**2021 CELESTIAL CALENDAR**

**JAN 2-3**
QUADRANTIDS METEOR SHOWER
Up to 40 meteors per hour will appear to radiate from the constellation Bootes.

**JAN 24**
MERCURY AT GREATEST EASTERN ELONGATION
Look for the planet low in the western sky just after sunset.

**MAR 6**
MERCURY AT GREATEST WESTERN ELONGATION
Look for it low in the east just before sunrise.

**APR 22-23**
LYRIDS METEOR SHOWER
Up to 15 meteors per hour will appear to radiate from the constellation Lyra.

**APR 27**
FULL MOON, SUPERMOON
The Moon will be at its closest approach to Earth and will look slightly larger and brighter than normal.

**MAY 6-7**
ETA AQUARIDS METEOR SHOWER
Up to 60 meteors per hour will appear to radiate from the constellation Aquarius.

**MAY 17**
MERCURY AT GREATEST EASTERN ELONGATION
Look for the planet low in the western sky just after sunset.

**MAY 26**
FULL MOON, SUPERMOON
The Moon will be at its closest approach to Earth and will look slightly larger and brighter than normal.

**JUN 24**
FULL MOON, SUPERMOON
The Moon will be at its closest approach to Earth and will look slightly larger and brighter than normal.

**AUG 2**
SATURN AT OPPOSITION
It’s the best night of the year to view Saturn, which will be at its very brightest and visible all night.

**AUG 12-13**
PERSEIDS METEOR SHOWER
Up to 60 meteors per hour will appear to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

**AUG 19**
JUPITER AT OPPOSITION
It’s the best night of the year to view Jupiter, which will be at its very brightest and visible all night.

**AUG 22**
FULL MOON, SUPERMOON
The Moon will be at its closest approach to Earth and will look slightly larger and brighter than normal.

**SEPT 14**
MERCURY AT GREATEST EASTERN ELONGATION
Look for the planet low in the western sky just after sunset.

**OCT 29**
VENUS AT GREATEST EASTERN ELONGATION
Look for the bright planet in the western sky after sunset.

**NOV 19**
PARTIAL LUNAR ECLIPSE
The moon will partially pass through the Earth’s shadow, and will darken. Visible in eastern Russia, Japan, North America, Central America, and South America.

**DEC 4**
TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE
Day turns to night for observers in parts of South Africa, Antarctica, and the southern Atlantic Ocean.

**DEC 13-14**
GEMINIDS METEOR SHOWER
Up to 120 meteors per hour will appear to radiate from the constellation Gemini.

**DEEP SKY CHECKLIST**

**SPRING**
- Beehive Cluster (M44)
- Leo Triplet Galaxies (M65, M66, & NGC 3628)
- Whirlpool Galaxy (M51)
- Bode Galaxy (M81)
- Cigar Galaxy (M82)
- Double Star, Mizar & Alcor
- Sombrero Galaxy (M104)
- Globular Cluster (M3)

**SUMMER**
- Milky Way
- Hercules Cluster (M13)
- Ring Nebula (M57)
- Lagoon Nebula (M8)
- Trifid Nebula (M20)
- Sagittarius Cluster (M22)
- Eagle Nebula (M16)
- Omega Nebula (M17)
- Dumbbell Nebula (M27)
- Alberio Double Star
- Wild Duck Cluster (M11)

**AUTUMN**
- Andromeda Galaxy (M31)
- Double Cluster (NGC869, NGC884)
- Globular Cluster (M15)

**WINTER**
- Orion Nebula (M42)
- Pleiades Cluster (M45)
- Beehive Cluster (M44)
- Auriga Open Clusters (M36, M37, M38)
- Lepus Globular Cluster (M79)
- Hyades Cluster