Evening Planet: Jupiter is the lone planet easily visible in the evening sky. Look low in the west at dusk. As the month progresses, Jupiter drops lower in the evening sky. Jupiter sets at midtwilight on February 21. Jupiter is in conjunction with the Sun on March 5 and will re-emerge into the morning twilight in early April 2022. Uranus is high in the southwest sky (see Mon Feb 7 chart) when the nearly first quarter moon passes Uranus. Use binoculars or a small telescope to find Uranus. Try observing Uranus on the days after the bright Moon has moved farther from Uranus.

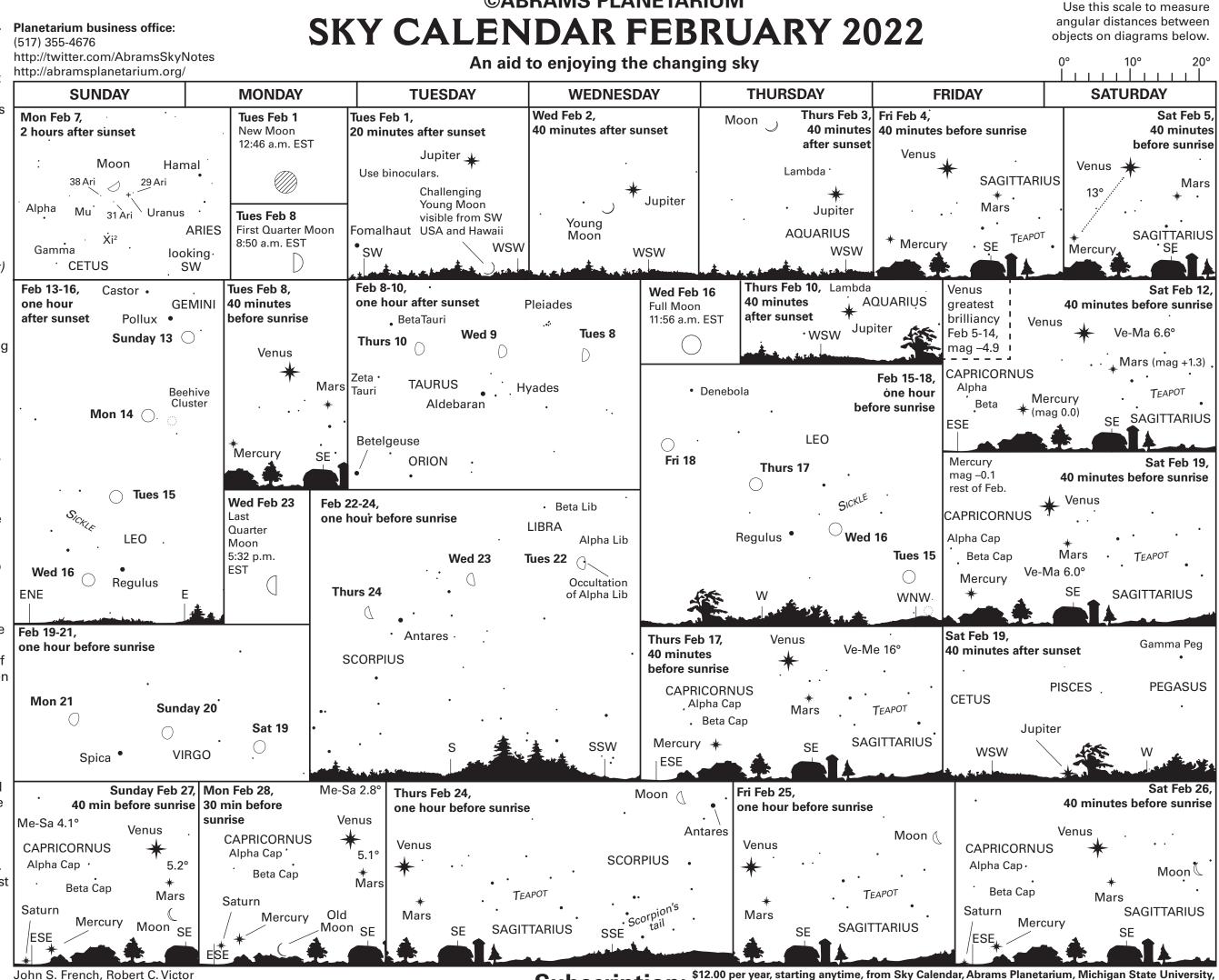
Morning Planets: Venus, Mercury, and Mars are visible at dawn, low in the southeast all month long. Try looking at crescent Venus with binoculars or a telescope as it grows during the month. On Feb 1. Venus is a 16% crescent. By Feb 28, crescent Venus has waxed to 32%. Mercury gets closest to Venus on Feb 6 when it is 13° to the lower left of Venus. Mars stays to the lower right of Venus as the gap between them decreases. Venus and Mars will make their closest approach next month. Of these three planets, Venus is the brightest, Mercurv is second in brightness and Mars is the faintest of the three. At the very end of the month, Saturn (mag. +0.8) joins the scene to the lower left of Mercury. On what date can you first spot Saturn?

The Moon is at apogee Feb 10, at 10 p.m. EST at a geocentric distance of 251,591 miles. The Moon is at perigee on Feb 26, 5 p.m. EST at 228,533 miles.

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