
Credit: Jo Zimny

1
00:00:05,930 --> 00:00:02,050
[Music]

2
00:00:07,190 --> 00:00:05,940
what's up for May planets strike a pose

3
00:00:10,310 --> 00:00:07,200
with the Moon

4
00:00:12,110 --> 00:00:10,320
reach Peak Venus and what's different

5
00:00:15,110 --> 00:00:12,120
about the Skies of the Southern

6
00:00:17,269 --> 00:00:15,120
Hemisphere on the morning of May 13th

7
00:00:20,330 --> 00:00:17,279
find the planet Saturn Rising together

8
00:00:22,189 --> 00:00:20,340
with a third quarter or half full moon

9
00:00:24,349 --> 00:00:22,199
find them together in the Southeast in

10
00:00:27,349 --> 00:00:24,359
the couple of hours before sunrise

11
00:00:30,290 --> 00:00:27,359
then on May 17th a slim Crescent Moon

12
00:00:32,389 --> 00:00:30,300
Rises about an hour before the sun and

13
00:00:34,910 --> 00:00:32,399

for much of the U.S and Canada the

14
00:00:37,490 --> 00:00:34,920
planet Jupiter will appear very close to

15
00:00:39,709 --> 00:00:37,500
the moon but from some Southern U.S

16
00:00:42,170 --> 00:00:39,719
states you'll be able to observe Jupiter

17
00:00:44,630 --> 00:00:42,180
passing behind the moon as the pair rise

18
00:00:47,150 --> 00:00:44,640
in morning Twilight and from the western

19
00:00:50,690 --> 00:00:47,160
states Jupiter will actually be behind

20
00:00:52,970 --> 00:00:50,700
the moon in occultation as the pair rise

21
00:00:55,069 --> 00:00:52,980
Jupiter will start to emerge from behind

22
00:00:57,290 --> 00:00:55,079
the moon as the sun comes up

23
00:00:58,970 --> 00:00:57,300
now this will be quite low in the sky so

24
00:01:01,310 --> 00:00:58,980
you'll need a clear view of the Horizon

25
00:01:03,410 --> 00:01:01,320
to observe it and a pair of binoculars

26
00:01:04,369 --> 00:01:03,420
will be a big help as the sky begins to

27
00:01:07,130 --> 00:01:04,379
brighten

28
00:01:10,670 --> 00:01:07,140
next following sunset on May 22nd

29
00:01:13,250 --> 00:01:10,680
through the 24th the Moon Venus and Mars

30
00:01:15,350 --> 00:01:13,260
form a close grouping in the west the

31
00:01:17,510 --> 00:01:15,360
moon sits between the two planets on the

32
00:01:20,030 --> 00:01:17,520
23rd

33
00:01:22,010 --> 00:01:20,040
Venus has been rising higher in the sky

34
00:01:24,710 --> 00:01:22,020
each evening for the past few months

35
00:01:26,270 --> 00:01:24,720
that begins to change in May as the

36
00:01:28,130 --> 00:01:26,280
brilliant Planet reaches its highest

37
00:01:30,410 --> 00:01:28,140
point in the Western sky and starts

38
00:01:32,630 --> 00:01:30,420

trending lower as we move into June

39
00:01:35,149 --> 00:01:32,640
it'll disappear from evening Skies by

40
00:01:39,109 --> 00:01:35,159
Late July reappearing in the Eastern Sky

41
00:01:41,030 --> 00:01:39,119
about a month later as a morning object

42
00:01:42,350 --> 00:01:41,040
there are some key differences between

43
00:01:45,050 --> 00:01:42,360
the night sky and the southern

44
00:01:47,210 --> 00:01:45,060
hemisphere compared to the north to

45
00:01:49,969 --> 00:01:47,220
start with there's no counterpart to the

46
00:01:52,730 --> 00:01:49,979
North Star for the southern hemisphere

47
00:01:54,889 --> 00:01:52,740
the celestial poles shift over time So

48
00:01:56,749 --> 00:01:54,899
eventually there will be a South Star

49
00:02:00,350 --> 00:01:56,759
but not at the moment

50
00:02:03,050 --> 00:02:00,360
next from Orion to the teapot to the

51
00:02:04,670 --> 00:02:03,060
Gemini twins the seasonal star patterns

52
00:02:07,190 --> 00:02:04,680
