Sunset

Comet P/2006 T1
(Comet Levy)

After midnight

Comet C/2009 T1
(Comet Garradd)

1
00:00:06,769 --> 00:00:04,400
what's up for February Mars gets closer

2
00:00:09,200 --> 00:00:06,779
and two comets will delight viewers

3
00:00:11,509 --> 00:00:09,210
hello and welcome I'm Jane Houston Jones

4
00:00:14,270 --> 00:00:11,519
at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in

5
00:00:16,880 --> 00:00:14,280
Pasadena California Mars rises even

6
00:00:18,620 --> 00:00:16,890
earlier and grows larger as it nears the

7
00:00:21,679 --> 00:00:18,630
closest approach to earth in its orbit

8
00:00:23,750 --> 00:00:21,689
it rises by 9pm at the beginning of the

9
00:00:26,179 --> 00:00:23,760
month and just after sunset by month's

10
00:00:28,910 --> 00:00:26,189
end through a telescope look for changes

11
00:00:31,939 --> 00:00:28,920
in the north polar cap as the Sun warms

12
00:00:34,310 --> 00:00:31,949
the ice and the polar cap shrinks March

13
00:00:37,700 --> 00:00:34,320

the month named for Mars will also offer

14
00:00:39,920 --> 00:00:37,710
great Mars viewing two comets one

15
00:00:41,389 --> 00:00:39,930
visible at sunset and another after

16
00:00:43,790 --> 00:00:41,399
midnight are worth a look through a

17
00:00:46,279 --> 00:00:43,800
telescope or binoculars comet levy

18
00:00:48,049 --> 00:00:46,289
returns to our skies in its five-year

19
00:00:50,869 --> 00:00:48,059
four-month orbit between Earth and

20
00:00:53,150 --> 00:00:50,879
Jupiter look for this faint comet below

21
00:00:55,160 --> 00:00:53,160
the constellations Orion and lepus

22
00:00:57,139 --> 00:00:55,170
towards the end of the month it'll be

23
00:01:00,020 --> 00:00:57,149
near the tail of Canis Major the Great

24
00:01:01,910 --> 00:01:00,030
dog you'll have a better chance of

25
00:01:04,460 --> 00:01:01,920
seeing it through a telescope away from

26
00:01:07,730 --> 00:01:04,470
the city try around mid month to avoid

27
00:01:09,859 --> 00:01:07,740
both light pollution and moonlight comic

28
00:01:12,109 --> 00:01:09,869
garrard reappears at our northern skies

29
00:01:15,109 --> 00:01:12,119
this month early in the month it glides

30
00:01:17,539 --> 00:01:15,119
by the globular cluster m92 in hercules

31
00:01:19,640 --> 00:01:17,549
then moves towards draco it should be

32
00:01:22,310 --> 00:01:19,650
visible in binoculars and possibly even

33
00:01:24,469 --> 00:01:22,320
with the unaided eye on the nights of

34
00:01:26,960 --> 00:01:24,479
February fourteenth and fifteenth the

35
00:01:29,450 --> 00:01:26,970
comet's tail appears edge on and you may

36
00:01:32,200 --> 00:01:29,460
be able to see a spike or anti tail

37
00:01:34,300 --> 00:01:32,210
pointing toward the Sun

38
00:01:37,560 --> 00:01:34,310

the bright planets Venus and Jupiter

39
00:01:40,990 --> 00:01:37,570
said earlier now at nine p.m. and 11pm

40
00:01:43,390 --> 00:01:41,000
respectively luckily Saturn is rising

41
00:01:45,249 --> 00:01:43,400
earlier through a small telescope you'll

42
00:01:48,370 --> 00:01:45,259
be able to see Titan Saturn's largest

43
00:01:50,890 --> 00:01:48,380
moon and possibly Rhea tethers and Ione

44
00:01:53,530 --> 00:01:50,900
with a good finder chart you can spot

45
00:01:55,660 --> 00:01:53,540
Saturn's two-tone moon Iapetus when it's

46
00:01:58,780 --> 00:01:55,670
brighter side faces earth making the

47
00:02:00,940 --> 00:01:58,790
moon appear a magnitude brighter it's

48
00:02:04,240 --> 00:02:00,950
quite far from Saturn but look on the

49
00:02:07,690 --> 00:02:04,250
days on either side of februari 13 ring

50
00:02:09,550 --> 00:02:07,700
diameters away that's Iapetus you can

51
00:02:13,180 --> 00:02:09,560
learn about February's year of the solar

52
00:02:16,840 --> 00:02:13,190
system theme at solar system NASA gov /

53
00:02:18,729 --> 00:02:16,850
yss per year of the solar system and you

54
00:02:22,840 --> 00:02:18,739
can learn about all of NASA's missions

55
00:02:25,210 --> 00:02:22,850
to the solar system and beyond at ww NSA