

1
00:00:08,740 --> 00:00:14,759
Your guide to constellations, deep-sky objects,
planets, and events.

2
00:00:14,759 --> 00:00:38,689
Tonight's Sky, highlights of the September
Sky.

3
00:00:38,689 --> 00:00:45,039
If you have a clear view to the west, you
might be able to spot Venus hanging low over

4
00:00:45,039 --> 00:00:53,280
the horizon right after sunset.

5
00:00:53,280 --> 00:01:07,280
Catch a quick look through a telescope if
you can.

6
00:01:07,280 --> 00:01:13,379
After nightfall, look for Mars and Saturn
in the southwestern sky.

7
00:01:13,379 --> 00:01:19,158
The two planets will move farther apart as
the month progresses, with Saturn setting

8
00:01:19,159 --> 00:01:26,950
well before Mars in late September.

9
00:01:26,950 --> 00:01:47,879
Use a telescope to get a better view of the
planets before they dip below the horizon.

10
00:01:47,879 --> 00:01:52,349
September nights feature the "wet quarter"
of the sky.

11
00:01:52,349 --> 00:01:59,188
Two neighboring constellations bear ancient
references to water.

12
00:01:59,188 --> 00:02:07,769
Aquarius is one of the oldest constellations,

recognized even by early civilizations.

13

00:02:07,769 --> 00:02:13,930

In ancient mythologies, Aquarius is the god of the waters.

14

00:02:13,930 --> 00:02:18,330

Look for the Water Jar, a group of stars shaped like a "Y."

15

00:02:21,199 --> 00:02:27,439

A rich, compact cluster of stars can be seen in Aquarius.

16

00:02:27,439 --> 00:02:38,000

Known as M2, it contains about 150,000 stars located about 37,500 light-years away.

17

00:02:38,599 --> 00:02:41,000

Binoculars present it well,

18

00:02:41,000 --> 00:02:57,340

but a small telescope reveals much more detail in the cluster's compact center.

19

00:02:57,340 --> 00:03:03,200

Nearby lies the great constellation Capricornus.

20

00:03:03,199 --> 00:03:09,939

Known in mythology as the Water Goat, it represents a creature that fed and watered the infant

21

00:03:09,939 --> 00:03:16,009

Zeus, ruler of the Greek gods.

22

00:03:16,009 --> 00:03:21,009

Algedi is the brightest star in Capricornus.

23

00:03:21,009 --> 00:03:27,799

It's visible in binoculars as an elongated star.

24

00:03:27,800 --> 00:03:31,480

This odd shape is due to a visual trick.

25
00:03:31,479 --> 00:03:39,159
From our distant vantage point, two unrelated stars appear to be close together.

26
00:03:39,159 --> 00:03:46,900
Capricornus also hosts a dense cluster of stars, M30.

27
00:03:46,900 --> 00:04:16,000
A small telescope easily resolves individual stars in the cluster.

28
00:04:16,000 --> 00:04:29,100
Late in the month, dim Mercury makes a brief appearance in the eastern sky just before sunrise.

29
00:04:29,158 --> 00:04:47,829
If you spot it, aim a telescope at Mercury to get a slightly better look.

30
00:04:47,829 --> 00:04:54,139
On September 1st, skywatchers in parts of Africa will see the Moon pass directly in

31
00:04:54,139 --> 00:04:59,449
front of the Sun, creating an annular solar eclipse.

32
00:04:59,449 --> 00:05:05,169
During an annular solar eclipse, the Moon is farther away from Earth than during a total

33
00:05:05,168 --> 00:05:14,240
solar eclipse, so it appears smaller and doesn't completely cover the Sun.

34
00:05:14,240 --> 00:05:24,939
A partial solar eclipse will be visible from most of the African continent.

35
00:05:24,939 --> 00:05:28,870
The night sky is always a celestial showcase.

36
00:05:28,870 --> 00:05:46,149
Explore its wonders from your own backyard.

