

# The Sky This Month

13 June – 11 July 2022

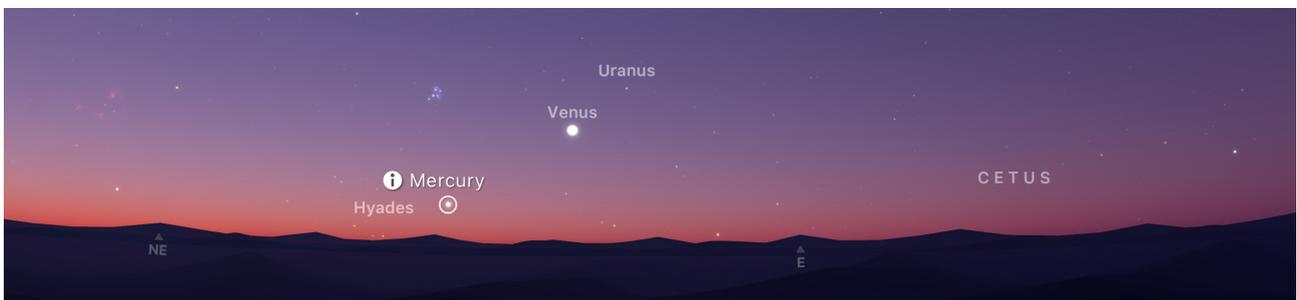


## What's On

Thursday, 16 June 2022

### Best morning to see Mercury

The planet Mercury reaches its greatest western elongation of  $23^\circ$  on 16 June. Mornings within about a week of this time will be your best opportunities to view the magnitude +0.4 planet in the predawn sky. At 03:56, Mercury will emerge in the east and reach  $6^\circ$  above the horizon by sunrise, quickly fading into the brightening sky.



Tuesday, 21 June 2022

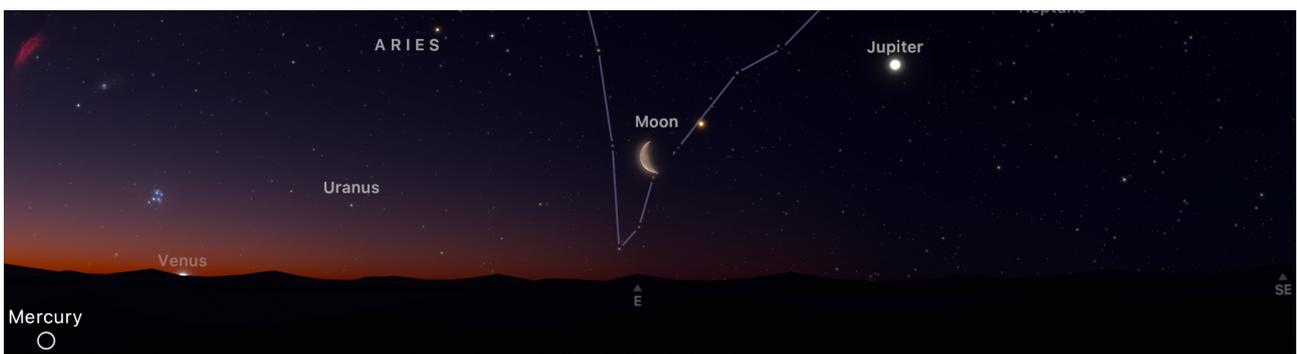
### June solstice

June solstice occurs at 10:14 on 21 June. At this time, the Sun reaches its northernmost point in Earth's sky. This event is more commonly known as summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere and winter solstice in the Southern Hemisphere. Locations north of the equator experience the longest days of the year with the region in the north of the Arctic Circle seeing a midnight sun and 24 hours of daylight. At the same time every point in the southern half of the Earth has its longest night of the year.

Thursday, 23 June 2022

### Moon & Mars

Wake up early before sunrise on 23 June to see a close encounter between Mars and the waning crescent moon. At 03:09, the pair will be visible  $10^\circ$  above the eastern horizon passing within only  $3.79^\circ$  each other in the constellation Pisces.



Friday, 24 June 2022

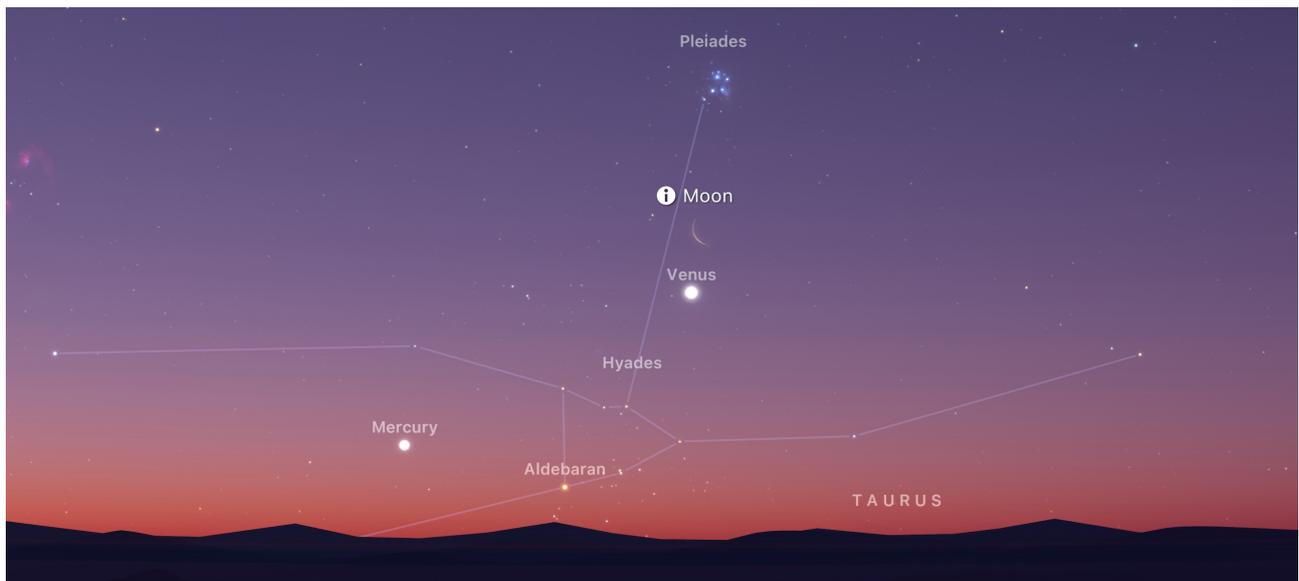
## Five planets & the Moon

From 03:55 an opportunity to see 5 planets align with the waning crescent moon.

Sunday, 26 June 2022

## Mercury, Venus and a very thin crescent Moon

Before dawn on 26 June, Mercury can be spotted to the left of Venus and below a very thin, 27.8 day old, waning crescent moon. A low eastern horizon will be needed and, almost certainly, binoculars. Please do not use binoculars after the Sun has risen.



Sunday, 10 July 2022

## Moon & Antares

Keep watch after sunset on 10 July to see a close encounter between Antares and the waxing gibbous moon. At 23:50, the pair will be visible  $10^\circ$  above the southern horizon, passing within only  $2.22^\circ$  of each other in the constellation of Ophiuchus.

