



To use the chart, hold it up to the sky. Turn the chart so that the direction in which you are looking is at the bottom of the chart. As the Earth turns the stars appear to rotate anti-clockwise around the North Celestial Pole, marked by the star Polaris. Stars rise in the east and set in the west just like the Sun.

The constellation of Orion is a great one to spot in the East in the evening. See if you can see the difference in colour between Rigel (blue) and Betelgeuse (red). Rigel is a blue giant star 80 times bigger than the Sun. Betelgeuse is a red giant star at the end of its life. It too is huge at about 1000 times the size of the Sun. Betelgeuse is expected to explode soon - sometime in the next 100 000 years!

Jupiter is the brightest object (besides the Moon) in the evening sky in March. It is the largest planet in the Solar System. With a small telescope you can see the four Galilean moons of Jupiter. Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto were discovered by Galileo when used his telescope to look at the night sky.