DOWNLOAD PDF IN THE INDIAN NIGHT SKY

Chapter 1 : Your Sky: View from Cities around the World

This delightful Indian Folktale will teach a whimsical story about why the moon shines so bright in the night. Young readers will appreciate the heat of the sun, and the treachery of the wind. This is a wonderful story parents will love to read to their children before bedtime.

March 23, In the image, the bright planets are setting over Lake Superior. Shawn Malone This story was updated on March 23 at If you happen to see two intensely bright "stars" in the night sky tonight, you are probably looking at a pair of dazzling planets: Venus and Jupiter are unmistakable bright lights that spent the past several weeks cozying up to one another in the evening sky, but are now moving away on their orbital paths. The two planets shone brightly together like beacons on March 13, but the luminous worlds will line up again for another skywatching event that spans across two days: Sunday March 25 and Monday March During the so-called conjunction, Venus and Jupiter will line up in the western sky at sunset, performing a heavenly duet. Venus-Jupiter conjunctions occur roughly every 13 months, but this one should be the best conjunction for several years to come for viewers in the Northern Hemisphere, NASA scientists have said. The agency will host a live webchat on Sunday March 25 from 8 to 10 p. The webchat will also feature a live-streamed view of the planets as they brighten the night sky. Venus and Jupiter are two of the brightest planets in the night sky , making them relatively easy to find because they should appear much more luminous than any stars. If you have clear skies overhead, you should be able to spot these eye-catching worlds with your naked eyes. Binoculars or a small telescope will reveal Venus to be a round, featureless disk rather than just a point of light. A modest amateur telescope can help you discern the colorful cloud bands of Jupiter. The brightest "star" On Sunday, the moon will also appear to dance near Venus and Jupiter. In North America, Jupiter and the moon will appear closest together at around 9 p. Venus will appear about 10 degrees above Jupiter and the moon. The three celestial bodies will resemble a long, narrow isoceles triangle. By Monday evening, the moon will appear closer to Venus. The crescent will be located less than 3 degrees to the left and just slightly above Venus. In ancient times, the planet was thought to be two different stars â€” the evening star and the morning star. Venus takes about Earth days to travel around the sun. The planet also rotates the opposite way that Earth does on its axis. So on Earth, the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, but on Venus the sun would rise in the west and set in the east. Due to the changing geometery of planetary orbits, the bright planets Venus and Jupiter will move closer together over several months. As April comes to a close, Jupiter will become much more difficult to see as it sinks lower into the sunset and is no longer visible. For most people, the last time they will likely be able to pick our Jupiter in the sky is around April 24, Rao said. Venus will appear relatively bland, with a whitish deck of clouds. Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto. As the moons dance around Jupiter, their positions every night will differ, but these natural satellites have been known to put on a celestial show for lucky skywatchers. If you snap an amazing photo of Venus and Jupiter, or any other skywatching target, and would like to share it for a possible story or image gallery, please contact Denise Chow at dchow space.

Chapter 2 : Sky deity - Wikipedia

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.

Before the age of global positioning systems or compasses, people looked to the stars to find their way. And before civilizations knew what stars were, people formed their own beliefs about their significance. In North America, indigenous tribes had differing ideas about what the stars meant, some believing that the night sky had spiritual meaning, and some attributing human-like qualities to the twinkling objects. Archaeoastronomy is the study of how people of the past understood the stars and the sky, however this broadly applies to all ancient cultures. The Mayans, Celts, and Egyptians alike all had their own methods for tracking the movement of the stars and heavenly bodies, but all of these cultures have the common belief that the phenomenon above their heads was somehow larger and greater than they were. As such, the vast majority of ancient cultures associated the origins of everything, including the sky, moon, sun and earth with some form of mythology related to the stars. Astronomy played in an important role in early Native American cultures, serving as the basis for governance, agricultural practices and more. And studying the stars also caused tribes to theorize about the beginning of life in the universe. This constellation was paramount to the way the Pawnee interacted daily as well as their religious beliefs. They used the stars to set agricultural patterns and embody their own societal values. Today, those stars are known as the Corona Borealis. The Anasazi In New Mexico , researchers found a cave painting that appears to depict a supernova explosion; the orientation of a crescent moon and stars indicate that the art may represent the Crab Nebula , formed in A. The Anasazi way of life remains somewhat of a mystery, but researchers found that the tribe built a solar observatory, suggesting that the sky was extremely important to the Anasazi way of life. According to the legend, the first people of the Fifth World were given four lights but were dissatisfied with the amount of light they had on Earth. After many attempts to satisfy the people, the First Woman created the sun to bring warmth and light to the land, and the moon to provide coolness and moisture. These were crafted from quartz, and, when there were bits of quartz that were left behind by the carving, they were tossed into the sky to make stars. The divisions between Native American cultures were not unlike the divisions between the societies of today, so few myths extend beyond a single tribe. With the same sky overhead, ancient myths from around the world do share much in common. Grady Winston is an avid internet entrepreneur and copywriter from Indianapolis. He has worked in the fields of technology, business, marketing, and advertising implementing multiple creative projects and solutions for a range of clients.

