

The Evening Sky Map

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

Sky Calendar – June 2025



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- 1 **Venus at westernmost elongation** at 3h UT (46° from Sun, morning sky). Mag. -4.3.
- 1 **Moon near Mars** at 12h UT (evening sky). Mag. 1.3.
- 1 **Venus at dichotomy** (D-shape) at 22h UT (morning sky).
- 2 **Moon near Regulus** at 4h UT (evening sky).
- 3 **First Quarter Moon** at 3:41 UT.
- 6 **Moon near Spica** at 15h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from Antarctica and Tasmania.
- 7 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 11h UT (distance 405,554km; angular size 29.5').
- 10 **Moon near Antares** at 12h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and eastern Indonesia.
- 11 **Full Moon** at 7:45 UT.
- 17 **Mars 0.7° NNE of Regulus** at 18h UT (evening sky). Mag. 1.4.
- 18 **Last Quarter Moon** at 19:20 UT.
- 19 **Moon near Saturn** at 2h UT (morning sky). Mag. 1.0.
- 21 **June solstice** at 2:40 UT. The time when the Sun reaches the point farthest north of the celestial equator marking the start of summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 22 **Moon near Venus** at 5h UT (morning sky). Mag. -4.2.
- 23 **Moon near the Pleiades** at 4h UT (morning sky).
- 23 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 4:46 UT (distance 363,178km; angular size 32.9').
- 24 **Jupiter at conjunction** with the Sun at 15h UT. The largest planet passes into the morning sky.
- 25 **New Moon** at 10:32 UT. Start of lunation 1268.
- 27 **Moon near Mercury** at 8h UT (25° from Sun, evening sky). Mag. 0.2.
- 27 **Moon near Beehive Cluster (M44)** at 20h UT (evening sky).
- 29 **Moon near Regulus** at 13h UT (evening sky).
- 30 **Moon near Mars** at 2h UT (evening sky). Mag. 1.5.

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

All times in Universal Time (UT). (Australian Eastern Standard Time = UT + 10 hours.)



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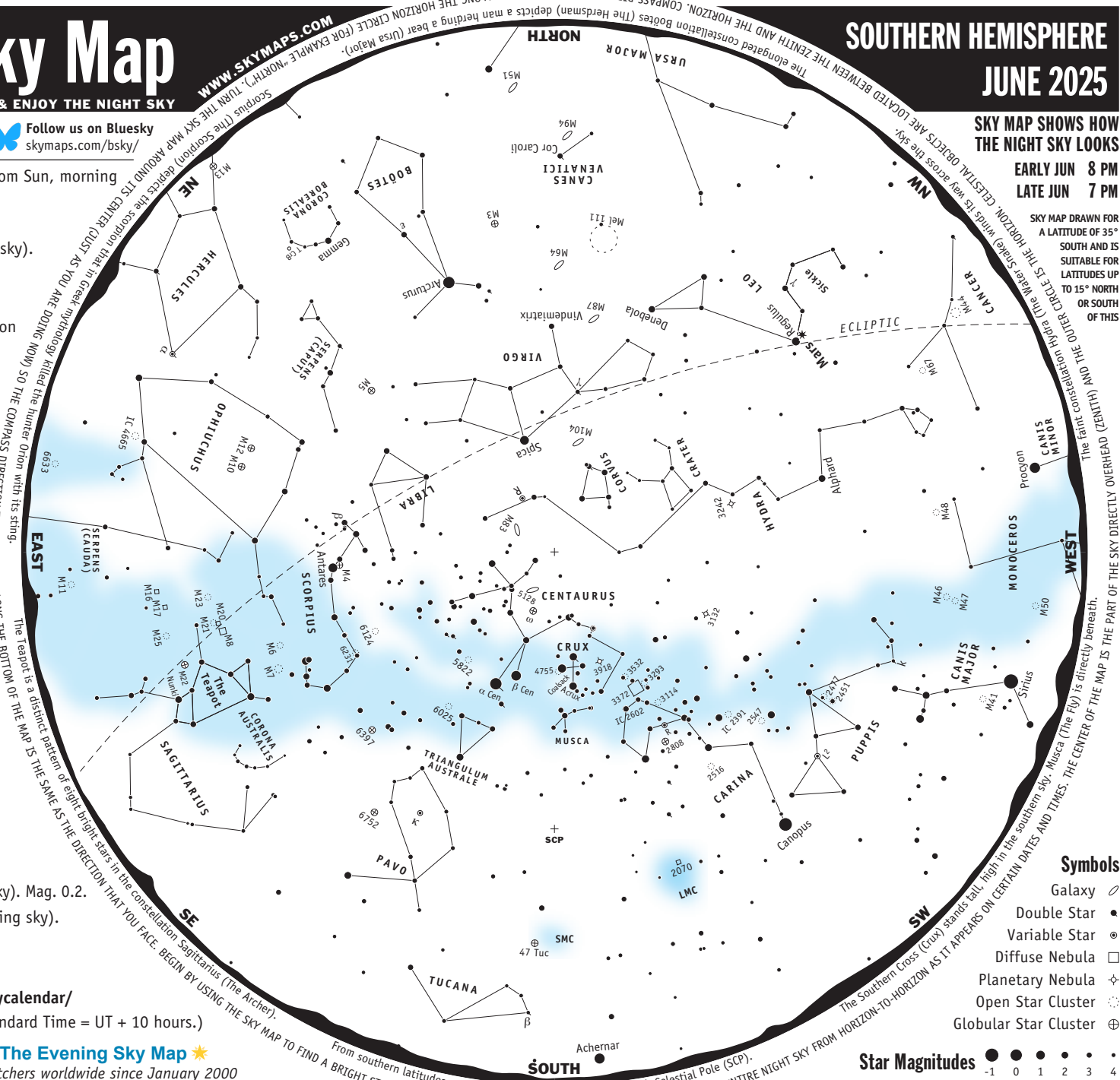
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SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE JUNE 2025

