**STARR BRIGHTNESS**
- Zero or brighter
- 1st magnitude
- 2nd
- 3rd
- 4th

**CHART KEY**
- Bright star
- Faint star
- Ecliptic --- Milky Way
- Celestial Equator
- Planet
- LMC or Large Magellanic Cloud
- SMC or Small Magellanic Cloud

**THE CHART**
The star chart shows the stars and constellations visible in the night sky for Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Canberra, Hobart, Adelaide and Perth for July at about 7.30pm (local standard time). For Darwin and similar northerly locations, the chart will still apply, but some stars will be lost off the southern edge while extra stars will be visible to the north. Stars down to a brightness or magnitude limit of 4.5 are shown on the star chart. To use this star chart, rotate it so that the direction you are facing (north, south, east or west) is shown at the bottom. The centre of the chart represents the point directly above your head, called the zenith point, and the outer circular edge represents the horizon.

**HIGHLIGHTS IN JULY 2018**
The best time to look at the Moon with binoculars or telescopes is within a few days either side of first quarter on the 20th. This month there are three bright planets in the evening sky: Jupiter in the north in the constellation Libra, Saturn in the northeast in the constellation of Sagittarius and Venus, in the constellation of Leo. During the months of winter, the constellations of Scorpius (the Scorpion) and Crux (the Southern Cross) are high in the sky. The Southern Cross is easily located using the two nearby pointer stars, which themselves are a part of Centaurus (the Centaur). The brighter of the pointers, Alpha Centauri, is the closest star system to our own, and it was recently discovered that there is a planet orbiting one of the stars in this system.

Sydney Observatory is part of the Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences. The Sydney Observatory night sky map was created by Dr M. Anderson using TheSky software. This month's edition was prepared by Melissa Hubert. © 2018 Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney.