

1
00:00:04,470 --> 00:00:02,710

[Music]

2
00:00:06,869 --> 00:00:04,480

what's up for march

3
00:00:08,549 --> 00:00:06,879

mars and friends in the evening and a

4
00:00:11,749 --> 00:00:08,559

brilliant pair of planets

5
00:00:13,910 --> 00:00:11,759

returns in the first week or so of march

6
00:00:15,430 --> 00:00:13,920

you'll find mars near the pleiades star

7
00:00:17,910 --> 00:00:15,440

cluster high in the west

8
00:00:20,310 --> 00:00:17,920

in the hours after sunset nasa's

9
00:00:22,790 --> 00:00:20,320

perseverance rover successfully landed

10
00:00:24,710 --> 00:00:22,800

on mars on february 18th

11
00:00:27,109 --> 00:00:24,720

and in addition to this latest surface

12
00:00:28,870 --> 00:00:27,119

explorer orbiters from two other nations

13
00:00:29,509 --> 00:00:28,880

arrived in orbit around the red planet

14

00:00:32,790 --> 00:00:29,519

last month

15

00:00:34,549 --> 00:00:32,800

making 2021 a truly international year

16

00:00:36,549 --> 00:00:34,559

of mars exploration

17

00:00:39,110 --> 00:00:36,559

you may also notice a couple of other

18

00:00:41,830 --> 00:00:39,120

reddish objects forming a line with mars

19

00:00:44,069 --> 00:00:41,840

that is the stars aldebaran which forms

20

00:00:47,190 --> 00:00:44,079

the angry eye of taurus the bull

21

00:00:49,350 --> 00:00:47,200

and beetlejuice the shoulder of orion

22

00:00:51,430 --> 00:00:49,360

and speaking of beetlejuice astronomers

23

00:00:52,709 --> 00:00:51,440

using nasa's hubble space telescope and

24

00:00:54,630 --> 00:00:52,719

other observatories

25

00:00:56,709 --> 00:00:54,640

have determined the cause of the star's

26

00:00:59,510 --> 00:00:56,719

dimming last year was likely due to a

27

00:01:00,630 --> 00:00:59,520

cloud of dust ejected by the aging red

28

00:01:02,150 --> 00:01:00,640

giant

29

00:01:03,830 --> 00:01:02,160

and while scientists think the star has

30

00:01:05,350 --> 00:01:03,840

moved into burning helium instead of

31

00:01:07,270 --> 00:01:05,360

hydrogen in its core

32

00:01:10,630 --> 00:01:07,280

they think it's unlikely to explode in a

33

00:01:12,630 --> 00:01:10,640

supernova any time soon

34

00:01:14,630 --> 00:01:12,640

hopefully you managed to catch a glimpse

35

00:01:16,870 --> 00:01:14,640

of jupiter and saturn as they came

36

00:01:17,990 --> 00:01:16,880

ultra close in their great conjunction

37

00:01:19,910 --> 00:01:18,000

in december

38

00:01:22,070 --> 00:01:19,920

not long after this the two planets left

39

00:01:24,149 --> 00:01:22,080

the evening sky as they passed behind

40

00:01:26,630 --> 00:01:24,159

the sun as seen from earth

41

00:01:28,149 --> 00:01:26,640

well now the pair is back this time as

42

00:01:29,990 --> 00:01:28,159

morning planets

43

00:01:32,069 --> 00:01:30,000

in the second half of march jupiter and

44

00:01:33,830 --> 00:01:32,079

saturn re-emerge as a bright pair in the

45

00:01:35,910 --> 00:01:33,840

pre-dawn sky

46

00:01:36,870 --> 00:01:35,920

they won't be as close as in december

47

00:01:39,670 --> 00:01:36,880

but they're still an

48

00:01:40,149 --> 00:01:39,680

absolute joy to observe so if you're up

49

00:01:42,230 --> 00:01:40,159

early

50

00:01:44,069 --> 00:01:42,240

grab a warm drink and step outside to

51
00:01:46,469 --> 00:01:44,079
commune with the largest planets in our

52
00:01:48,069 --> 00:01:46,479
solar system

53
00:01:50,789 --> 00:01:48,079
here are the phases of the moon for

54
00:01:54,469 --> 00:01:52,469
you can catch up on all of nasa's

55
00:01:56,789 --> 00:01:54,479
missions to explore the solar system and

56
00:01:58,389 --> 00:01:56,799
beyond at nasa.gov

57
00:02:00,230 --> 00:01:58,399
i'm preston dykes from nasa's jet