

The Evening Sky Map

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

Sky Calendar – July 2026



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- 4 **Mars 0.1° SE of Uranus** at 7h UT (38° from Sun, morning sky). Mags. 1.3 and 5.8.
- 6 **Earth at Aphelion** (farthest from Sun) at 17h UT. The Sun-Earth distance is 1.016644 a.u. or about 152.1 million km.
- 7 **Moon near Saturn** at 17h UT (morning sky). Mag. 0.8.
- 7 **Last Quarter Moon** at 19:30 UT.
- 9 **Venus 0.97° NNE of Regulus** at 23h UT (42° from Sun, evening sky). Mags. -4.1 and 1.4.
- 11 **Moon near the Pleiades** at 0h UT (morning sky).
- 11 **Moon near Mars** at 14h UT (morning sky). Mag. 1.3.
- 13 **Mercury at inferior conjunction** with the Sun at 1h UT. The innermost and most elusive planet passes into the morning sky.
- 13 **Mars 5.3° N of Aldebaran** at 2h UT (41° from Sun, morning sky). Mags. 1.3 and 0.9.
- 13 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 7:57 UT (distance 359,112km; angular size 33.3').
- 14 **New Moon** at 9:44 UT. Start of lunation 1281.
- 17 **Moon near Regulus** at 0h UT (evening sky).
- 17 **Moon near Venus** at 16h UT (evening sky). Mag. -4.1.
- 21 **Moon near Spica** at 3h UT (evening sky).
- 21 **First Quarter Moon** at 11:05 UT.
- 24 **Moon near Antares** at 21h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from Antarctica and nearby islands and territories.
- 25 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 17h UT (distance 405,548km; angular size 29.5').
- 26 **Pluto at opposition** at 21h UT. Mag. 14.4.
- 29 **Jupiter at conjunction** with the Sun at 12h UT. The largest planet passes into the morning sky.
- 29 **Full Moon** at 14:36 UT.
- 31 **Southern delta Aquarid meteor shower** peaks. Active from July 12 to August 23. Produces medium speed, faint meteors (about 15 to 20 per hour). Best seen from southern latitudes. Moonlight interferes in 2026.

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

All times in Universal Time (UT). (USA Eastern Daylight 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 JULY 2026

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW
THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY JUL 10 PM

LATE JUL 9 PM

(Add 1 Hour For Daylight Saving)

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR

A LATITUDE OF 40°

NORTH AND IS

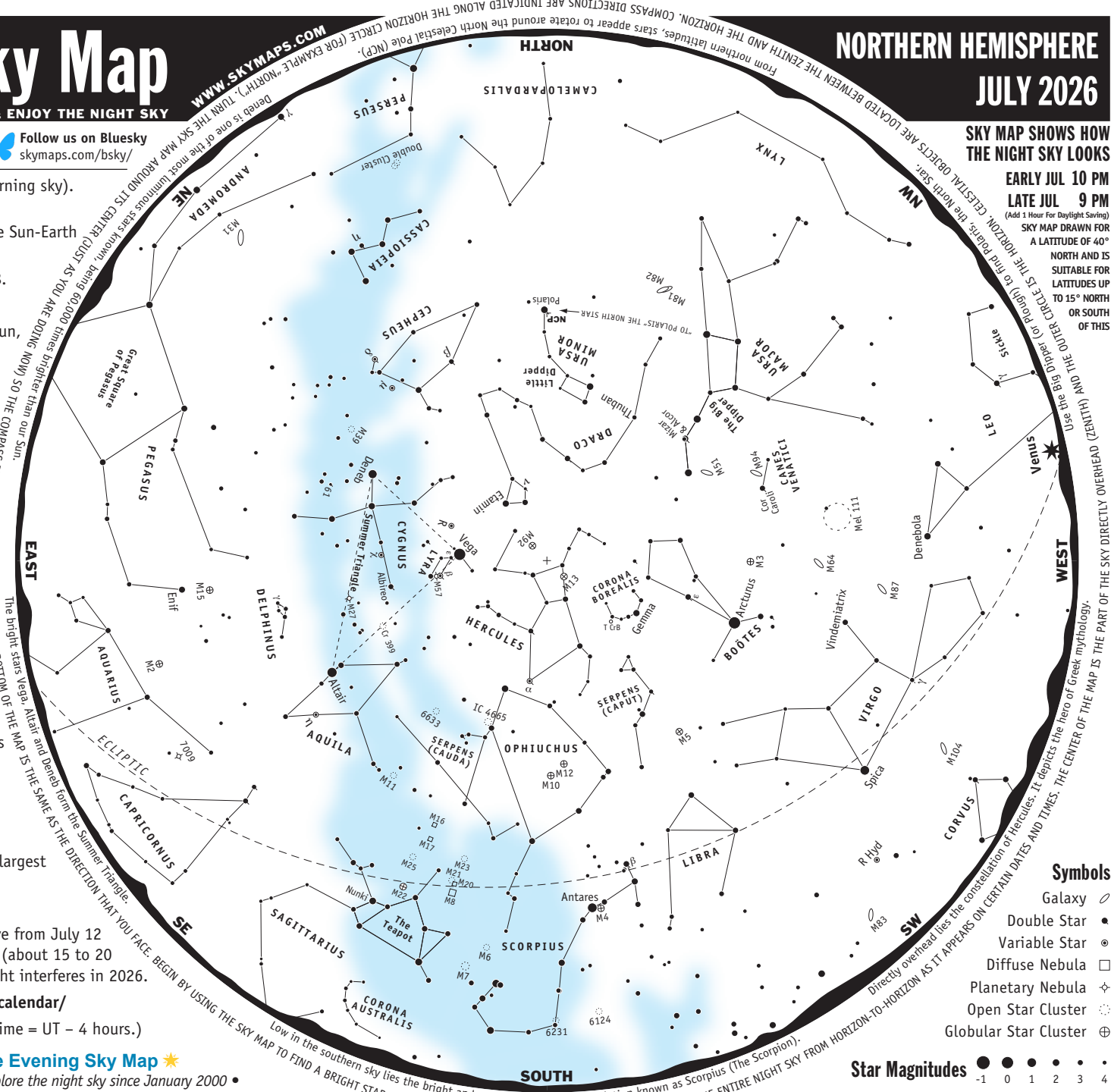
SUITABLE FOR

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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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.

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.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

e Boötis	Boo	●	Red giant star (mag 2.5) with a blue-green mag 4.9 companion. Sep=2.8". Difficult to split.
M94	CVn	○	Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly.
M51	CVn	○	Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly.
M64	Com	○	Black-Eye Galaxy. Discovered by J.E. Bode in 1775 - "a small, nebulous star".
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.
M23	Sgr	○	Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly.
M20	Sgr	○	Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.
M21	Sgr	○	A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 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.
M81	UMa	○	Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. Easy to see in a telescope.
M82	UMa	○	Close to M81 but much fainter and smaller.
M87	Vir	○	Supergiant galaxy with supermassive black hole at its core. Dist=53.5 million ly.
M27	Vul	✧	Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobed shape. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly.