



# The New Syzygy

The Newsletter of the Kern Astronomical Society

number 607

2026

Our regular monthly meeting will be held at

**Round Table Pizza**

4200 Gosford Rd, Bakersfield, CA 93313

**April 3**

Social Hour @ 6:00p

Meeting @ 7:00p



[facebook.com/groups/syzygy](https://facebook.com/groups/syzygy)



[kernastro.org](https://kernastro.org)



[kernastronomicalsociety@gmail.com](mailto:kernastronomicalsociety@gmail.com)

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### Star Party

April 18 at the Frazier Mountain Trailhead, weather permitting.

[Click for map](#)

### Grow Academy Science Night

April 10 from 10am - 11:30am in Shafter

### Horace Mann Elementary STEAM Event

April 16 from 5pm - 6pm

## IN THE SKY

April 14-30: Lyrid Meteor Shower - This meteor shower will peak after midnight in the early hours of April 22. Expect 10 to 20 bright, fast meteors per hour at its peak. Check out the SkyMaps chart at the end of this newsletter for more!



# NASA's SunRISE Mission

Presented by Dr. Angie Dorsey, Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Dr. Angie Dorsey is an aerospace engineer working at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, CA. She received her BS in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Alabama and a Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering Sciences from the University of Colorado Boulder. She works on high-precision, space-borne Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receivers for scientific applications. She has been working on various space flight projects at JPL for over 26 years.



## UPCOMING SPEAKERS

- May 1 Sam Rose – Caltech  
TBA
- Jun 5 Sarah Elizabeth McCandless – JPL  
NEO Surveyor
- Aug 7 Daniel Huecker – Sequoia Parks  
Conservancy – Dark Sky Festival
- Sep 4 Rod Guice – Club Member  
Milankovitch Cycle

## 2025-26 KERN COUNTY ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY SCHEDULE

**REMINDER** – Below is a list of our upcoming meetings for the 25-2026 club year. Monthly club meetings will be held at the Round Table Pizza at 4200 Gosford Rd. from 6pm to roughly 9pm. Monthly board member meetings are held the last Thursday of every month at 5060 California Ave #600 from 6pm to 7pm. We would like to remind everyone that club members are welcome to join our board meetings!

### BOARD MEETINGS

October 30  
November 20 \*  
December 18 \*  
January 29  
February 26  
March 26  
April 30  
May 28  
June – no meeting  
July 30  
August 27  
September 24

\* Moved one week early due to holidays

### CLUB MEETINGS

November 7  
December 5  
January 9  
February 6  
March 6  
April 3  
May 1  
June 5  
July – no meeting  
August 7  
September 4



**KAS**  
KERNASTRO.ORG

## KAS Information

Since 1956, the Kern County Astronomical Society has promoted community awareness of current events in astronomy and provides a forum for sharing of knowledge and experiences among amateur astronomers. Annual membership is \$35.00 which also provides membership in the Amateur Astronomical League, access to their newsletter (Reflector Magazine), and participation in observational programs.

## Star Parties & Outreach

The Kern County Astronomical Society typically has two Club Star Parties each month depending on the weather. Our Club Parties are held on Saturdays nearest the New Moon. We also host Public Star Parties at various locations around town during April - October. These parties are held on Saturdays nearest the first quarter Moon. In addition, we also host Lunar, Solar, and Planetary viewing for public schools. Requests may be directed to our Star Party Coordinator.

## Club Equipment

The Kern County Astronomical Society has telescopes and accessories (listed below) available for loan to Club Members in good standing. Members are encouraged to borrow the different types of telescopes in stock (especially if you are considering purchasing one). Trying out different sizes and types of telescopes can help you make an informed decision about purchases. If you have a Club telescope in your possession, you will be expected to participate in at least one public star party.

- **6" f/6, 8" f/6, 10" f/5.6, 13" f/4.5 Dobsonian Telescopes**
- **Parks Jovian 90**
- **3½" f/13 Maksukov-Cassegrain**
- **4" f/15 Unitron Refractor**
- **8" Solar Filter**
- **Assorted Eyepieces**

