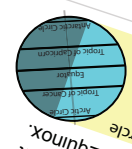


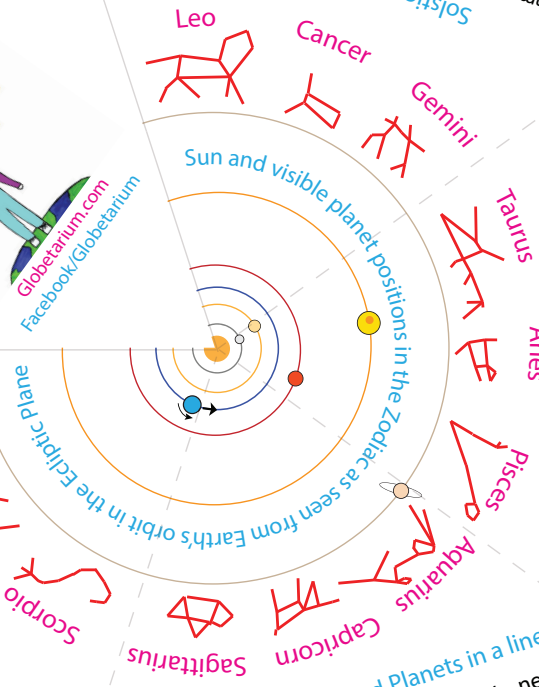
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Sun directly overhead at noon on Tropic of Cancer
Sun shines all day above Arctic Circle
Dark all day below Antarctic Circle

The Summer Solstice occurs on June 20th when the North Pole is most tilted toward the Sun in the Earth's orbit. The Sun has been rising higher in the sky since the Winter Solstice and reaches its maximum on the Summer Solstice. Sunrises and sunsets will slowly shift Southeast and Southwest and will be due East and West on the Fall Equinox.

Solstice = "Sun Stationary"



Evening Sky June 15, 2024

With Mercury and Venus lost in the Sun's glare, and Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn visible in the pre-dawn sky, no planets are visible in the evening sky. Look for the bright stars Procyon in Canis Minor, Pollux and Castor in Gemini, Regulus in Leo, and Spica in Virgo. Almost half of the waxing Moon's disc is illuminated.

Looking West Sun
Looking South
Looking East

"New Star" to appear in next few months

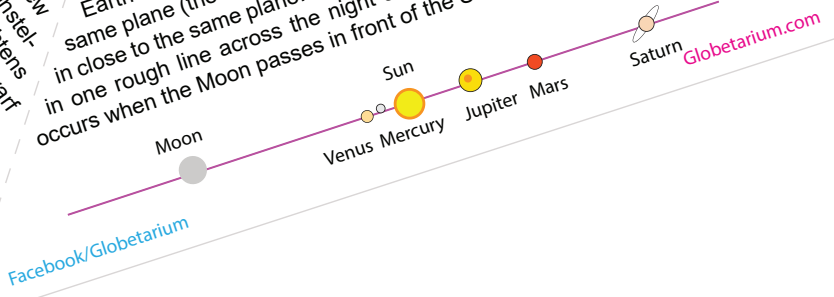
About every 80 years a bright "nova" or seemingly new star appears in the Northern Crown (Corona Borealis) constellation. A dim pair of stars orbiting each other suddenly brightens when enough material from the red giant star shifts to the white dwarf star and it explodes. The nova is expected before September.



Nova location
Northern Crown

Why are the Sun, Moon, and Planets in a line?

Earth and the visible planets orbit the Sun in nearly the same plane (the ecliptic plane), and the Moon orbits the Earth in close to the same plane. So we see the Sun, Moon, and planets in one rough line across the night sky (the ecliptic). A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes in front of the Sun along the ecliptic.



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