

The Evening Sky Map

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

Sky Calendar – September 2026



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- 2 **Venus** 1.5° SSW of Spica at 1h UT (evening sky). Mags. -4.5 and 1.0.
- 3 **Moon** near the Pleiades at 13h UT (morning sky).
- 4 **Last Quarter Moon** at 7:51 UT.
- 5 **Moon** near M35 Cluster at 20h UT (morning sky).
- 6 **Moon** near Mars at 20h UT (morning sky). Mag. 1.2.
- 6 **Moon** at perigee (closest to Earth) at 20:44 UT (distance 368,259km; angular size 32.4').
- 7 **Moon** near Castor at 1h UT (morning sky).
- 7 **Moon** near Pollux at 6h UT (morning sky).
- 8 **Moon** near Beehive Cluster (M44) at 7h UT (morning sky).
- 8 **Moon** near Jupiter at 20h UT (morning sky). Mag. -1.8.
- 9 **Moon** near Regulus at 21h UT (morning sky).
- 11 **New Moon** at 3:26 UT. Start of lunation 1283.
- 13 **Moon** near Spica at 20h UT (evening sky).
- 14 **Moon** near Venus at 12h UT (evening sky). Mag. -4.5.
- 17 **Moon** near Antares at 14h UT (evening sky).
- 18 **First Quarter Moon** at 20:43 UT.
- 18 **Venus** shows greatest illuminated extent (318 square arc-seconds) at 23h UT. Mag. -4.5.
- 19 **Moon** at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 3h UT (distance 404,221km; angular size 29.6').
- 22 **Venus** at its brightest at 18h UT (37.2° from Sun, evening sky). Mag. -4.56.
- 23 **September equinox** at 00:07 UT. The time when the Sun reaches the point along the ecliptic where it crosses into the southern celestial hemisphere marking the start of autumn in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 26 **Mercury** 0.9° NNE of Spica at 9h UT (21° from Sun, evening sky). Mags. -0.1 and 1.0.
- 26 **Full Moon** at 16:49 UT.
- 27 **Moon** near Saturn at 7h UT (midnight sky). Mag. 0.3.
- 30 **Moon** near the Pleiades at 19h UT (morning sky).

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

All times in Universal Time (UT). (USA Eastern Summer Time = UT - 4 hours.)



Support The Evening Sky Map

• Helping curious minds to explore the night sky since January 2000 •
Recommended Products for Sky Watchers: skymaps.com/store/
All sales support the production of this free resource. Thank you.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SEPTEMBER 2026

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW
THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY SEPT 9 PM

LATE SEPT 8 PM

(Add 1 Hour For Daylight Saving)