# The Evening Sky Map

FREE\* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY



Follow us on Bluesky  
skymaps.com/bsky/

## Sky Calendar – April 2026

- 2 **Full Moon** at 2:12 UT.
- 3 **Moon near Spica** at 2h UT (morning sky).
- 3 **Mercury at westernmost elongation** at 22h UT (28° from Sun, morning sky). Mag. 0.3.
- 6 **Moon near Antares** at 18h UT (morning sky). Occultation visible from Antarctica, Madagascar and Mauritius.
- 7 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 9h UT (distance 404,970km; angular size 29.5').
- 10 **Last Quarter Moon** at 4:54 UT.
- 13 **Mars, Saturn and Neptune** within 4.5° circle at 9h UT (19° from Sun, morning sky). Mags. 1.2, 0.9 and 8.0.
- 15 **Moon near Mars** at 22h UT (21° from Sun, morning sky). Mag. 1.2. **Mercury** (0.0m), **Neptune** (7.9m) and **Saturn** (0.9m) remain close for several days.
- 17 **New Moon** at 11:53 UT. Start of lunation 1278.
- 19 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 6:58 UT (distance 361,630km; angular size 33.0').
- 19 **Moon near Venus** at 7h UT (evening sky). Mag. -3.9.
- 19 **Moon near the Pleiades** at 18h UT (evening sky).
- 20 **Mercury, Mars and Saturn** within 1.7° circle at 23h UT (23° from Sun, morning sky). Mags. -0.2, 1.2 and 0.9. Planets remain close for several days.
- 22 **Lyrid meteor shower** peaks at 20h UT (timing and activity is variable). Active April 14-30. Radiant is between Hercules and Lyra. Expect 10 to 20 bright, fast meteors per hour at peak.
- 23 **Moon near Jupiter** at 0h UT (evening sky). Mag. -2.1.
- 24 **Venus 0.8° NNW of Uranus** at 2h UT (26° from Sun, evening sky). Mags. -3.9 and 5.8.
- 24 **First Quarter Moon** at 2:32 UT.
- 24 **Moon near Beehive Cluster (M44)** at 10h UT (evening sky).
- 24 **Venus 3.4° SE of the Pleiades** at 14h UT (evening sky).
- 25 **Moon near Regulus** at 23h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from Brazil, the eastern United States, Colombia and Venezuela.
- 30 **Moon near Spica** at 8h UT (evening sky).

More sky events and links at <http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/>

All times in Universal Time (UT). (USA Eastern Daylight Time = UT - 4 hours.)



**Support The Evening Sky Map**

• Helping curious minds to explore the night sky since January 2000 •  
**Recommended Products for Sky Watchers:** [skymaps.com/store/](http://skymaps.com/store/)  
 All sales support the production of this free resource. Thank you.

## NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APRIL 2026

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY APR 10 PM

LATE APR 9 PM

(Add 1 Hour For Daylight Saving)

