1
00:00:04,550 --> 00:00:01,990
[Music]

2
00:00:07,369 --> 00:00:04,560
what's up for January

3
00:00:10,370 --> 00:00:07,379
planets have some close encounters the

4
00:00:13,610 --> 00:00:10,380
bright stars of winter and a chance to

5
00:00:15,530 --> 00:00:13,620
catch a comet all month after Sunset you

6
00:00:17,810 --> 00:00:15,540
can see four planets without the aid of

7
00:00:20,630 --> 00:00:17,820
binoculars or a telescope you'll find

8
00:00:23,870 --> 00:00:20,640
Mars in the East Jupiter High overhead

9
00:00:26,509 --> 00:00:23,880
and Saturn in the southwest with Venus

10
00:00:28,609 --> 00:00:26,519
January 2nd finds the moon and Mars high

11
00:00:30,349 --> 00:00:28,619
in the Southeast after sunset in a

12
00:00:33,470 --> 00:00:30,359
lovely grouping with the Pleiades and

13
00:00:36,770 --> 00:00:33,480

aldebaran then from about January 18th

14
00:00:39,889 --> 00:00:36,780
to the 24th watch Venus cross paths with

15
00:00:41,810 --> 00:00:39,899
Saturn as the glow of sunset Fades look

16
00:00:44,209 --> 00:00:41,820
for the pair low in the southwest about

17
00:00:46,610 --> 00:00:44,219
45 minutes after the sun dips below the

18
00:00:49,369 --> 00:00:46,620
Horizon the two planets appear their

19
00:00:51,350 --> 00:00:49,379
closest on January 22nd when they'll be

20
00:00:53,510 --> 00:00:51,360
only a third of a degree apart on the

21
00:00:54,830 --> 00:00:53,520
sky you'll be able to capture both of

22
00:00:57,529 --> 00:00:54,840
them in the same field of view through

23
00:00:59,630 --> 00:00:57,539
binoculars or a small telescope on the

24
00:01:01,910 --> 00:00:59,640
23rd the two planets are still only a

25
00:01:05,270 --> 00:01:01,920
degree apart and will be joined by a

26
00:01:07,370 --> 00:01:05,280
slim crescent moon and on January 25th

27
00:01:09,830 --> 00:01:07,380
looking to the Southwest 30 to 45

28
00:01:12,289 --> 00:01:09,840
minutes after Sunset look high above

29
00:01:14,510 --> 00:01:12,299
Venus and Saturn to find the moon only a

30
00:01:16,609 --> 00:01:14,520
degree apart from Jupiter about halfway

31
00:01:19,370 --> 00:01:16,619
up the sky

32
00:01:21,950 --> 00:01:19,380
January nights are filled with bright

33
00:01:23,749 --> 00:01:21,960
stars looking toward the South or

34
00:01:25,490 --> 00:01:23,759
Southeast in the first few hours after

35
00:01:27,410 --> 00:01:25,500
dark you'll spy the bright

36
00:01:28,550 --> 00:01:27,420
constellations of winter in the northern

37
00:01:30,950 --> 00:01:28,560
hemisphere

38
00:01:33,710 --> 00:01:30,960

of course there's Orion the hunter the

39
00:01:35,990 --> 00:01:33,720
big dog constellation Canis Major and

40
00:01:38,749 --> 00:01:36,000
the lesser-known little dog canis minor

41
00:01:41,690 --> 00:01:38,759
with its bright star procyon and

42
00:01:44,149 --> 00:01:41,700
y-shaped Taurus the Bull includes the

43
00:01:46,370 --> 00:01:44,159
bright hyadis and Pleiades star clusters

44
00:01:48,350 --> 00:01:46,380
and just ease the Orion you'll find the

45
00:01:50,990 --> 00:01:48,360
bright stars Castor and Pollux which

46
00:01:52,670 --> 00:01:51,000
form the heads of the twins in Gemini

47
00:01:54,889 --> 00:01:52,680
make sure you take a moment to

48
00:01:57,050 --> 00:01:54,899
appreciate the beauty of the January Sky

49
00:02:01,249 --> 00:01:57,060
which more than meets the definition of

50
00:02:03,830 --> 00:02:01,259
star-studded with so much to Marvel at

51
00:02:05,510 --> 00:02:03,840
recently discovered comet is now passing

52
00:02:07,429 --> 00:02:05,520
through the inner solar system and

53
00:02:10,130 --> 00:02:07,439
should be visible with a telescope and

54
00:02:12,850 --> 00:02:10,140
likely with binoculars the Comet which

55
00:02:16,670 --> 00:02:12,860
has a mouthful of a name c

56
00:02:18,170 --> 00:02:16,680
2022e3 ztf was first cited in March last

57
00:02:20,570 --> 00:02:18,180
year when it was already inside the

58
00:02:22,970 --> 00:02:20,580
orbit of Jupiter it makes its closest

59
00:02:24,650 --> 00:02:22,980
approach to the sun on January 12th and

60
00:02:26,030 --> 00:02:24,660
then passes its closest to Earth on

61
00:02:29,330 --> 00:02:26,040
February 2nd

62
00:02:31,070 --> 00:02:29,340
comets are notoriously unpredictable but

63
00:02:33,050 --> 00:02:31,080

if this one continues its current Trend

64
00:02:35,390 --> 00:02:33,060
in brightness it'll be easy to spot with

65
00:02:37,070 --> 00:02:35,400
binoculars and it's just possible it

66
00:02:39,890 --> 00:02:37,080
could become visible to the unaided eye

67
00:02:41,210 --> 00:02:39,900
under Dark Skies observers in the

68
00:02:43,250 --> 00:02:41,220
northern hemisphere will find the

69
00:02:44,809 --> 00:02:43,260
comment in the morning sky as it moves

70
00:02:47,030 --> 00:02:44,819
swiftly toward the Northwest during

71
00:02:48,729 --> 00:02:47,040
January it'll become visible in the

72
00:02:51,350 --> 00:02:48,739
southern hemisphere in early February

73
00:02:53,509 --> 00:02:51,360
this Comet isn't expected to be quite

74
00:02:56,270 --> 00:02:53,519
the spectacle of the Comet neowise was

75
00:02:57,710 --> 00:02:56,280
back in 2020 but it's still an awesome

76
00:03:00,170 --> 00:02:57,720
opportunity to make a personal

77
00:03:03,350 --> 00:03:00,180
connection with an icy visitor from the

78
00:03:05,330 --> 00:03:03,360
distant outer solar system

79
00:03:08,089 --> 00:03:05,340
here are the phases of the moon for

80
00:03:11,990 --> 00:03:10,009
stay up to date with all of NASA's

81
00:03:15,110 --> 00:03:12,000
missions to explore the solar system and

82
00:03:16,850 --> 00:03:15,120
Beyond at nasa.gov I'm Preston Dykes