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Chapter 3 : In the Indian Night Sky | Mapin Publishing

In the Indian Night Sky has 2 ratings and 2 reviews. Kristi said: It is time for the great feast. Mother, the Star of the North Sky, is lighting the way.

Friday, October 20, The zodiacal light shines bright in a moonless sky. Malcol on Wikipedia Friday, October 20 With the Moon now gone from the predawn sky, the rest of this week offers an excellent opportunity to view the zodiacal light. From the Northern Hemisphere, early autumn is the best time of year to observe this elusive glow before sunrise. Look for the cone-shaped glow, which points nearly straight up from the eastern horizon, shortly before morning twilight begins around 5: The Moon remains out of the morning sky until November 3, when its bright light will return and overwhelm the much fainter zodiacal light. These are Orionid meteors, which belong to an annual shower that peaks before dawn. Observers under a dark sky could see up to 20 meteors per hour shortly before twilight begins, when the constellation Orion the Hunter climbs highest in the south. The meteors appear to radiate from a point in northern Orion. With the Moon absent from the morning sky, viewing conditions could hardly be better this year. The Great Square of Pegasus stands out in the evening sky at this time of year, though it appears balanced on one corner and looks more diamond-shaped. These four almost equally bright stars form the body of Pegasus the Winged Horse. Deneb marks the tail of the Swan, and Albireo is its head. Look east of that starry triangle for four stars that form the main part of the constellation Pegasus the Winged Horse. Tuesday, October 24 Go out around 9: This pair of open star clusters lies in the constellation Perseus. From a dark site, they appear as fuzzy patches to the naked eye. Any optics, especially power binoculars, really bring out their glory. Thursday, October 26 Jupiter is in conjunction with the Sun. It now lies on the opposite side of our daytime star from our perspective. It will become visible in morning twilight in mid-November. Friday, October 27 First Quarter Moon arrives at 6: Our satellite rises in the southeast around 2 p. The Moon then lies due south and about one-third of the way to the zenith. Saturday, October 28 If you live in the southern tier of states, you might be able to glimpse Mercury as October ends. The innermost planet shines brightly enough â€” magnitude â€”0. The problem is that it rises only a couple degrees above the west-southwestern horizon 30 minutes after sunset. Use binoculars first, then, if you observe Mercury, see if you also can spot it with your naked eyes. This area stands high in the east by midevening. The best way to find Iris is to look 1. To confirm a sighting, sketch the star field with Alpha, Kappa, and several stars south of them. Return a night or two later and identify the point of light that changed position.

Chapter 4 : The Sky, Clouds & Visions in Native American Beliefs | Synonym

In the Indian Night Sky is a classically written folk tale creating a magical explanation for the nature of the sky. Children will delight in its beautiful black ink pages with silver metallic and primary color drawings that jump off the page.

