

1  
00:00:06,620 --> 00:00:10,140  
Your guide to constellations, deep-sky objects,

2  
00:00:10,140 --> 00:00:14,320  
planets, and events,

3  
00:00:14,320 --> 00:00:22,320  
Tonight's Sky, highlights of the September Sky

4  
00:00:33,859 --> 00:00:37,960  
Early in the month, Jupiter appears low in the west

5  
00:00:37,960 --> 00:00:42,439  
right after sunset.

6  
00:00:44,399 --> 00:00:48,039  
Try to catch a quick view of Jupiter through a telescope

7  
00:00:48,039 --> 00:00:54,700  
before it dips below the horizon.

8  
00:01:00,820 --> 00:01:04,819  
After the sky darkens, turn your attention to Saturn

9  
00:01:04,819 --> 00:01:11,539  
in the southwestern sky.

10  
00:01:15,560 --> 00:01:18,900  
A telescope will provide a wonderful look at the planet's

11  
00:01:18,900 --> 00:01:26,840  
signature feature, its rings.

12  
00:01:34,340 --> 00:01:38,560  
September nights feature the "wet quarter" of the sky.

13  
00:01:38,560 --> 00:01:41,200  
Two neighboring constellations bear

14  
00:01:41,200 --> 00:01:46,120  
ancient references to water.

15  
00:01:46,120 --> 00:01:49,880  
Aquarius is one of the oldest constellations,

16  
00:01:49,879 --> 00:01:53,799  
recognized even by early civilizations.

17  
00:01:53,799 --> 00:01:55,619  
In ancient mythologies,

18  
00:01:55,620 --> 00:02:00,280  
Aquarius is the god of the waters.

19  
00:02:00,280 --> 00:02:08,599  
Look for the Water Jar, a group of stars shaped like a Y.

20  
00:02:08,599 --> 00:02:11,739  
A rich, compact cluster of stars

21  
00:02:11,740 --> 00:02:14,420  
can be seen in Aquarius.

22  
00:02:14,419 --> 00:02:20,339  
Known as M2, it contains about 150,000 stars

23  
00:02:20,340 --> 00:02:25,319  
located about 37,500 light-years away.

24  
00:02:25,319 --> 00:02:29,159  
Binoculars present it well, but a small telescope

25  
00:02:29,159 --> 00:02:37,099  
reveals much more detail in the cluster's compact center.

26  
00:02:43,259 --> 00:02:50,079  
Nearby lies the great constellation Capricornus.

27  
00:02:50,080 --> 00:02:52,600  
Known in mythology as the Water Goat,

28  
00:02:52,599 --> 00:02:57,180  
it represents a creature that fed and watered the infant Zeus,

29

00:02:57,180 --> 00:03:02,740  
ruler of the Greek gods.

30  
00:03:02,740 --> 00:03:09,540  
Algedi is the brightest star in Capricornus.

31  
00:03:09,539 --> 00:03:14,500  
It's visible in binoculars as an elongated star.

32  
00:03:14,500 --> 00:03:18,439  
This odd shape is due to a visual trick.

33  
00:03:18,439 --> 00:03:22,659  
From our distant vantage point, two unrelated stars

34  
00:03:22,659 --> 00:03:26,659  
appear to be close together.

35  
00:03:26,659 --> 00:03:33,139  
Capricornus also hosts a dense cluster of stars, M30.

36  
00:03:33,139 --> 00:03:35,939  
A small telescope easily resolves

37  
00:03:35,939 --> 00:03:43,060  
individual stars in the cluster.

38  
00:03:56,240 --> 00:03:59,320  
Venus shines brilliantly in the eastern sky

39  
00:03:59,319 --> 00:04:02,079  
before sunrise.

40  
00:04:02,080 --> 00:04:05,600  
By mid-month, Mercury and Mars appear between

41  
00:04:05,599 --> 00:04:08,759  
Venus and the horizon, but they could be

42  
00:04:08,759 --> 00:04:12,219  
difficult to spot in the morning twilight.

43  
00:04:12,219 --> 00:04:15,939

Mercury disappears from view in late September,

44  
00:04:15,939 --> 00:04:20,699  
but Mars remains in the sky and moves closer to Venus

45  
00:04:20,699 --> 00:04:24,639  
as the month progresses.

46  
00:04:24,639 --> 00:04:29,500  
The night sky is always a celestial showcase.

47  
00:04:29,500 --> 00:04:35,540  
Explore its wonders from your own backyard.