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW
THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY JUN 8 PM
LATE JUN 7 PM

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR
A LATITUDE OF 35°
SOUTH 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 ○
- Globular Star Cluster ⊕

Star Magnitudes ●●●●●
-1 0 1 2 3 4

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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. Australian Eastern Standard Time (Sydney, Australia) is UT plus 10 hours.
- Variable Star** – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

- | | | |
|------------|-----|---|
| Arcturus | Boo | • Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=36.7 ly. |
| Canopus | Car | • Second brightest star in the sky. 14,000 times more luminous than the Sun. Dist=309 ly. |
| β Centauri | Cen | • With Alpha Centauri, forms the so-called "Pointers-to-the-Cross". Dist=525 ly. |
| α Centauri | Cen | • Nearest bright star to Sun at 4.4 ly. Brilliant double star in a telescope. 80 year period. |
| Coalsack | Cru | • Most famous naked-eye dark nebula. Requires dark sky. Dist=600 ly. |
| Regulus | Leo | • Brightest star in Leo. A blue-white star with at least 1 companion. Dist=77 ly. |
| Antares | Sco | • Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly. |
| Spica | Vir | • Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=250 ly. |

Easily Seen with Binoculars

- | | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| 6397 | Ara | • Thought to be the nearest globular. Dist=7,000 ly. |
| M3 | CVn | • Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye. |
| 2516 | Car | • Spectacular open star cluster of 100 stars spanning 1/2 deg. Dist=1,300 ly. |
| 2808 | Car | • Located 4 deg W of Nu Carinae. Visible to the naked eye on clear nights. |
| R Carinae | Car | • Long period variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 10.5 over 309 days. |
| 3114 | Car | • Stunning open cluster. 30+ stars visible through 7x binoculars. Dist=2,900 ly. |
| 3293 | Car | • Rich, tightly packed. Surrounded by large, faint nebulosity. Dist=8,500 ly. |
| IC 2602 | Car | • The "Five of Diamonds". Bright cluster twice diameter of full Moon. Dist=491 ly. |
| 3372 | Car | □ Eta Carinae Nebula. Enormous glowing cloud in rich star field. Dist=8,000 ly. |
| 3532 | Car | • Herschel - "most brilliant cluster". 60+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly. |
| ω Centauri | Cen | • Largest and brightest globular star cluster in sky. 1 million stars. Dist=17,000 ly. |
| Mel 111 | Com | • Coma Berenices. 80 mag 5-6 stars in 5 deg. Dist=283 ly. Age=400 million years. |
| 4755 | Cru | • Jewel Box. Outstanding star cluster. Many contrasting colours. Dist=7,600 ly. |
| LMC | Dor | • Large Magellanic Cloud. A neighbouring galaxy of the Milky Way. Dist=180,000 ly. |
| R Hydrae | Hya | • Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red. |
| κ Pavonis | Pav | • Cepheid-type. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 4.8 over 9.088 days. |
| 6752 | Pav | • One of the better globular star clusters in the sky. Dist=14,000 ly. |
| M8 | Sgr | □ Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly. |
| M22 | Sgr | • A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly. |
| M4 | Sco | • A close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly. |
| 6231 | Sco | • Easy to see in binoculars. Dist=5,900 ly. |
| M6 | Sco | • Butterfly Cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly. |
| M7 | Sco | • Superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly. |
| M5 | Ser | • Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly. |
| 6025 | TrA | • A small open star cluster in Milky Way. Dist=2,700 ly. |
| SMC | Tuc | • Small Magellanic Cloud. Companion galaxy to Milky Way. Requires dark sky. Dist=210,000 ly. |
| 2547 | Vel | • Fine open cluster visible through binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly. |
| IC 2391 | Vel | • Omicron Velorum Cluster. Superb object for binoculars. Dist=450 ly. |

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. |
| 3918 | Cen | ✦ The Blue Planetary. Visible in a small telescope as a round blue disk. |
| 5128 | Cen | • Bisected by a wide obscuring lane. Strong radio source. Dist=11 million ly. |
| 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. |
| 5822 | Lup | • Large, attractive cluster. Dist=1,800 ly. Open cluster NGC 5823 to the south. |
| M23 | Sgr | • Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly. |
| M20 | Sgr | □ Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly. |
| M21 | Sgr | • A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly. |
| M17 | Sgr | □ Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly. |
| 6124 | Sco | • Contains 5 bright tightly packed stars near centre. 7 star chain. Dist=1,600 ly. |
| M16 | Ser | □ Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly. |
| 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. |