The old crescent moon will leave the overnight sky dark enough for meteor watching. The best viewing time will occur around 1 a. Tuesday, November 6 pre-dawn â€" Old Moon meets Venus Visible low in the east-southeastern sky before dawn on Tuesday, November 6, the old crescent moon will appear 8. Viewed in a telescope, Venus will exhibit the same illuminated phase as the moon. Tuesday, November 6 after sunset â€" Mercury at Greatest Eastern Elongation On Tuesday, November 6, Mercury will officially reach its widest separation east of the Sun for the current evening appearance. While the elusive inner planet will be separated from the sun by 23 degrees or 2. The best time period to look for Mercury will be between 5: Wednesday, November 7 at Since sunlight can only reach the side of the moon facing away from Earth, and the moon is in the same region of the sky as the sun, our natural satellite will be completely hidden from view for about a day. Mercury, in turn, will be situated less than two degrees above the bright star Antares. Mercury will set shortly before 8 p. Sunday, November 11 early evening â€" Crescent Moon meets Saturn In the southwestern sky during early evening on Sunday, November 11, the crescent moon will be visible three degrees about 3 finger widths to the upper left of the planet Saturn. Both objects will appear within the field of view of binoculars green circle until they set in the west at 8 p. The young moon will set in early evening, leaving the overnight sky ideal for meteors. Monday, November 12 early evening â€" Moon near Pluto and Vesta In the southwestern sky during early evening on Monday, November 12, the waxing crescent moon will be situated near both the major asteroid Vesta and the dwarf planet Pluto. Vesta, which is visible binoculars, will be less than 3 degrees about 3 finger widths to the lower left of the moon. Distant Pluto, far too dim to be visible without a very large telescope, is currently sitting very close to the ecliptic. The eastward orbital motion of the moon green line will carry it in front of Pluto at about On that date, it will pause and then commence travelling eastward red path with labeled dates. The nearby planet and the distant star will both fit together within the field of view of a backyard telescope at low magnification orange circle. On the following mornings, Venus will slowly pull away from the star. Thursday, November 15 at 9: EST â€" First Quarter Moon After the moon has completed the first quarter of its orbit around Earth, the relative positions of the Earth, sun, and moon cause us to see it half-illuminated â€" on its eastern side. A first quarter moon always rises around noon and sets around midnight local time, so it is also visible in the afternoon daytime sky. The evenings around first quarter are the best times to see the lunar terrain when it is dramatically lit by low-angled sunlight. Thursday, November 15 at 5: Its naked-eye brightness dims noticeably for about 10 hours once every 2 days, 20 hours, and 49 minutes because a dim companion star orbiting nearly edge-on to Earth crosses in front of the much brighter main star. On Thursday, November 15 at 5: EST, Algol will reach its minimum brightness of magnitude 3. At that time, it will sit partway up the northeastern horizon. EST, it will be near the zenith and will have brightened to its usual magnitude of 2. Thursday, November 15 evening â€" Moon Passes Mars In the evening sky on Thursday, November 15, the waxing, slightly gibbous moon will be situated 3 degrees or 3 finger widths to the lower right of reddish planet Mars. The orbital path of the moon green line will carry it closer to Mars through the evening. The duo will set in the west at about midnight local time. Observers in most of Antarctica, the Falkland Islands, and southern South America will see the moon occult Mars at about Saturday, November 17 all night â€" Juno at Opposition On Saturday, November 17, the major main belt asteroid Juno will reach opposition. At that time, Earth will be passing between the asteroid and the sun, minimizing our distance from Juno and causing it to appear at its brightest and largest for this year. Juno will be positioned about equally distant from the bright stars Aldebaran in Taurus and Rigel in Orion. At the peak, before dawn on November 17, expect to see about 15 meteors per hour, many with persistent trains. A waxing gibbous moon will brighten the sky, but will set at around midnight, leaving a darker pre-dawn sky. Friday, November 23 at Full moons during the winter months in North America climb as high in the sky as the summer noonday sun, and cast similar shadows. Several hours earlier, observers in Europe and Africa will

be able to see the moon pass only 0. Sunday, November 25 evening â€" Neptune Stands Still On Sunday, November 25, the distant, blue planet Neptune will complete a retrograde loop that has been carrying it westward since mid-June. After today, it will resume its slow, regular eastward motion red path through the stars of Aquarius. Tuesday, November 27 midnight to dawn â€" Moon Visits the Beehive When the waning gibbous moon rises at about 9: EST on Tuesday, November 27, it will be located less than 5 degrees from the large open star cluster known as the Beehive and Messier 44 in Cancer. During the night, the moon will pull farther away from the cluster. Both objects will fit within the field of view of a telescope at low magnification orange circle. Thursday, November 29 at 7: EST â€" Last Quarter Moon At its last quarter phase, the moon rises around midnight and remains visible in the southern sky all morning. At this phase, the moon is illuminated on its western side, towards the pre-dawn sun. Last quarter moons are positioned ahead of the Earth in our trip around the sun. After this phase, the waning moon traverses the last quarter of its orbit around the earth, on the way to new moon. Planets Mercury will spend most of November in an evening apparition that began in October. On November 6, Mercury will reach a maximum angle of 23 degrees east of the Sun. Venus, which passed solar conjunction in late October, will re-appear in the eastern pre-dawn sky among the stars of Virgo during November. The very bright planet will spend the month swinging farther from the sun while waxing in illuminated phase and shrinking in apparent disk size. Meanwhile, its visual magnitude will brighten from Visible low in the east-southeastern sky before dawn on November 6, the old crescent moon will appear 8. On November 13, Venus will stop traveling westward through the stars of Virgo and commence eastward motion. Mars will be better positioned for viewing during November because the autumn evening ecliptic has lifted it higher. During the month, as Earth pulls away from the Red Planet, Mars will remain a bright reddish naked-eye object, but its visual brightness will diminish from magnitude On November 15, the waxing, slightly gibbous moon will land 3 degrees to the lower right of Mars. Jupiter will begin November embedded in the western evening twilight, observable with difficulty at about 6: By mid-November, the magnitude On November 8, the very young crescent moon will land less than 3 degrees above Jupiter. Saturn will be visible during November as a medium-bright magnitude 0. At the end of November, Saturn will land less than 1. Both objects will fit within the field of view of a backyard telescope at low magnification. On November 11, the crescent moon will be visible three degrees to the upper left of Saturn. Recently past opposition, blue-green Uranus magnitude 5. The planet will spend the month moving slowly retrograde westward among the stars of western Aries. On November 1, Uranus will sit less than 2. During November, deep blue Neptune will be visible for most of the night, setting in the west in the hours after midnight. That star will sit about 2 degrees to the west of Neptune all month. Used to describe a planet or moon that is more than 50 percent illuminated. A noteworthy or striking pattern of stars within a larger constellation. Degrees measuring the sky: The sky is degrees all the way around, which means roughly degrees from horizon to horizon. Your fist on an outstretched arm covers about 10 degrees of sky, while a finger covers about one degree. The dimmest object visible in the night sky under perfectly dark conditions is about magnitude 6. Brighter stars are magnitude 2 or 1. The brightest objects get negative numbers. Venus can be as bright as magnitude minus 4. The full moon is minus The boundary on the moon between sunlight and shadow. The point in the sky directly overhead. Night Sky Observing Tips Adjust to the dark: If you wish to observe faint objects, such as meteors or dim stars, give your eyes at least 15 minutes to adjust to the darkness. Even from a big city, one can see the moon, a handful of bright stars and sometimes the brightest planets. But to fully enjoy the heavens â€" especially a meteor shower, the constellations, or to see the amazing swath across the sky that represents our view toward the center of the Milky Way Galaxy â€" rural areas are best for night sky viewing. An hour of observing a winter meteor shower can chill you to the bone. A blanket or lounge chair will prove much more comfortable than standing or sitting in a chair and craning your neck to see overhead. When Venus is visible that is, not in front of or behind the sun it can often be spotted during the day. A sky map is helpful. When the sun has large sunspots, they can be seen without a telescope. See our video on how to safely observe the sun, or our safe sunwatching infographic.

Chapter 5 : BBC - Earth - India's incredible night skies

Get this from a library! In the Indian night sky. [Reshma Sapre; Jayme Robinson] -- "Ever wonder why people always welcome the sight of the moon in the night sky, while their feelings about the sun and wind--quite literally--blow hot and cold?

