Constellation Scorpio (Greek)
Scorpius (Latin)

Serpens Cauda
(Serpent's Tail)

M9 Globular Cluster
Distance: 25,800 light years
Radius: 45 light years
Luminosity: 120,000
Magnitude: 8.42

Sabik, (On the right leg of the Serpent Bearer).
Distance: 88 light years
Color temperature: 8,900K
Radius: 2.5 Suns
Luminosity: 35
Magnitude: 2.43

Ophiuchus
(Serpent-bearer)

The ecliptic (Latin eclipticus) is the path of the sun projected into space. This line is the basis for the ecliptic coordinate system used to locate celestial objects. The planets orbit the sun closely aligned to the ecliptic. Mars orbits within 1.85 degrees of the ecliptic.

Mars

Sun.
Distance: 0.0000158 light years
Color temperature: 5,778K
Radius: 1
Luminosity: 1
Magnitude: -26.74

The path of the ecliptic

Upsilon Serpentis

Serpens Caput
(Serpent's head)

M107 (a globular cluster close to the galactic plane)
Distance: 20,900 light years
Radius: 39.5 light years
Magnitude 8.85

Acrab, Beta Scorpii, from al'Aqrab, the Scorpion and , also Graffias (Greek: crab), a six star system.
Distance: 400 ly
Color: 26,240K
Radius: 10 Suns
Luminosity: 19,500
Magnitude: 2.56

Jabbah, Nu Scorpii, Crown of the Forehead.
Distance: 437 ly
Magnitude: 4.3

ν
β
ω1
ω2

Jabhat al Akrab, Omega one Scorpii.

M80

Al Niyat, Arteries (of the scorpion).
Distance: 568 light years
Radius: 12.7 Suns
Color: 26,150K
Luminosity: 29,000
Magnitude: 2.88

δ

Dschubba, Forehead.
Distance: 490 ly
29,500K
Radius: 6.7 Suns
Magnitude: 2.50

σ
α
π

M19 (a globular cluster)
Distance: 28,700 ly
Radius: 70 ly
Magnitude: 7.47

Antares, Alpha Scorpii, a red giant, Hart of the Scorpion or the Rival of Mars, a binary star system, the 16th brightest object in the sky, one of the largest known stars.
Distance: 604 light years
Color temperature: 3,500K
Radius: 883 Suns
Luminosity: 57,500
Magnitude: 1.06

M4 (a globular cluster)
Distance:7,200 ly
Magnitude: 10.80

Pi Scorpii,
Distance: 590 ly
25,230K
Radius: 5 Suns
Magnitude: 2.89

τ

Alniyat,Tau Scorpii, Arteries of the Scorpion (as above).
Distance: 470 ly
Radius: 6.5 Suns
Color Temperature: 31,440K
Luminosity: 20,400
Magnitude: 2.82

ρ

Rho Scorpii.
Distance: 472 ly
Magnitude 3.86

Sagittarius
(The Centaur Archer)

M6 (Butterfly Cluster)
Distance: 1,600 light years
Radius: 6 light-years
Magnitude: 4.20

M62 (a globular cluster 11.7 billion years old)
Distance: 22,200 light years
Radius: 49 light-years
Magnitude: 7.39

M7 (Ptolemy Cluster)
Distance 980 ly
Radius: 25 light years
Magnitude 3.3

Shaula, Lambda Scorpii, The Raised Tail, a triple star system.
Distance: 570 light years
Color temperature: 25,000
Radius: 8.8 Suns
Luminosity: 36,300 Suns
Magnitude: 1.62

Scorpius
(Scorpion)

ε

Epsilon Scorpii, (fifth star in Scorpio by brightness). Also known as Wei through error.
Distance 63.7 light years
Radius:12.6 Suns
Color temperature: 4,560K
Magnitude: 2.31

λ
G
υ

Lesath, Upsilon Scorpii, from Al Las'ha, the sting, (Lesath and Shaula are also known as the cat's eyes).
Distance: 580 light years
Color temperature: 22,831K
Radius: 6.1 Suns
Luminosity: 12,000 Suns
Magnitude: 2.70

μ2
μ1

Denebakrab, Mu one Scorpii, Scorpion Tail.
Distance 500 ly
(Mu two 517 +/- 70 ly)
Radius: 4.1 Suns
Magnitude 3.04

G Scorpii.
Distance: 125 ly
Radius: 16
Color: 4,538
Mag.: 3.21

κ

Girtab, Kappa Scorpii, Sumerian for Scorpion.
Distance: 480 light years
Color temperature: 23,400K
Radius: 5.8 Suns
Magnitude: 2.39

ι

Apparent Magnitude is an object's brightness as it appears from Earth. This scale ranges from -30 to +30 with 30 representing the limit of optical instruments. A very bright star such as Sirius, in the constellation Canis Major, has a magnitude of -1.46. The magnitude of the sun is -26.

Eta Scorpii,
Distance: 73.5 ly
Color temp.: 6,519K
Magnitude 3.33

ζ2
ζ1

Lupus
(Wolf)

Eta Lupi

Gamma Lupi

Abaddon or, Appollyon (Greek), Iota Scorpii, Place of Destruction or Bottomless Pit.
Distance: 1,900 ly
Color temp.: 7,000K
Radius: 125 Suns
Luminosity: 35,700
Magnitude: 3.03

θ
η

Sargas, Theta Scorpii, unknown meaning.
Distance: 300 light years
Color temperature: 7,268K
Radius: 26 Suns
Luminosity: 1,834
Magnitude: 1.84

Zeta one Scorpii, one of the most luminous stars in the known galaxy.
Distance: 2,600 light years
(Zeta two 151 ly)
Color temperature: 17,200K
Radius: 103 Suns
Luminosity: 850,000
Magnitude: 4.70

Norma
(Norma et Regula)

Epsilon Normae

A light year (ly) is 5,880,000,000,000 miles.

Messier (M) objects belong to a set of 110 astronomical objects observed by French astronomer Charles Messier. Messier, a comet hunter, was frustrated by fuzzy patches which resembled comets but were not comets so, in collaboration with his assistant Pierre Méchain, he made a list of them to save time. In 1774 he published the list. Messier objects are relatively easy for amateur astronomers to locate and observe. Many are large clusters of stars known as globular clusters.
(Source: Wikipidia)

The Kelvin temperature scale was created by Lord William Kelvin (1824-1907). On the Kelvin scale, absolute zero is 0K. A "red hot" horseshoe on a blacksmith's anvil is 900K. Likewise, the Kelvin temperature of a star is both surface temperature and "color temperature." Kelvin colors range from cooler amber to hotter blues. We see 5,500K as white light. Almost all of the sun's 5,780K surface temperature has dissipated by the time it's light reaches Earth. A star's color reveals much about its life cycle.