1
00:00:05,210 --> 00:00:01,510
[Music]

2
00:00:07,940 --> 00:00:05,220
what's up for March planet Palooza in

3
00:00:10,910 --> 00:00:07,950
the morning a serious look at the dog

4
00:00:13,190 --> 00:00:10,920
star and an evening trio at the end of

5
00:00:14,990 --> 00:00:13,200
the month if you're up early

6
00:00:17,090 --> 00:00:15,000
any morning during March you'll want to

7
00:00:19,340 --> 00:00:17,100
go out and look toward the east to catch

8
00:00:21,800 --> 00:00:19,350
a lovely grouping of Mars Jupiter and

9
00:00:24,529 --> 00:00:21,810
Saturn the three planets are visible

10
00:00:26,420 --> 00:00:24,539
before dawn throughout the month at the

11
00:00:29,720 --> 00:00:26,430
beginning of March they form a line with

12
00:00:31,580 --> 00:00:29,730
Mars located here above Jupiter but each

13
00:00:33,440 --> 00:00:31,590

morning as the month goes on Mars

14
00:00:36,770 --> 00:00:33,450
appears to get closer to the giant

15
00:00:39,200 --> 00:00:36,780
planets on the 17th 18th and 19th an

16
00:00:41,709 --> 00:00:39,210
increasingly slim crescent moon joins

17
00:00:44,750 --> 00:00:41,719
the three planets in a celestial quartet

18
00:00:46,760 --> 00:00:44,760
Mars then passes just beneath Jupiter on

19
00:00:48,590 --> 00:00:46,770
the 19th through the 21st before

20
00:00:52,310 --> 00:00:48,600
continuing on its way ending the month

21
00:00:54,680 --> 00:00:52,320
here just beneath Saturn winter and

22
00:00:57,610 --> 00:00:54,690
early spring are a great time to marvel

23
00:01:00,889 --> 00:00:57,620
at Sirius the brightest star in our sky

24
00:01:01,910 --> 00:01:00,899
Sirius is nicknamed the dog star because

25
00:01:04,520 --> 00:01:01,920
it's the brightest star in the

26
00:01:06,560 --> 00:01:04,530
constellation Canis Major the main

27
00:01:08,450 --> 00:01:06,570
reason it's so bright in our sky is that

28
00:01:11,660 --> 00:01:08,460
it's one of the closest stars to our Sun

29
00:01:13,910 --> 00:01:11,670
at just 8.6 light-years away now Sirius

30
00:01:16,640 --> 00:01:13,920
is actually a binary star system with a

31
00:01:18,200 --> 00:01:16,650
tiny white dwarf companion although

32
00:01:20,870 --> 00:01:18,210
you'd need a decent-sized telescope to

33
00:01:23,359 --> 00:01:20,880
see it Sirius is super easy to locate

34
00:01:26,060 --> 00:01:23,369
just face toward the south and look for

35
00:01:28,580 --> 00:01:26,070
Orion the three bright stars that make

36
00:01:30,920 --> 00:01:28,590
up Orion's belt point downward towards

37
00:01:32,899 --> 00:01:30,930
Sirius unless you're in the southern

38
00:01:36,560 --> 00:01:32,909

hemisphere and then they point up toward

39
00:01:38,030 --> 00:01:36,570
Sirius NASA's Voyager 2 spacecraft which

40
00:01:40,969 --> 00:01:38,040
in the past few years has begun

41
00:01:43,429 --> 00:01:40,979
exploring interstellar space is actually

42
00:01:45,710 --> 00:01:43,439
headed in the direction of Sirius it'll

43
00:01:49,810 --> 00:01:45,720
pass within 4.3 light years of the

44
00:01:52,910 --> 00:01:49,820
bright star in about 300,000 years

45
00:01:55,670 --> 00:01:52,920
finally this month on March 28th enjoy a

46
00:01:57,800 --> 00:01:55,680
beautiful grouping of Venus the crescent

47
00:02:00,679 --> 00:01:57,810
moon and the Pleiades in the western sky

48
00:02:02,450 --> 00:02:00,689
after sunset the Pleiades are one of the

49
00:02:03,950 --> 00:02:02,460
best known star clusters in the sky

50
00:02:06,249 --> 00:02:03,960
because they're so bright and easy to

51
00:02:08,779 --> 00:02:06,259
see even in most urban areas although

52
00:02:10,160 --> 00:02:08,789
only a handful of the brightest stars in

53
00:02:12,800 --> 00:02:10,170
the cluster are visible to the unaided

54
00:02:13,520 --> 00:02:12,810
eye there are actually hundreds there

55
00:02:14,750 --> 00:02:13,530
and they

56
00:02:18,770 --> 00:02:14,760
our dazzling when seen through

57
00:02:23,090 --> 00:02:18,780
binoculars or a small telescope here are

58
00:02:24,980 --> 00:02:23,100
the phases of the Moon for March you can

59
00:02:27,830 --> 00:02:24,990
catch up on all of NASA's current and

60
00:02:28,790 --> 00:02:27,840
future missions at nasa.gov I'm Preston

61
00:02:31,010 --> 00:02:28,800
dykes from NASA's Jet Propulsion

62
00:02:33,520 --> 00:02:31,020
Laboratory and that's what's up for this