

TONIGHT'S SKY



October
2016

1
00:00:15,440 --> 00:00:11,020
your guide to constellations deep-sky

2
00:00:42,639 --> 00:00:15,450
objects planets and events tonight's sky

3
00:00:52,709 --> 00:00:45,520
Venus and Saturn hang over the

4
00:00:58,630 --> 00:00:56,079
Saturn shines higher in the sky but

5
00:01:01,450 --> 00:00:58,640
moves closer to Venus at the end of the

6
00:01:16,120 --> 00:01:01,460
month use a telescope to see the phase

7
00:01:30,770 --> 00:01:19,270
Mars rains over the southern sky as

8
00:02:00,100 --> 00:01:34,070
a telescope may reveal some bright and

9
00:02:06,410 --> 00:02:03,500
Pegasus the great winged horse of Greek

10
00:02:10,310 --> 00:02:06,420
mythology prances across the autumn

11
00:02:15,490 --> 00:02:10,320
night sky his body is denoted by a large

12
00:02:19,580 --> 00:02:15,500
area of stars known as the great square

13
00:02:21,920 --> 00:02:19,590

Pegasus hosts 51 pegasi the first

14

00:02:26,180 --> 00:02:21,930

sun-like star known to have an

15

00:02:29,600 --> 00:02:26,190

extrasolar planet the brightest corner

16

00:02:31,660 --> 00:02:29,610

of the great square alharatz is also

17

00:02:39,559 --> 00:02:31,670

the brightest star in the constellation

18

00:02:45,920 --> 00:02:43,220

in Greek mythology this princess was

19

00:02:49,130 --> 00:02:45,930

chained to a rock near the sea to

20

00:02:52,520 --> 00:02:49,140

appease a sea monster with Andromeda's

21

00:02:57,020 --> 00:02:52,530

boundaries look for m31 the Andromeda

22

00:03:00,800 --> 00:02:57,030

galaxy an island of billions of stars on

23

00:03:04,849 --> 00:03:00,810

a clear dark night it appears as a faint

24

00:03:07,240 --> 00:03:04,859

smudge of light approximately 2.5

25

00:03:11,990 --> 00:03:07,250

million light years away

26

00:03:15,050 --> 00:03:12,000

m31 is the closest spiral galaxy to our

27

00:03:17,330 --> 00:03:15,060

own Milky Way galaxy and the most

28

00:03:20,240 --> 00:03:17,340

distant object you can see with your

29

00:03:23,839 --> 00:03:20,250

eyes alone binoculars and small

30

00:03:27,589 --> 00:03:23,849

telescopes reveal m30 ones glowing

31

00:03:32,240 --> 00:03:27,599

nucleus and spiral arms a smaller

32

00:03:35,839 --> 00:03:32,250

companion galaxy m110 appears as a faint

33

00:03:40,009 --> 00:03:35,849

spot near the large galaxy the Andromeda

34

00:03:42,679 --> 00:03:40,019

galaxy is slowly pulling in and will

35

00:04:03,240 --> 00:03:42,689

eventually consume another one of its

36

00:04:08,960 --> 00:04:06,240

in the early days of october try to

37

00:04:19,289 --> 00:04:08,970

catch mercury low in the eastern sky

38

00:04:22,530 --> 00:04:19,299

right before sunrise mercury will move

39

00:04:35,930 --> 00:04:22,540

closer to the sun and become lost in the

40

00:04:42,090 --> 00:04:39,210

Jupiter takes Mercury's place above the

41

00:04:52,620 --> 00:04:42,100

eastern horizon in the mornings of late

42

00:05:11,159 --> 00:04:52,630

October aim a telescope at the gas

43

00:05:19,469 --> 00:05:14,350

the Orionid meteor shower peaks on the

44

00:05:28,329 --> 00:05:22,779

however bright moonlight may wash out

45

00:05:30,699 --> 00:05:28,339

all but the brightest meteors after

46

00:05:34,809 --> 00:05:30,709

midnight look to the east where the

47

00:05:37,899 --> 00:05:34,819

constellation Orion is rising every few

48

00:05:40,959 --> 00:05:37,909

minutes you may spy a tiny remnant of

49

00:05:48,830 --> 00:05:40,969

Halley's Comet burning up high in the

50

00:05:53,310 --> 00:05:52,410

the night sky is always a celestial

51

00:05:55,560 --> 00:05:53,320

showcase