1
00:00:00,200 --> 00:00:03,069
■

2
00:00:03,102 --> 00:00:05,071
What's Up for February?

3
00:00:05,671 --> 00:00:07,006
Colors in the sky,

4
00:00:07,039 --> 00:00:08,274
some pretty pairings,

5
00:00:08,307 --> 00:00:11,677
and destinations visited
by NASA spacecraft.

6
00:00:11,710 --> 00:00:14,414
Each star and planet has
a characteristic color,

7
00:00:14,447 --> 00:00:17,683
and February is a good month
to look for sky objects

8
00:00:17,716 --> 00:00:20,520
that are distinctly
reddish or bluish.

9
00:00:20,553 --> 00:00:23,289
Look west in the first
couple of hours after sunset

10
00:00:23,322 --> 00:00:26,292
all month long to
spot reddish Mars.

11
00:00:26,325 --> 00:00:28,861
Turning to the south and
looking high in the sky,

12
00:00:28,894 --> 00:00:31,597
the red star
Aldebaran in Taurus

13
00:00:31,630 --> 00:00:34,133
is sometimes called the
"eye of the bull,"

14
00:00:34,166 --> 00:00:37,336
and red Betelgeuse is
Orion's shoulder.

15
00:00:37,369 --> 00:00:40,373
Contrast these colors
with blue-white Rigel,

16
00:00:40,406 --> 00:00:41,274
Orion's knee,

17
00:00:41,307 --> 00:00:44,210
and Canis Major's
blue-white Sirius,

18
00:00:44,243 --> 00:00:46,079
the brightest
star in the sky.

19
00:00:46,112 --> 00:00:46,913
[whoosh]

20
00:00:48,047 --> 00:00:50,383
On the 10th the crescent
Moon pairs up with Mars.

21
00:00:50,416 --> 00:00:53,653
Look for them in the west
about an hour after sunset.

22

00:00:53,686 --> 00:00:57,323
NASA's InSight mission landed
on Mars on November 26

23
00:00:57,356 --> 00:01:00,426
to study the planet's interior
and provide new insights

24
00:01:00,459 --> 00:01:02,929
about how the Red
Planet formed.

25
00:01:02,962 --> 00:01:07,066
NASA's OSIRIS-Rex spacecraft
is exploring asteroid Bennu;

26
00:01:07,099 --> 00:01:10,136
which is too faint to see
without a telescope.

27
00:01:10,169 --> 00:01:11,370
But on Valentine's Day,

28
00:01:11,403 --> 00:01:14,207
Bennu will be located just to
the right of Mars--

29
00:01:14,240 --> 00:01:17,076
about the width of your fist
held at arm's length.

30
00:01:17,109 --> 00:01:19,212
So on the 14th give a
little wave to Bennu--

31
00:01:19,245 --> 00:01:21,347
and OSIRIS-Rex
while you're at it.

32
00:01:21,380 --> 00:01:22,882

[whoosh]

33
00:01:23,182 --> 00:01:24,584
Venus and Saturn will
make a beautiful,

34
00:01:24,617 --> 00:01:28,354
super-close pairing for
early risers on the 18th.

35
00:01:28,387 --> 00:01:31,191
Look toward the southeast
an hour before sunrise.

36
00:01:32,191 --> 00:01:33,693
By the morning of the 27th,

37
00:01:33,726 --> 00:01:35,862
Venus and Saturn
have moved apart,

38
00:01:35,895 --> 00:01:37,697
forming a lovely
lineup with Jupiter,

39
00:01:37,730 --> 00:01:40,933
which itself receives a visit
from the crescent Moon.

40
00:01:40,966 --> 00:01:43,636
Look low in the southeast
an hour before sunrise.

41
00:01:45,104 --> 00:01:48,141
Mercury also makes its best
showing of the year on the 27th,

42
00:01:48,174 --> 00:01:50,076
for observers in the
Northern Hemisphere.

43
00:01:50,109 --> 00:01:52,712
If you have a clear
view of the horizon,

44
00:01:52,745 --> 00:01:54,547
look west just after sunset.

45
00:01:54,580 --> 00:01:57,950
Mercury will be only 10 degrees
above the horizon■

46
00:01:57,983 --> 00:02:00,553
the width of your
fist held sideways.

47
00:02:00,586 --> 00:02:03,523
This little planet is closer
to the Sun than Earth,

48
00:02:03,556 --> 00:02:05,158
and moves quickly
in its orbit,

49
00:02:05,191 --> 00:02:08,094
meaning it's lost in the Sun's
glare much of the year.

50
00:02:08,127 --> 00:02:09,061
So catch it
while you can.

51
00:02:09,094 --> 00:02:10,496
[whoosh]

52
00:02:11,163 --> 00:02:13,266
And here are the phases
of the Moon for February.

53

00:02:16,502 --> 00:02:18,204
You can catch up
on all of NASA's

54
00:02:18,237 --> 00:02:21,674
current and future
missions at nasa.gov.

55
00:02:21,707 --> 00:02:23,242
That's all for this month.

56
00:02:23,275 --> 00:02:25,845
[Logo: NASA / Jet
Propulsion Laboratory