
WHAT'S UP
SKYWATCHING HIGHLIGHTS
JANUARY 2022
NASA

1
00:00:04,710 --> 00:00:02,790
[Music]

2
00:00:06,789 --> 00:00:04,720
what's up for january

3
00:00:08,470 --> 00:00:06,799
new year new moon

4
00:00:10,709 --> 00:00:08,480
midnight meteors

5
00:00:13,190 --> 00:00:10,719
and mars rises

6
00:00:15,110 --> 00:00:13,200
january begins with a new moon on the

7
00:00:16,870 --> 00:00:15,120
second and that means the first week of

8
00:00:18,630 --> 00:00:16,880
the month is ideal for stargazing

9
00:00:21,029 --> 00:00:18,640
because the few days before and after

10
00:00:23,349 --> 00:00:21,039
the new moon are the darkest head

11
00:00:25,509 --> 00:00:23,359
outside around 8 or 9 pm all week and

12
00:00:27,990 --> 00:00:25,519
look southward to be dazzled by all the

13
00:00:31,189 --> 00:00:28,000

bright stars of the winter circle along

14
00:00:33,430 --> 00:00:31,199
with the pleiades and orion

15
00:00:35,590 --> 00:00:33,440
the quadrantid meteor shower peaks on

16
00:00:36,709 --> 00:00:35,600
the night of january 2nd and the morning

17
00:00:38,069 --> 00:00:36,719
of the third

18
00:00:39,750 --> 00:00:38,079
this tends to be one of the better

19
00:00:41,350 --> 00:00:39,760
meteor showers of the year and often

20
00:00:42,950 --> 00:00:41,360
produces a number of bright meteors

21
00:00:44,790 --> 00:00:42,960
called fireballs

22
00:00:46,630 --> 00:00:44,800
this year the peak coincides with the

23
00:00:48,869 --> 00:00:46,640
new moon making for great viewing

24
00:00:50,549 --> 00:00:48,879
conditions provided the skies are clear

25
00:00:52,229 --> 00:00:50,559
you should be able to see a few meteors

26
00:00:53,110 --> 00:00:52,239
on the couple of nights before and after

27
00:00:55,029 --> 00:00:53,120
as well

28
00:00:56,950 --> 00:00:55,039
for the best quadranted meteor viewing

29
00:00:58,869 --> 00:00:56,960
find a dark location away from bright

30
00:01:01,270 --> 00:00:58,879
city lights point your feet roughly

31
00:01:03,110 --> 00:01:01,280
toward the northeast and look up

32
00:01:05,429 --> 00:01:03,120
the meteors appear to radiate from the

33
00:01:07,910 --> 00:01:05,439
constellation bo otis which includes the

34
00:01:09,510 --> 00:01:07,920
bright star arcturus but they can appear

35
00:01:11,190 --> 00:01:09,520
anywhere in the sky

36
00:01:13,350 --> 00:01:11,200
generally the best viewing will be after

37
00:01:14,870 --> 00:01:13,360
midnight once boots rises above your

38
00:01:16,469 --> 00:01:14,880

local horizon

39
00:01:19,990 --> 00:01:16,479
the source of the quadrantids is thought

40
00:01:22,550 --> 00:01:20,000
to be the asteroid 2003 eh1 which might

41
00:01:24,469 --> 00:01:22,560
actually be an extinct comet so start

42
00:01:27,030 --> 00:01:24,479
off your new year by catching a few

43
00:01:28,950 --> 00:01:27,040
shooting stars after midnight on january

44
00:01:30,950 --> 00:01:28,960
3rd

45
00:01:31,990 --> 00:01:30,960
finally a couple of highlights at dusk

46
00:01:34,390 --> 00:01:32,000
and dawn

47
00:01:36,310 --> 00:01:34,400
on january 5th look to the southwest

48
00:01:37,830 --> 00:01:36,320
after sunset to find the crescent moon

49
00:01:38,870 --> 00:01:37,840
in a close pairing with brilliant

50
00:01:40,550 --> 00:01:38,880
jupiter

51
00:01:42,069 --> 00:01:40,560
the two will be only about four degrees

52
00:01:44,469 --> 00:01:42,079
apart which should make them appear

53
00:01:46,789 --> 00:01:44,479
together through most binoculars then at

54
00:01:48,710 --> 00:01:46,799
the end of the month on january 29th if

55
00:01:51,109 --> 00:01:48,720
you happen to be up early you can catch

56
00:01:52,950 --> 00:01:51,119
sight of the moon near the red planet

57
00:01:55,270 --> 00:01:52,960
joining the pair in the southeastern sky

58
00:01:57,670 --> 00:01:55,280
will be venus having left the evening

59
00:02:00,550 --> 00:01:57,680
skies last month venus is now rising

60
00:02:02,630 --> 00:02:00,560
before the sun as the morning star

61
00:02:04,389 --> 00:02:02,640
now mars is slowly returning to view

62
00:02:06,950 --> 00:02:04,399
after passing behind the sun over the

63
00:02:08,550 --> 00:02:06,960

past few months in fact nasa stops

64
00:02:10,550 --> 00:02:08,560
communicating with our spacecraft at

65
00:02:12,550 --> 00:02:10,560
mars for about two weeks every two years

66
00:02:13,350 --> 00:02:12,560
when the planet is directly opposite the

67
00:02:15,589 --> 00:02:13,360
sun

68
00:02:17,589 --> 00:02:15,599
that event called solar conjunction took

69
00:02:19,750 --> 00:02:17,599
place back in october

70
00:02:21,430 --> 00:02:19,760
mars will continue to brighten and climb

71
00:02:23,430 --> 00:02:21,440
higher over the next few months where

72
00:02:25,270 --> 00:02:23,440
it'll have super close conjunctions with

73
00:02:28,630 --> 00:02:25,280
saturn and jupiter which we'll tell you

74
00:02:30,229 --> 00:02:28,640
about in future videos so stay tuned

75
00:02:33,270 --> 00:02:30,239
here are the phases of the moon for

76
00:02:36,710 --> 00:02:34,949
stay up to date with all of nasa's

77
00:02:38,869 --> 00:02:36,720
missions to explore the solar system and

78
00:02:40,470 --> 00:02:38,879
beyond at nasa.gov

79
00:02:42,390 --> 00:02:40,480
i'm preston dykes from nasa's jet