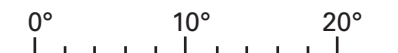


# ©ABRAMS PLANETARIUM SKY CALENDAR MAY 2025

An aid to enjoying the changing sky

Use this scale to measure angular distances between objects on diagrams below.



**Binoculars** are prime for sky watching. **Evenings** in May 2025, view **Moon-Pollux** on May 2; **Moon-Mars-Beehive** cluster on May 3. Follow **Mars-Beehive** for several evenings around May 4 as the red planet shifts east by 0.5° per day, closing month 9° west of Regulus. Watch **Moon-Regulus** on May 5; **Moon-Spica** on May 9. Follow **Jupiter**, brightest evening "star" at mag. -2 in west at dusk, setting 3-4 minutes earlier nightly, while slowly passing between tips of the horns of Taurus. Asteroid **Vesta**, discovered in 1807, is at opposition on May 1 and readily seen through binoculars. On night of May 13-14, watch a waning gibbous **Moon drift past Antares**.

**Mornings, Venus** (mag. -4.7) rises near start of twilight all month (lat. 40° N). As sunrise approaches, **binoculars show Venus as a crescent**, 29% lit and 36" across on May 1, to 49% lit but a challenging 24" on May 31. **Saturn** appears 3.9° to Venus' lower right on May 1. Binoculars help spot Saturn when it rises in twilight. **On May 6, Saturn (mag. +1.2) rises with Venus**, 5.1° to the brighter planet's right. **May 6, 2025 is special for Saturn**, the once-in-29.4-years autumnal equinox for its northern hemisphere, when the **equatorial rings are edge-on to the Sun**, and their southern face begins to receive sunlight, but at a very low angle of incidence. Saturn appeared ringless before May 6, with the shaded side tipped toward us, but now that same side will very gradually brighten. During May 6-31, as seen from Earth, Saturn's dimly lit rings appear 2.2° to 3.1° from edge-on.

**Thin crescent Moons are wonderful through binoculars!** Try for the **old Moon just before sunrise on May 26**, and an **easier, naked-eye young Moon with earthshine at dusk on May 27**. Spotting **opposing crescent Moons on consecutive days is a very rare accomplishment**. For details, see [abramsplanetarium.org/msta](http://abramsplanetarium.org/msta)  
Three of us at Abrams Planetarium employ our binoculars for another hobby -- **bird-watching!** -- and we encourage you to "get out and about, and keep an eye out for those endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful." At least one of us will be attending a nearby event-- **biggestweekinamericanbirding.com**

Planetarium business office:  
(517) 355-4676  
<http://abramsplanetarium.org/>

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p><b>Thurs May 1, 1¼ hours after sunset</b></p> <p><b>Sunday, May 4</b> First Quarter Moon 9:52 a.m. EDT 6:52 a.m. PDT</p> <p><b>Sunday, May 4</b> Mars within 0.7° north of center of Beehive star cluster.</p>	<p><b>Thurs May 1, 1¾ hours after sunset</b></p> <p><b>Monday, May 5</b> Minor planet Vesta closest to Earth. Distance 1.181 a.u., or 109.8 million miles.</p> <p><b>Tues May 6, dawn:</b> Peak of Eta Aquariid meteors. Radiant low in ESE at start of twilight for mid-northern latitudes. Don't expect many!</p>	<p><b>May 4-6, 1¼ hours after sunset</b></p> <p><b>Monday, May 5</b> Minor planet Vesta closest to Earth. Distance 1.181 a.u., or 109.8 million miles.</p> <p><b>Tues May 6, dawn:</b> Peak of Eta Aquariid meteors. Radiant low in ESE at start of twilight for mid-northern latitudes. Don't expect many!</p>	<p><b>Thurs May 1, two hours after sunset</b></p> <p><b>Tues May 6, one hour before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Thurs May 1, 40 minutes before sunrise</b></p> <p><b>May 8-10, 1¼ hours after sunset</b></p>	<p><b>Sat May 3, one hour before sunrise</b></p> <p><b>May 11-17, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Sat May 3, one hour before sunrise</b></p> <p><b>May 11-17, 2¼ hours after sunset</b></p>
<p><b>Sat 17</b></p> <p><b>Tues, May 20</b> Last Quarter Moon 7:59 a.m. EDT 4:59 a.m. PDT</p> <p><b>Thurs May 22, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Thurs 15</b></p> <p><b>Wed 14</b></p> <p><b>Tues 13</b></p>	<p><b>May 11-17, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p> <p><b>Mon 12</b></p> <p><b>Sunday 11</b></p>	<p><b>Mon, May 12, Full Moon 12:56 p.m. EDT 9:56 a.m. PDT</b></p> <p><b>Mon May 12, one hour before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Thurs May 15, one hour before sunrise</b></p> <p><b>Thurs May 27-29, 40 minutes after sunset</b></p>	<p><b>May 15: Map, May Evening Skies, over, depicts sky from latitude 40° north.</b></p> <p>Jupiter between tips of horns, 5.8° from Beta Tauri and 2.1° from Zeta. Mars in Cancer, 48° east of Jupiter and 5° east of Beehive.</p> <p><b>Sunday 1</b></p> <p><b>May 30-June 1, 1½ hours after sunset</b></p>	<p><b>Sat May 17</b></p> <p><b>Fri 16</b></p> <p><b>Thurs 15</b></p> <p><b>Wed 14</b></p> <p><b>Tues 13</b></p> <p><b>Mon 12</b></p> <p><b>Sunday 11</b></p>
<p><b>Thurs May 22, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Fri May 23, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Sat May 24, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Sunday May 25, one hour before sunrise</b></p> <p><b>Sunday 25</b> Moon at perigee, 10 pm EDT, 223,086 miles from Earth.</p> <p><b>Mon 26, 30 min before sunrise:</b> Using binoculars, try for very old Moon rising 37° LL of Venus. See margin notes.</p> <p><b>Mon 26</b> New Moon 11:02 p.m. EDT/8:02 p.m. PDT.</p> <p><b>Tues 27</b> Try for young Moon at dusk.</p>	<p><b>Thurs 29</b></p> <p><b>Wed 28</b></p> <p><b>Tues 27</b></p>	<p><b>Sat May 31, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p>	<p><b>Sat May 31, 1½ hours before sunrise</b></p>

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