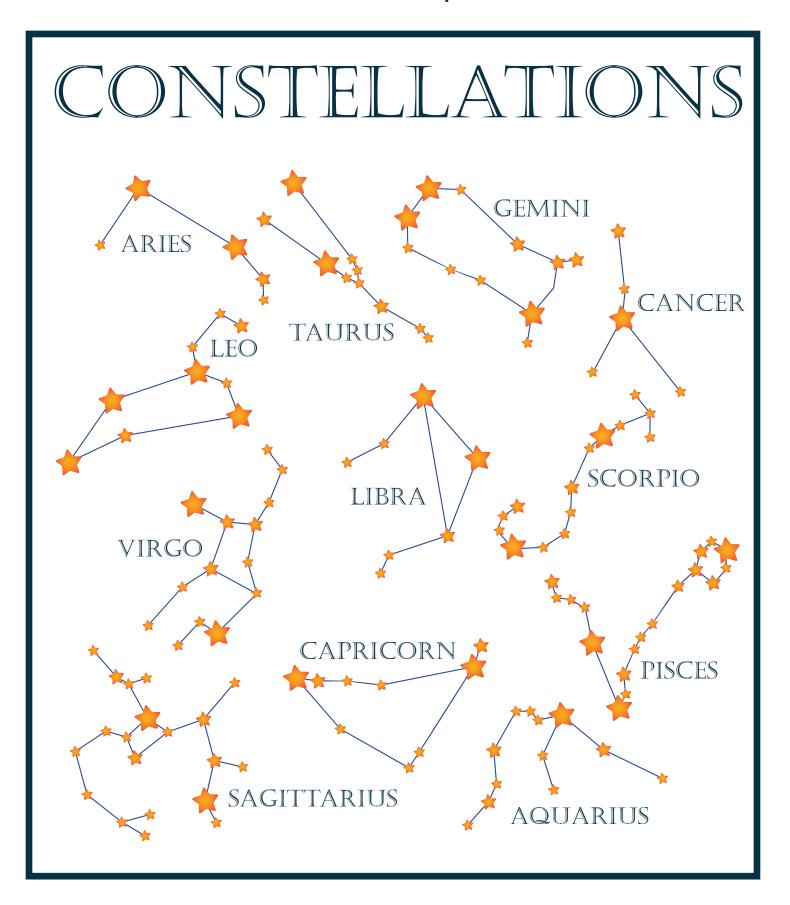
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ALL ABOUT... CONSTELLATIONS

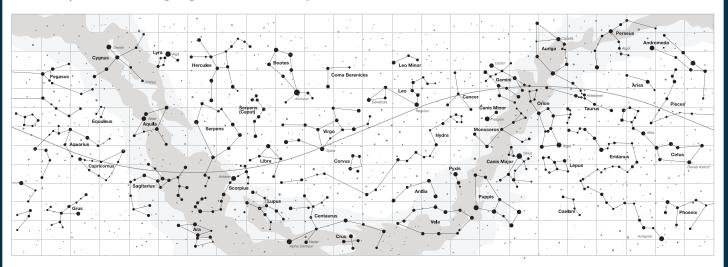
Prepare for liftoff! We're embarking on a celestial voyage through the night sky. Our destination: constellations! These clusters of stars are distant suns that have for millennia guided navigators, inspired poets, and offered a canvas for humanity's most profound myths and legends.

Imagine ancient mariners, seasoned by salty air and sea sprays, squinting their eyes at the night sky, scanning for the reliable glimmer of Polaris, the 'North Star', nestled snugly within the Little Dipper. Officially known as Ursa Minor, this constellation has long been an unwavering beacon for navigators, steadfastly pointing the way north.

But it doesn't stop there; the skies are teeming with narratives painted by stars. Like Cassiopeia, the ethereal queen perched on her celestial throne, a dazzling array of stars forming her regal outline. Or Scorpio, with its hook-like tail—cultures from across the world have spun their own myths about these starry patterns—deeply embedding themselves in human history.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF STARS

If you've ever looked up and thought you recognized a shape in the night sky, you're not alone! Astronomers and skywatchers, ancient and modern alike, have chronicled a celestial atlas comprising 88 constellations officially recognized by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), 42 of which depict various animals, like Leo, the lion, and Pisces, the fish. These constellations cover the entire sky and help in the systematic study and cataloging of celestial objects.



TYPES OF CONSTELLATIONS:

CIRCUMPOLAR

Circumpolar constellations are hemisphere-specific and never set below the horizon—always visible in the sky! In the Northern Hemisphere, constellations like Draco and Ursa Minor are circumpolar. While the Southern Hemisphere lacks a bright "South Star," Octans is a faint circumpolar constellation used for navigation. The showstopper, however, is Hydra, spanning the largest area in the night sky—so large it actually crosses the celestial equator!

