

OCTOBER OKETOPA SKY GUIDE

Octans

Octans is a faint constellation in the southern sky. Not visible from the Northern Hemisphere, Octans was first created by French astronomer Nicolas Louis de Lacaille, who named 14 constellations in 1752, while on an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa. Thirteen of the constellations he named honoured instruments that symbolised the Age of Enlightenment, a movement in Europe that focused on intellectual and philosophical advancement. The Octans constellation was named after an octant, a navigational tool that allowed explorers to determine the altitude of the Sun or a prominent star above the horizon, which they could then use to calculate the latitude of a ship.

The constellation's connection to navigation doesn't stop there. The South Celestial Pole (SCP), which lies directly above the southern horizon, is found in this dim group of stars. The star Sigma Octantis, also known as Polaris Australis, is considered to be the Southern Pole star, though it is significantly dimmer than its northern counterpart, Polaris, located in the Ursa Minor constellation and not visible in Dunedin. Because it is so faint, it is found using the Southern Cross constellation. Throughout the night, it appears as though all the stars in the sky are revolving around a motionless SCP. If you were standing on the Southern Pole in Antarctica and looked straight up, the SCP and Octans constellation would be directly above you.

Lunar and Solar Halos

Have you ever looked into the sky to see a large circle of light surrounding the Sun or Moon? This otherworldly-looking phenomenon is called a halo. There's an old meteorological saying: ring around the moon means rain soon. This saying does actually have some truth to it, as solar and lunar halos only appear under certain conditions. The sky will often look clear when these halos are present, but they result from high, thin, cirrus clouds which contain thousands of tiny ice crystals that split and reflect light. These cirrus clouds form in advance of warm fronts, which often bring rain as they approach and pass overhead.

Halos can also sometimes appear because of diamond dust. This is a ground-level ice crystal cloud that forms in very cold weather. Because of this, these types of halos mostly form in polar regions and aren't as common here in New Zealand.

Next time you see a solar or lunar halo, pay attention to the colours you see in them. Because the sunlight is brighter than moonlight, solar halos will often have more colours visible in them while lunar halos appear more monochromatic. Also, each halo is specific to the person looking at it, due to the orientation and position of the ice crystals in relation to your eyes.

Remember a moment in time with a personalised star chart from Otago Museum!

Each chart shows the position of stars, constellations, planets, and the sun, and the phase of the moon for the exact time, date, and location of your special event.

Save 10% on your chart by enjoying a show in the Perpetual Guardian Planetarium while you wait!

Place your order at the Museum Shop.