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR

A LATITUDE OF 40°

NORTH AND IS

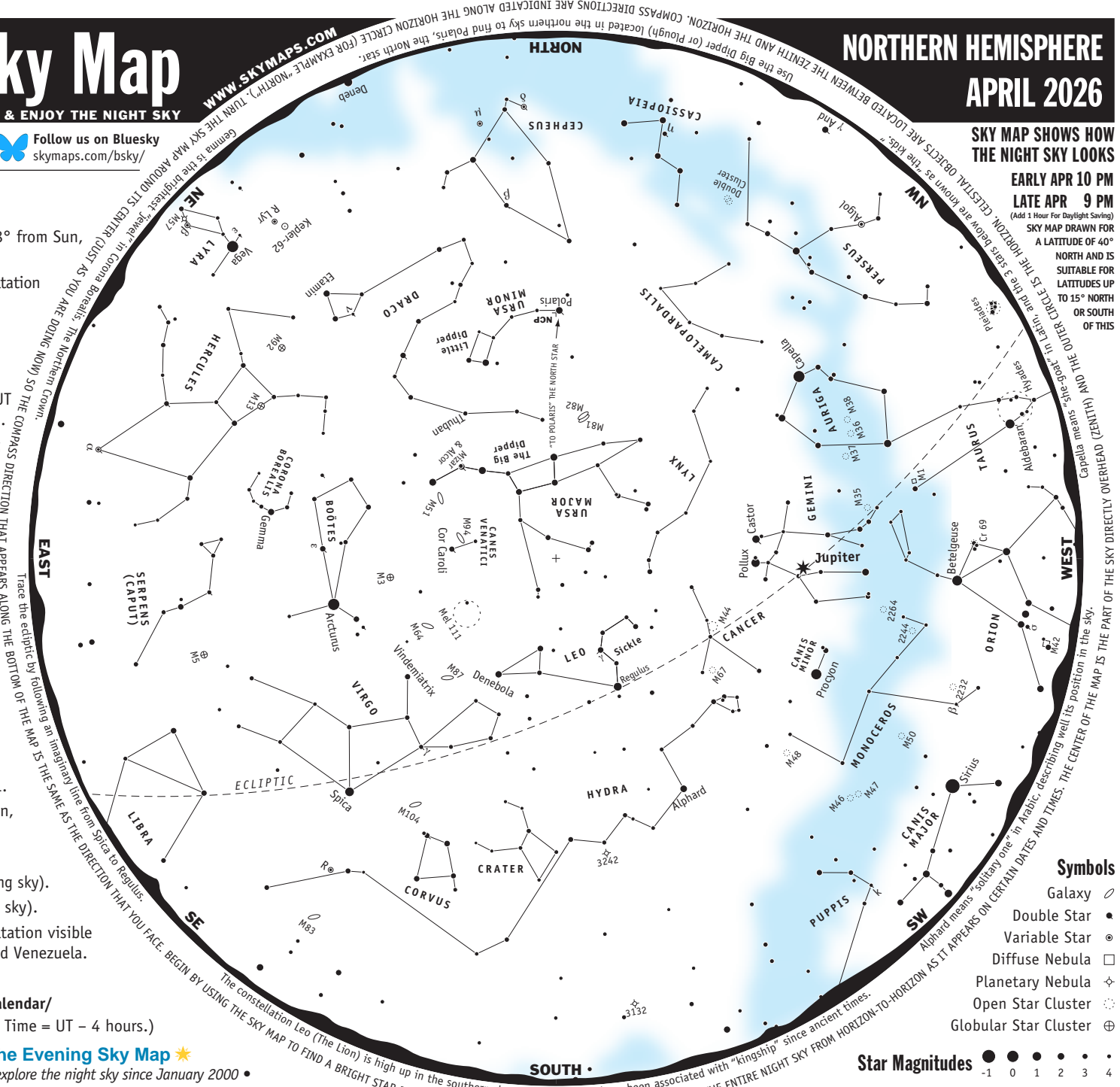
SUITABLE FOR

LATITUDES UP

TO 15° NORTH

OR SOUTH

OF THIS



### Symbols

- Galaxy ☾
- Double Star ●●
- Variable Star ⊙
- Diffuse Nebula □
- Planetary Nebula ◇
- Open Star Cluster ○
- Global Star Cluster ⊕

Star Magnitudes ●●●●●  
-1 0 1 2 3 4

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KJ

INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES. THE CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE PART OF THE SKY DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH) AND THE OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON. CELESTIAL OBJECTS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE ZENITH AND THE HORIZON. COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE (FOR EXAMPLE "NORTH"). TURN THE SKY MAP AROUND ITS CENTER (JUST AS YOU ARE DOING NOW) SO THE COMPASS DIRECTION THAT APPEARS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS THE DIRECTION THAT YOU FACE. BEGIN BY USING THE SKY MAP TO FIND A BRIGHT STAR PATTERN IN THE SKY.

## About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

## Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

## Astronomical Glossary

**Conjunction** – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

**Constellation** – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

**Diffuse Nebula** – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

**Double Star** – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

**Ecliptic** – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

**Elongation** – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

**Galaxy** – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

**Globular Star Cluster** – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

**Light Year (ly)** – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

**Magnitude** – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

**Open Star Cluster** – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

**Opposition** – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

**Planetary Nebula** – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

**Universal Time (UT)** – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. USA Eastern Standard Time (for example, New York) is 5 hours behind UT.

**Variable Star** – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

# NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APRIL 2026 CELESTIAL OBJECTS



## Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Capella	Aur	• The 6th brightest star. Appears yellowish in color. Spectroscopic binary. Dist=42 ly.
Arcturus	Boo	• Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=36.7 ly.
Sirius	CMa	• The brightest star in the sky. Also known as the "Dog Star". Dist=8.6 ly.
Procyon	CMi	• Greek name meaning "before the dog" - rises before Sirius (northern latitudes). Dist=11.4 ly.
Castor	Gem	• Multiple star system with 6 components. 3 stars visible in telescope. Dist=52 ly.
Pollux	Gem	• With Castor, the twin sons of Leda in classical mythology. Dist=34 ly.
Regulus	Leo	• Brightest star in Leo. A blue-white star with at least 1 companion. Dist=77 ly.
Vega	Lyr	• The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star. Dist=25.0 ly.
Betelgeuse	Ori	• One of the largest red supergiant stars known. Diameter=300 times that of Sun. Dist=430 ly.
Algol	Per	• Famous eclipsing binary star. Magnitude varies between 2.1 & 3.4 over 2.867 days.
Aldebaran	Tau	• Brightest star in Taurus. It is not associated with the Hyades star cluster. Dist=66.7 ly.
Polaris	UMi	• The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals an unrelated mag 8 companion star. Dist = 433 ly.
Spica	Vir	• Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=250 ly.