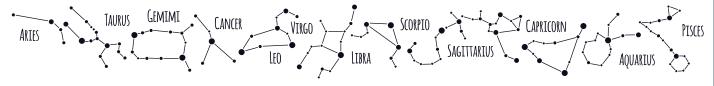


SEASONAL

As Earth makes its orbit around the sun, the night sky transforms, introducing us to a set of seasonal constellations that become visible only at specific times of the year. Orion, the hunter, is a winter spectacle in the Northern Hemisphere, adorned with two of the ten brightest stars: Rigel and Betelgeuse. Meanwhile, Southern Hemisphere residents can catch this constellation during their summer nights.

ZODIACAL

These constellations align with the ecliptic plane, the apparent path traced by the Sun across the sky over the course of a year. They are associated with the 12 zodiac symbols often used in astrology, like Libra, Sagittarius, and Aries. Derived from "Zodiakos," a Greek term meaning "circle of little animals".

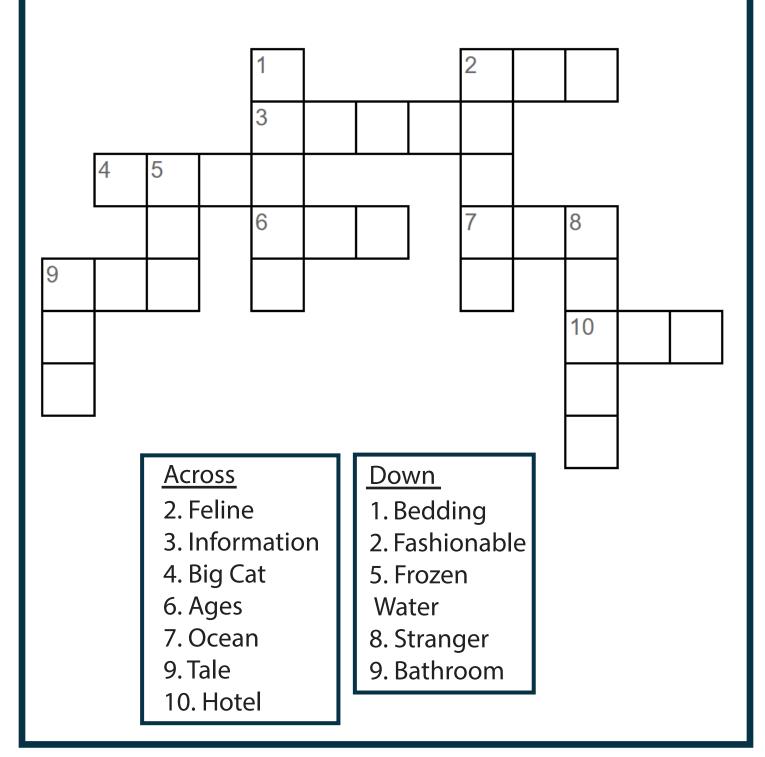


ASTERISMS

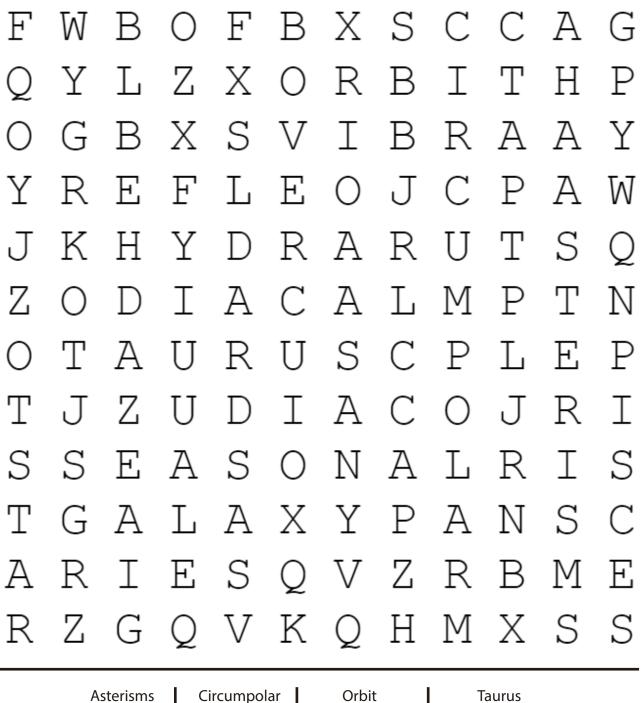
Beyond the officially recognized constellations, the sky is sprinkled with asterisms—simpler star patterns that capture our imagination but don't enjoy official status. Notable examples include the Big Dipper and Little Dipper, subsets of the Ursa Major and Ursa Minor constellations, respectively. These asterisms often act as celestial breadcrumbs, leading the way for amateur astronomers eager to navigate the more complex cosmic terrain. Unlike official constellations, asterisms may consist of stars from one or more constellations.



JUMBLE EVERY ANSWER USES ONLY THE LETTERS IN THE WORD: **CONSTELLATIONS**



WORD SEARCH



Zodiacal Seasonal Star Galaxy Orbit Hydra Pisces Taurus Leo Aries



SOLUTIONS