We start by being toddlers that stare into open space, mouths and ears open to absorb everything and anything. We ask our parents questions for which answers they cannot create. Not more than their own imagination takes them. We kiss under the stars and live on to become the wiser ones who know a little more of the pieces in the jigsaw by being able to name the more than a few constellations right, and by being able to understand what all these sci-fi movies are constantly trying to put across. Speaking of all the movies we know. But we never know enough. How insignificant in its comparison. Holidify brings to you, a small collection of places for stargazing in India to help you grow as an enthusiast of the area engulfed in black, the vast yet colourful: Places for Stargazing in India 1. Fulfill your stargazing dreams with unparalleled views of the night sky at Nubra Valley, Ladakh. Your mornings filled with mesmerizing lakes and beautiful landscapes, and your nights filled with glittery skies. Here, one can experience a strange light phenomena known as Chir Bhatti Ghost lights as well as beautiful views of the night sky. A lot of visual astronomy and astrophotography is possible from here, and most who have visited say that they can see nearly 6 magnitude stars with the naked eye. Katao, Sikkim Sunrise at Katao Source Named the Switzerland of India for a reason more than its appearance in the snow, Katao in Sikkim is a much more offbeat place to choose for a star gazing trip. The skies are clear, unpolluted and beautiful and the tourists are on a low. Mandarmani, Kolkata Mandarmani Source Mandarmani, also a lesser known spot for stargazing is known as one of the most romantic night skies in India. Around Mahalya New moon is the best time to watch the night sky with almost zero pollution, making it a place for stargazing in India. Shahapur, Maharashtra Shahpur Source A popular district in Maharashtra for trekking with places like Ajja and Mahuli continuously being the place to hit for trekkers, Shahapur is also a beautiful star gazing destination. It provides for a romantic night in the jungle with only the stars to keep one company. Definitely a place worth visiting for stargazing in India. A sky so clear that by night time campers lie dazed under the stars that look like they have come out just to sparkle for Sonamarg and its guests. The crystal clear views of the skies makes it one of the most perfect places for stargazing in India. Kibber town in Spiti Valley is considered the highest motorable village in the World. Elevated at feet, it is the ideal spot for stargazing and is considered a location that stands out amongst all others. Shanti stupa is one of the many others, and the lighting of the stupa underneath the painting like constellations makes one sigh at the magnificence of it all. Carry a telescope to fulfill your experience. Pangong Tso can easily boast of being one of the prettiest lit skies in the country in whatever season, the starry skies painted with a mountainous background which are even more beautiful to gaze at in the winters- covered in snow. A lesser known spot to go about exploring space beyond us. Yercaud, Tamil Nadu Yercaud Source One of the underrated hill stations in India, Yercaud in the south too offers beautiful opportunities for stargazing in India. Adorned by trees on all sides, it is called the Jewel of the South, maybe because of the strings of stars that appear in the night time. It offers a spectacular view of the Himalayas both in time of the sun and the moon. At night time, the peaks of the Himalayas are accentuated leaving the trekker breathless even in his rest time. Dasada source More known for its Flora, Fauna and safaris, Dasada in the night time also becomes an astronomical enthusiasts loveliest memory. The stars and the canopy of trees all welcoming you into their realm. Hatu Peak Source The Hatu peak in the Narkanda region in India should be a must have on your itinerary if you ever happen to be by this place. The peak itself is lesser known and requires one to travel by rocky roads. The mountainous region with the stars stretched out above you leave for a picture that stays blissfully in your mind for a long, long time. Next time request a safari that stays the night in the desert as well, you will not regret it. Sundarbans Source Lesser known among those who enjoy stargazing even, The Sunderbans offer not only clear skies for stargazing with shooting stars said to be spotted every 10 minutes, but also water containing bioluminescent bacteria which gives the water a unique glow. Some say you will

feel like you are under the sky as well sailing over it. Although open to the public at day time on all days, special permission is required in advance for night viewing. A great place for both children as well as adults, through the telescope at ARIES the rings of Jupiter can be clearly seen. It has two telescopes, namely the Himalayan Chandra telescope and the High altitude Gamma-ray telescope. The observatory is at a hour drive from Leh, the district capital of Ladakh and is close to the Chinese border. The one at Jaipur is the largest among the five. The observatory is an example of the Ptolemaic positional astronomy which was shared by many civilizations. All the five Jantar mantars are worth the visit, but only if you read up on them earlier before you go. Largest Planetarium In Asia At Birla Planetarium, Kolkata Birla Planetarium Source The largest planetarium in Asia and the second largest planetarium in the world, the Birla planetarium at Kolkata is most known for its design -which resembles a Buddhist stupa and for its interactive session of learning. It offers to the public and students more than astronomical projects dealing with various facts of astronomy, astrophysics, Space Science as well as myths concerning stars and planets. Children of all ages used to love coming to the town side in Mumbai and visit the planetarium and science centre. The planetarium is extremely child-friendly and has brilliant shows, especially at its Sky theatre as shown in the picture. Telescopes are installed outside the Planetarium to enable eager visitors to watch these phenomena. Simulation Games At Hal Aerospace Museum, Bangalore Aerospace Museum Caption The Aerospace museum maintained by Hindustan Aeronautics limited in Bangalore is well known for its educative and engaging environment for all kinds of people; specifically teens and adults. It is open from 9 am to 5 pm on all days and is a visual treat for people who would like to find out about all that the Indian company has achieved in the Aerospace industry. The museum houses a large number of aircraft and helicopters, simulators, a mock control tower and much more that unravels the history and development of the Aviation industry. Visiting this place is a must in Bangalore on a visit for both veteran enthusiasts and the new and learning. Tips Even though stargazing might seem like a simple thing to do, it is important to plan well in ahead so that you can derive the best out of the place you will be visiting keeping in mind your budget, time and who you will travelling with Not everyone will be in for a quite night under the stars Here are a few points to keep in mind before you embark upon your journey to find some truth in the shimmery skies that call you. Movements of comets, stars, names, constellations 2. Weather and Where to go: Make sure the weather is perfect and the skies are clear, the farther away you are from the city or nearest town, the better. Light can pollute your view. Carry equipment and adequate measures to protect the equipment be it snow, dew or sand. Apps like Google Skymap App can help you locate stars, constellations and the pole star among other things. Let us know in the comments below.

Chapter 6 : The Sky This Week for October 20 to 29 | theinnatdunvilla.com

Navaneeth Unnikrishnan through his brilliant photography has shown to the world the astounding beauty of the Indian night sky. The year-old,native of Calicut,currently pursuing a degree in Journalism in the Manipal School of Communication, specializes in astrophotography, which captures the Milky way galaxy's dust rings, nebulae and comets in the night sky.

One hobby, rising in popularity is stargazing - but what cosmic events can we expect this year? With the help of Seasky , we have put together a list of the must-see celestial wonders happening in March 31 - Blue Moon The Moon will be located on the opposite side of the Earth as the Sun and its face will be will be fully illuminated. Since this is the second full moon in the same month, it is sometimes referred to as a blue moon. April 16 - New Moon The Moon will be located on the same side of the Earth as the Sun and will not be visible in the night sky. This makes it the best time of the month to observe faint objects such as galaxies and star clusters because there is no moonlight to interfere. April â€" Lyrid meteor shower Image: Nasa Peaking on April 22 and 23, the Lyrid meteor shower is created by debris from comet Thatcher, which takes about years to orbit around the sun. Considered to be the oldest known meteor shower, it is named after constellation Lyra. It will emerge from near the star Vega and is best viewed in the northern hemisphere. Read More Delta Aquarids meteor shower Best times, where to see it, weather forecast and everything you need to know April 29 - Mercury This is the best time to view Mercury since it will be at its highest point above the horizon in the morning sky. Look for the planet low in the eastern sky just before sunrise. April 30 - Full Moon The Moon will be located on the opposite side of the Earth as the Sun and its face will be will be fully illuminated. This full moon was known by early Native American tribes as the Full Pink Moon because it marked the appearance of the moss pink, or wild ground phlox, which is one of the first spring flowers. The best time to see shooting stars from the Eta Aquarid meteor shower is in the early morning just before sunrise. May 9 - Jupiter Jupiter left and Venus in the evening sky Image: It will be brighter than any other time of the year and will be visible all night long. This is the best time to view and photograph Jupiter and its moons. June 21 â€" Summer solstice The longest day of the calender and can be one of either June 20, 21 or June 27 - Saturn The ringed planet will be at its closest approach to Earth and its face will be fully illuminated by the Sun. July 12 - Mercury This is the best time to view Mercury since it will be at its highest point above the horizon in the evening sky. Look for the planet low in the western sky just after sunset. Unfortunately, there is only a small possibility we will see it. The total solar eclipse seen from Svalbard, Norway Friday March 20, July 27 - Mars at Opposition The red planet will be at its closest approach to Earth and its face will be fully illuminated by the Sun. This is the best time to view and photograph Mars. July 28, 29 - Delta Aquarids Meteor Shower The Delta Aquarids is an average shower that can produce up to 20 meteors per hour at its peak. It is produced by debris left behind by comets Marsden and Kracht. The shower peaks this year on the night of July 28 and morning of July But, the nearly full moon will be a problem this year, blocking out all but the brightest meteors. Read More However, if you are patient, you should still be able to catch a few. Best viewing will be from a dark location after midnight. August 12 â€" Perseid meteor shower This shower lasts for more than a month but is at its best on the night of August But the new moon will mean the skies will be dark. A new moon creates dark skies and excellent conditions to see the shooting stars. You can expect to see between 60 and meteors in an hour from a dark place. August 17 - Venus This is the best time to view Venus since it will be at its highest point above the horizon in the evening sky. Look for the bright planet in the western sky after sunset. August 26 - Mercury This is the best time to view Mercury since it will be at its highest point above the horizon in the morning sky. September 7 - Neptune The blue planet will be at its closest approach to Earth and its face will be fully illuminated by the Sun. This is the best time to view and photograph Neptune.