## Easily Seen with Binoculars

M38	Aur	• Stars appear arranged in "pi" or cross shape. Dist=4,300 ly.
M36	Aur	• About half size of M38. Located in rich Milky Way star field. Dist=4,100 ly.
M37	Aur	• Very fine star cluster. Discovered by Messier in 1764. Dist=4,400 ly.
M44	Cnc	• Praesepe or Beehive Cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Dist=590±20 ly.
M3	CVn	• Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye.
Mel 111	Com	• Coma Berenices. 80 mag 5-6 stars in 5 deg. Dist=283 ly. Age=400 million years.
ν Draconis	Dra	• Wide pair of white stars. One of the finest binocular pairs in the sky. Dist=100 ly.
M35	Gem	• Fine open cluster located near foot of the twin Castor. Dist=2,800 ly.
M13	Her	• Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly.
M92	Her	• Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.
M48	Hya	• 12+ stars in 7x binoculars. Triangular asterism near centre. Dist=1,990 ly.
R Hydrae	Hya	• Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red.
R Lyrae	Lyr	• Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 5.0 over 46.0 days.
2232	Mon	• A large scattered star cluster of 20 stars. Dist=1,300 ly.
2244	Mon	• Surrounded by the rather faint Rosette Nebula. Dist=5,540 ly.
M50	Mon	• Visible with binoculars. Telescope reveals individual stars. Dist=3,000 ly.
Cr 69	Ori	• Lambda Orionis Cluster. Dist=1,630 ly.
Double Cluster	Per	• Double Cluster in Perseus. NGC 869 & 884. Excellent in binoculars. Dist=7,300 ly.
M47	Pup	• Bright star cluster. 15+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,500 ly.
M46	Pup	• Dist=5,400 ly. Contains planetary NGC 2438 (Mag 11, d=65") - not associated.
M5	Ser	• Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly.
Mizar & Alcor	UMa	• Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars. Not a binary. Mizar has a mag 4 companion.

## Telescopic Objects

ε Boötis	Boo	• Red giant star (mag 2.5) with a blue-green mag 4.9 companion. Sep=2.8". Difficult to split.
M67	Cnc	• Contains 500+ stars mag 10 & fainter. One of the oldest clusters. Dist=2,350 ly.
M94	CVn	• Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly.
M51	CVn	• Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly.
η Cassiopeiae	Cas	• Yellow star mag 3.4 & orange star mag 7.5. Dist=19 ly. Orbit=480 years. Sep=12".
M64	Com	• Black-Eye Galaxy. Discovered by J.E. Bode in 1775 - "a small, nebulous star".
3242	Hya	• Ghost of Jupiter. Bright blue disk. Mag 11 central star. Dist=2,600 ly.
M83	Hya	• Classic face-on spiral. Discovered in 1752 by Lacaille. In attractive star field.
γ Leonis	Leo	• Superb pair of golden-yellow giant stars. Mags 2.2 & 3.5. Orbit=600 years. Sep=4.4".
β Monocerotis	Mon	• Triple star. Mags 4.6, 5.0 & 5.4. Requires telescope to view arc-shape. Sep=7.3".
2264	Mon	• Christmas Tree Cluster. Associated with the Cone Nebula. Dist=2,450 ly.
M1	Tau	□ Crab Nebula. Remnant from supernova which was visible in 1054. Dist=6,500 ly.
M81	UMa	• Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. Easy to see in a telescope.
M82	UMa	• Close to M81 but much fainter and smaller.
3132	Vel	• One of the brightest planetaries. Magnitude 10 central star. Dist=2,600 ly.
M87	Vir	• Supergiant galaxy with supermassive black hole at its core. Dist=53.5 million ly.
M104	Vir	• Sombrero Galaxy. Almost edge-on spiral galaxy. Protruding central core.
γ Virginis	Vir	• Superb pair of mag 3.5 yellow-white stars. Orbit=169 years. At their closest in 2005.