



Campbell Creek Science Center

Nighttime Observation

All sorts of things are visible at night that you cannot see during the day. Use this activity to observe as many nighttime wonders as you can!

Directions

1. Step outside on a clear evening when you can see the stars.
2. Find a spot to observe the night sky. What do you hear, smell, feel, and see? Write or draw your observations below.
3. Use the checklist on Page 2 to identify and mark off as many nighttime wonders as you can.

Materials

- Pencil or writing tool
- Nighttime checklist

Questions

- What surprised you about the night sky?
- How do nighttime wonders change throughout the year?



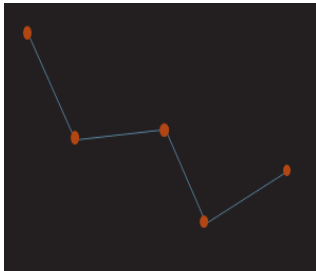
★ Draw or write something you observed in the night sky.

★ *Bonus Activity: Research the items on the checklist to learn more about these nighttime wonders.*

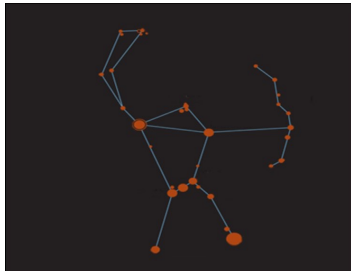




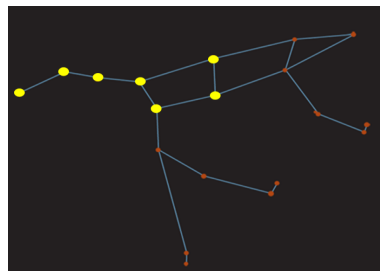
Nighttime Checklist



Cassiopeia
The Seated Queen



Orion
The Hunter



Ursa Major
Great Bear



Groups of stars that form recognizable patterns are called constellations. The Big Dipper, shown in yellow, is an asterism: A recognized shape, but smaller than a constellation.



Satellite
(looks like a slow-moving star)



Milky Way



Northern Lights



The Moon



Signs of an owl
(such as hooting)



Bat



★ Lynx, bats, and many owl species are nocturnal, meaning they are more active at night. Others species are crepuscular and are active at dusk and dawn.



Eyeshine



A thin layer of tissue behind the eye reflects light back into the eye. This helps nighttime animals see better in the night and can make the animals' eyes glow.



Planet
(looks like a bright star)

