion (hunter) as it sets in the early evening and welcome back the prominent winter constellations Scorpius (scorpion) and Sagittarius (archer) situated low on the eastern horizon. Try to observe where the path of the Milky Way appears to broaden around these two constellations (requires dark conditions) – this region encompasses the Galactic Centre with Sagittarius A*, the supermassive black hole at its core. Just south-west of Vela (sail), lies Carina (keel) and the bright star Canopus, also known as 'Nanga' or 'Naka' (the Horn Star) across Southern Africa. According to Tswana tradition, the reappearance of Naka just before sunrise (at month end), heralds the coming of Winter and the need to start

breeding sheep. In Sotho and Venda traditions, the person who first sighted Naka/Nanga in the morning was awarded a cow by their chief. Early this month South Africans will get the opportunity to witness a penumbral lunar eclipse, occurring in the early evening of 5 May (with maximum eclipse around 19:22 SAST). The moon will appear in the evening sky until 11 May, with Full Moon on the 5 May ('Frost Moon'), and the crescent moon appearing from 21 May. Venus and Mars are bright evening objects and are located in the north-west, close to and within Gemini (twins) and Cancer (crab).