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR

A LATITUDE OF 40°

NORTH AND IS

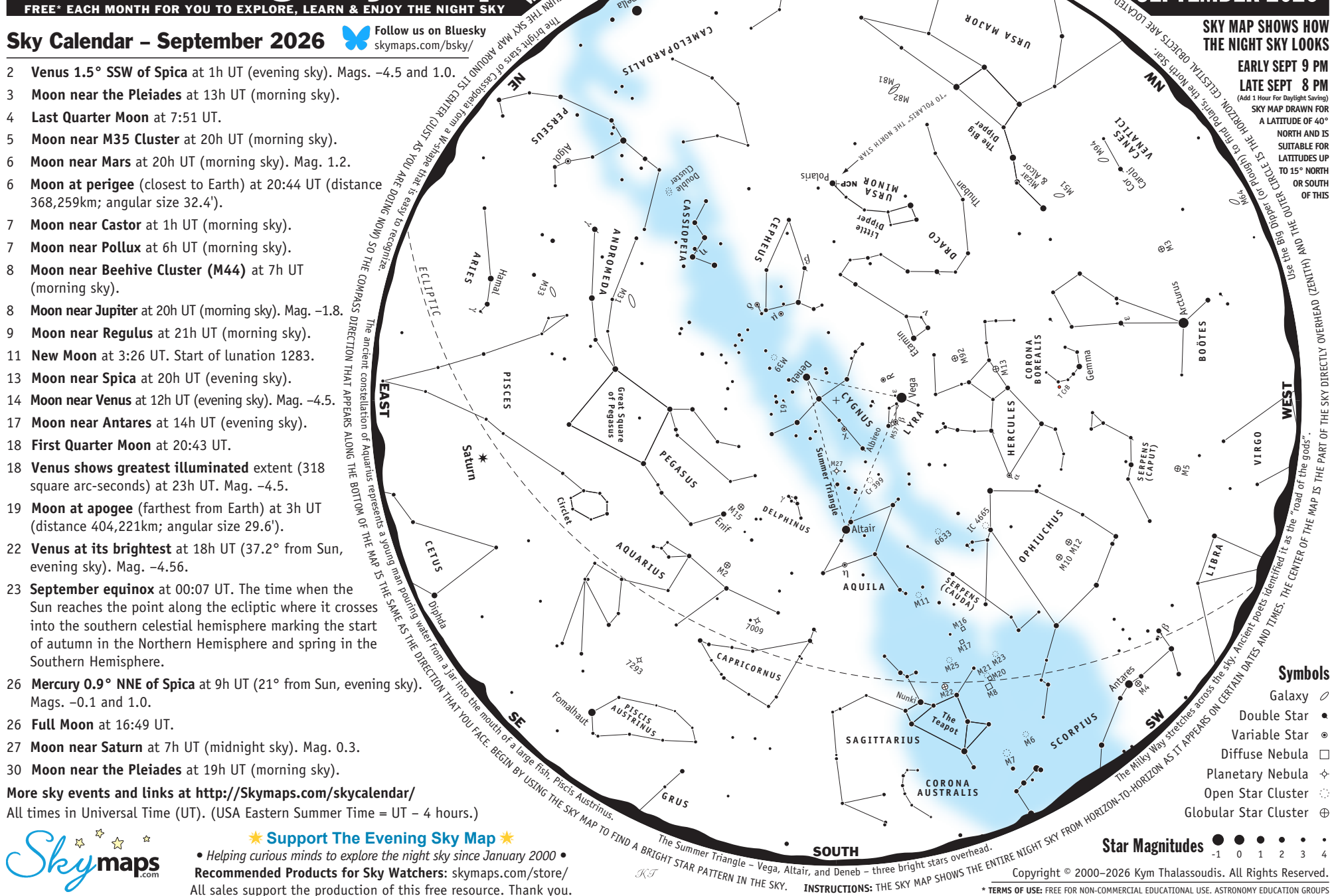
SUITABLE FOR

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

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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. USA Eastern Standard Time (for example, New York) is 5 hours behind UT.
- Variable Star** – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
SEPTEMBER 2026

CELESTIAL OBJECTS

Sky maps.com

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

- | | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| Altair | Aql | • Brightest star in Aquila. Name means "the flying eagle". Dist=16.7 ly. |
| Capella | Aur | • The 6th brightest star. Appears yellowish in color. Spectroscopic binary. Dist=42 ly. |
| Arcturus | Boo | • Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=36.7 ly. |
| δ Cephei | Cep | • Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5.366 days. Mag 6 companion. |
| Deneb | Cyg | • Brightest star in Cygnus. One of the greatest known supergiants. Dist=1,400±200 ly. |
| α Herculis | Her | • Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion. |
| Vega | Lyr | • The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star. Dist=25.0 ly. |
| Algol | Per | • Famous eclipsing binary star. Magnitude varies between 2.1 & 3.4 over 2.867 days. |
| Fomalhaut | PsA | • Brightest star in Piscis Austrinus. In Arabic the "fish's mouth". Dist=25 ly. |
| Antares | Sco | • Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly. |
| Polaris | UMi | • The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals an unrelated mag 8 companion star. Dist=433 ly. |