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Chapter 7 : Astronomy and Mythology in Native American Culture â€“ Legends of America

Beta The Interactive Night Sky Map simulates the sky above New Delhi on a date of your choice. Use it to locate a planet, the Moon, or the Sun and track their movements across the sky. Use it to locate a planet, the Moon, or the Sun and track their movements across the sky.

The social, and cultural significance of this ground painting for a geographical territory predating the beginning of the Late Period is linked with the existence of a cycle of songs that describe the same circle boundary. According to Harry Paul Cuero, Jr. He has himself on occasion helped out in their singing. Harry Paul Cuero, Jr. He recalled that one site the songs described was the well-known tidal plume near Ensenada, Mexico. Other coastal locations are mentioned, including Catalina Island. The songs also describe social interactions with different groups. Unnamed tribes living on the other side of the northern boundary are described in the songs, and the Cahuilla are mentioned as living near to the San Bernardino Mountains. The first songs in the Lightning cycle are in the Mojave language, then in Cocopa, and finally in the Tipai language. Other song cycles describe how the Mojave and Cocopa nations were placed on earth at the time of creation, and their social and cultural relationship to one another: When the world was new, there were few stars in the sky and corn was the staple of the Cherokee people. One morning, an elderly couple discovered that a giant spirit dog has been eating their cornmeal during the night. The next time he appears, the people jump out from hiding, beating drums and shaking rattles, and chase the dog into the sky. Lakota star knowledge legends: A notable aspect of that mythology is that every event and object on earth has a correspondent in the sky. Even as she died, her child was born, and Fallen Star became the hero of many Lakota myths associated with the stars. There is a star grouping in the southern sky. Fallen Star a voice of power made the hill rise, taking the children out of reach of the bear, who clawed futilely up and down its sides. Another story recorded in the stars is the story of Wicincala Sakowin seven girls camped near what is now called Harney Peak. Over seven days, each was taken off to the sky by an eagle. Fallen Star defeated the bird and returned the girls to earth but left their spirits in the sky. Black Hills is the heart of everything that is. On this racetrack course, all the birds and animals raced four times around the Black Hills. The winner would decide if humans would remain on earth or would be swept away by the Thunder Beings. The race was won by a bird, the long-tailed, black-and-white magpie, a creature viewed as only slightly better than a pest species by most people today. It should be held in higher regard; the magpie decided that humans could stay. Its great gift to mankind is memorialized in Lakota astronomy. You might keep that in mind, if you are at ceremony and the Thunder Beings drop in for a visit!

Chapter 8 : Stargazing in India: Top 20 Places for the Space Enthusiasts

Provided to YouTube by The Orchard Enterprises Indian Night Sky Â· Pierre DÃ¸rge Â· New Jungle Orchestra Sketches of India â„— SteepleChase Productions ApS Released on: Music.

Chapter 9 : In the Indian Night Sky by Reshma Sapre

Indian Sky map shows you the map of the sky in Indian Locale along with all the nakshatras, their boundaries and rashis. It is your own virtual planetarium.