Northern observers are most familiar

53
00:02:09,229 --> 00:02:07,200
with appear flipped upside down when

54
00:02:11,089 --> 00:02:09,239
viewed in southern Skies

55
00:02:13,550 --> 00:02:11,099
the moon also appears the other way

56
00:02:15,410 --> 00:02:13,560
around and its phases fill up from left

57
00:02:17,330 --> 00:02:15,420
to right instead of right to left as

58
00:02:19,490 --> 00:02:17,340
they do in the North

59
00:02:22,309 --> 00:02:19,500
Stars near the north Celestial pole

60
00:02:23,930 --> 00:02:22,319
including Ursa Major and Cassiopeia are

61
00:02:25,309 --> 00:02:23,940
below the Horizon for much of the

62
00:02:27,050 --> 00:02:25,319
southern hemisphere

63
00:02:29,390 --> 00:02:27,060

but there are lots of dazzling

64
00:02:32,330 --> 00:02:29,400
constellations easily visible only from

65
00:02:36,710 --> 00:02:32,340
the southern hemisphere like Crux

66
00:02:38,210 --> 00:02:36,720
Karina tucana the toucan and Centaurus

67
00:02:40,850 --> 00:02:38,220
the centaur

68
00:02:42,530 --> 00:02:40,860
next while observers in both hemispheres

69
00:02:44,630 --> 00:02:42,540
are well acquainted with the brightest

70
00:02:47,030 --> 00:02:44,640
star in the sky Sirius southern

71
00:02:49,610 --> 00:02:47,040
hemisphere Sky Watchers get to enjoy the

72
00:02:51,710 --> 00:02:49,620
second and third brightest stars as well

73
00:02:53,690 --> 00:02:51,720
the second brightest star canopus

74
00:02:55,670 --> 00:02:53,700
appears about half as bright as Sirius

75
00:02:57,470 --> 00:02:55,680
but that's still quite bright

76
00:03:00,050 --> 00:02:57,480
and the two stars are often seen

77
00:03:01,729 --> 00:03:00,060
together in southern Skies the third

78
00:03:04,009 --> 00:03:01,739
brightest star in our skies here on

79
00:03:07,009 --> 00:03:04,019
Earth is also the closest star system to

80
00:03:08,750 --> 00:03:07,019
our own Alpha Centauri it's too far

81
00:03:10,490 --> 00:03:08,760
south in the sky to be visible for most

82
00:03:12,290 --> 00:03:10,500
of the northern hemisphere but it's

83
00:03:13,430 --> 00:03:12,300
quite well known to skywatchers to the

84
00:03:16,610 --> 00:03:13,440
South

85
00:03:18,830 --> 00:03:16,620
finally there are two entire galaxies

86
00:03:21,530 --> 00:03:18,840
easily observed in the southern sky with

87
00:03:23,809 --> 00:03:21,540
the unaided eye these are the magellanic

88
00:03:26,449 --> 00:03:23,819

clouds which are dwarf galaxies that

89
00:03:28,670 --> 00:03:26,459
orbit our galaxy The Milky Way they make

90
00:03:30,770 --> 00:03:28,680
for a stunning sight in night sky photos

91
00:03:33,170 --> 00:03:30,780
from Southern latitudes

92
00:03:35,030 --> 00:03:33,180
and that's a really short list of some

93
00:03:37,430 --> 00:03:35,040
of the ways the skies above the southern

94
00:03:39,470 --> 00:03:37,440
hemisphere are unique

95
00:03:41,030 --> 00:03:39,480
our view of the cosmos may be different

96
00:03:43,550 --> 00:03:41,040
from one part of the planet to the other

97
00:03:46,070 --> 00:03:43,560
but the insights we gain from looking up

98
00:03:49,009 --> 00:03:46,080
and exploring are something we all can

99
00:03:55,070 --> 00:03:52,910
here are the phases of the moon for May

100
00:03:57,110 --> 00:03:55,080
stay up to date with all of NASA's

101
00:03:59,570 --> 00:03:57,120
missions to explore the solar system and

102
00:04:01,490 --> 00:03:59,580
Beyond at nasa.gov

103
00:04:03,289 --> 00:04:01,500
I'm Preston Dykes from NASA's jet

104
00:04:05,630 --> 00:04:03,299
propulsion laboratory and that's what's