Easily Seen with Binoculars

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| M31 | And | • The Andromeda Galaxy. Most distant object visible to naked eye. Dist=2.93 million ly. |
| M2 | Aqr | • Resembles a fuzzy star in binoculars. |
| η Aquilae | Aql | • Bright Cepheid variable. Mag varies between 3.6 & 4.5 over 7.166 days. Dist=1,200 ly. |
| M3 | Cvn | • Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye. |
| μ Cephei | Cep | • Herschel's Garnet Star. One of the reddest stars. Mag 3.4 to 5.1 over 730 days. |
| χ Cygni | Cyg | • Long period pulsating red giant. Magnitude varies between 3.3 & 14.2 over 407 days. |
| M39 | Cyg | • May be visible to the naked eye under good conditions. Dist=900 ly. |
| ν Draconis | Dra | • Wide pair of white stars. One of the finest binocular pairs in the sky. Dist=100 ly. |
| M13 | Her | • Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly. |
| M92 | Her | • Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars. |
| ε Lyrae | Lyr | • Famous Double Double. Binoculars show a double star. High power reveals each a double. |
| R Lyrae | Lyr | • Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 5.0 over 46.0 days. |
| M10 | Oph | • 3 degrees from the fainter M12. Both may be glimpsed in binoculars. Dist=14,000 ly. |
| IC 4665 | Oph | • Large, scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars. |
| 6633 | Oph | • Scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars. |
| M15 | Peg | • Only globular known to contain a planetary nebula (Mag 14, d=1"). Dist=30,000 ly. |
| Double Cluster | Per | • Double Cluster in Perseus. NGC 869 & 884. Excellent in binoculars. Dist=7,300 ly. |
| M8 | Sgr | • Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly. |
| M25 | Sgr | • Bright cluster located about 6 deg N of "teapot's" lid. Dist=1,900 ly. |
| M22 | Sgr | • A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 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. |
| Mizar & Alcor | UMa | • Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars. Not a binary. Mizar has a mag 4 companion. |
| Cr 399 | Vul | • Coathanger asterism or "Brocchi's Cluster". Not a true star cluster. Dist=218 to 1,140 ly. |

Telescopic Objects

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|
| γ Andromedae | And | • Attractive double star. Bright orange star with mag 5 blue companion. Sep=9.8". |
| 7009 | Aqr | • Saturn Nebula. Requires 8-inch telescope to see Saturn-like appendages. |
| 7293 | Aqr | • Helix Nebula. Spans nearly 1/4 deg. Requires dark sky. Dist=300 ly. |
| γ Arietis | Ari | • Impressive looking double blue-white star. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=7.8". |
| ε Boötis | Boo | • Red giant star (mag 2.5) with a blue-green mag 4.9 companion. Sep=2.8". Difficult to split. |
| M51 | Cvn | • Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly. |
| η Cassiopeiae | Cas | • Yellow star mag 3.4 & orange star mag 7.5. Dist=19 ly. Orbit=480 years. Sep=12". |
| Albireo | Cyg | • Beautiful double star. Contrasting colours of orange and blue-green. Sep=34.4". |
| 61 Cygni | Cyg | • Attractive double star. Mags 5.2 & 6.1 orange dwarfs. Dist=11.4 ly. Sep=28.4". |
| γ Delphini | Del | • Appear yellow & white. Mags 4.3 & 5.2. Dist=100 ly. Struve 2725 double in same field. |
| β Lyrae | Lyr | • Eclipsing binary. Mag varies between 3.3 & 4.3 over 12.940 days. Fainter mag 7.2 blue star. |
| M57 | Lyr | • Ring Nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly. |
| M20 | Sgr | • Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly. |
| M17 | Sgr | • Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly. |
| M11 | Sct | • Wild Duck Cluster. Resembles a globular through binoculars. V-shaped. Dist=5,600 ly. |
| M16 | Ser | • Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly. |
| M33 | Tri | • Fine face-on spiral galaxy. Requires a large aperture telescope. Dist=2.3 million ly. |
| M27 | Vul | • Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobed shape. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly. |