THE SKY TONIGHT TE ĀHUA O TE RAKI I TĒNEI PŌ



OCTOBER OKETOPA SKY GUIDE

PERPETUAL
GUARDIAN
PLANETARIUM

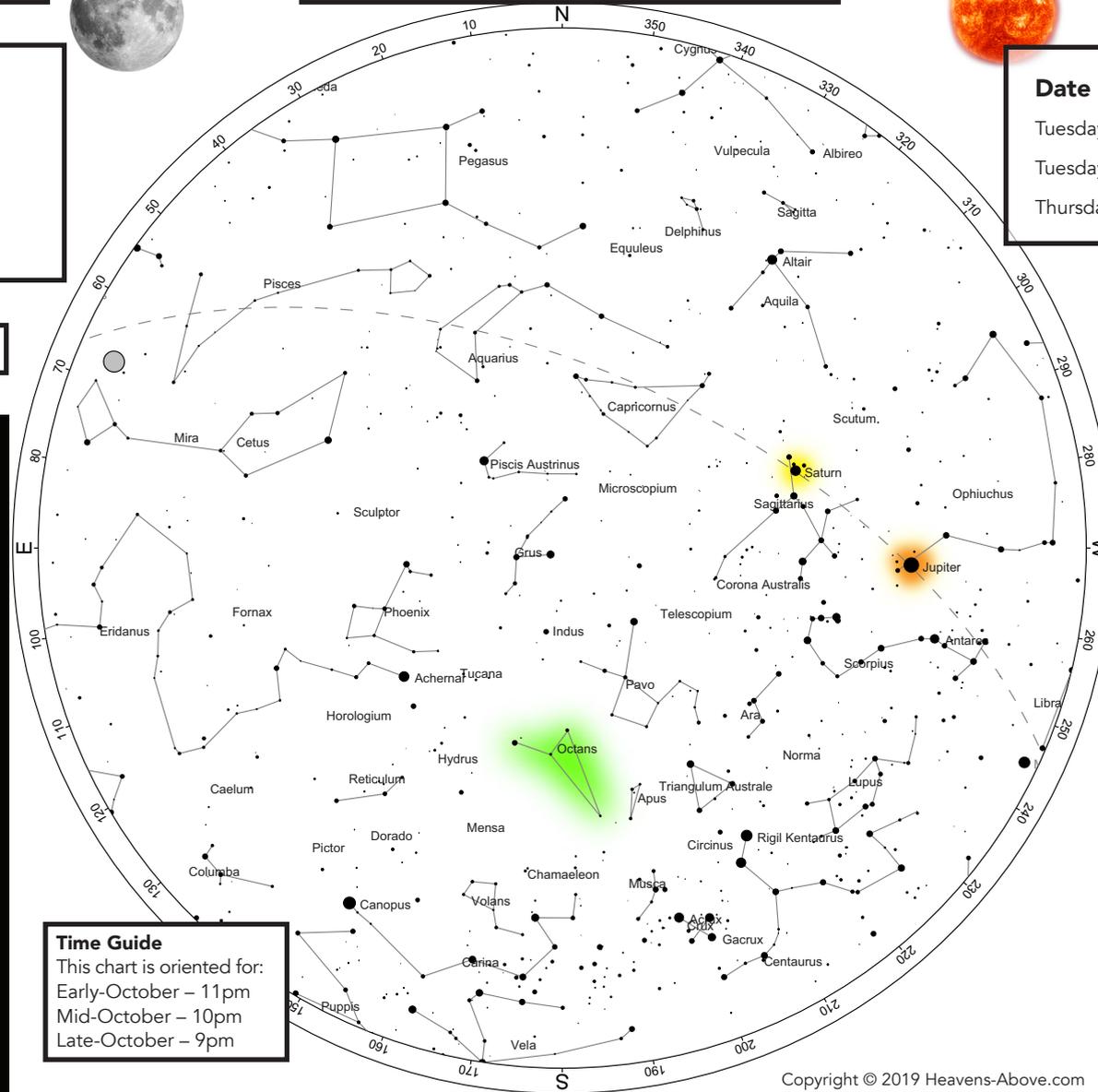

OTAGOmuseum

MOON MARAMA PHASES



Phase	Date
First Quarter	Sunday 6 October
Full Moon	Monday 14 October
Third Quarter	Tuesday 22 October
New Moon	Monday 28 October

OCTOBER OKETOPA 2019



SUN RĀ RISE / SUNSET

Date	Rise	Set
Tuesday 1 October	7.11am	7.45pm
Tuesday 15 October	6.44am	8.03pm
Thursday 31 October	6.17am	8.26pm

PLANETS WHETŪ AO

Jupiter Hine-i-tiweka

1 October until 1.53am
15 October until 1.08am
31 October until 12.18am

In Ophiuchus

Saturn Pareārau

1 October until 3.43am
15 October until 2.50am
31 October until 1.51am

In Sagittarius

Venus Meremere-tū-ahiahi

1 October before 8:50pm
15 October before 9:30pm
31 October before 10:15pm

In Virgo

VIEWING MERCURY

This month, Mercury will be at its greatest eastern elongation. This means it will be at the farthest point east from the Sun as seen from Earth. Because Mercury is so close to the Sun, it is often lost in the solar glare and difficult to see. However, from 15–24 October, it will be visible near the southwestern horizon for about an hour and a half after sunset. After this period, Mercury will appear to move closer and closer to the Sun, and, on 12 November, it will transit the Sun's disk. This transit will be visible from New Zealand from sunrise until about 7am on the 12th, but should only be observed with a solar telescope or a camera obscura, as looking directly at the sun can damage your eyes.

Time Guide

This chart is oriented for:
Early-October – 11pm
Mid-October – 10pm
Late-October – 9pm

How to use this chart: Hold the chart up to the sky and rotate it, so the direction you are looking matches the direction printed on the bottom. For example, if you are looking south, place 'S' at the lower edge. Stars rise in the east and set in the west like the sun. As the Earth turns, the sky appears to rotate clockwise around the south celestial pole. The sky makes a small shift to the west every night, as the Earth rotates around the sun.