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## TO USE MAP:

Hold the map in front of you so that the direction you are facing is on the bottom. The stars on the lower half on the map will match up with the stars in the sky. The center of the map is directly overhead in the sky. Constellation and star pattern names are all capitalized. Names of stars have only the first letter capitalized. The map is valid within an hour of:

## 8:30pm Mid-Jan EST

6:30pm Mid-Feb EST

MAGNITUDE is a measure of a star's brightness.
The lower the number, the brighter the star

- ${ }^{\text {st }}$ or brighter magnitude star
- $2^{\text {nd }}$ magnitude star
- $3^{\text {rd }}$ magnitude star
- $4^{\text {th }}$ or fainter magnitude star


## ECLIPTIC:

The imaginary path of the Sun through the year. Constellations of the Zodiac surround the Ecliptic and the Moon and planets appear along it.

DAVIS PLANETARIUM


## IN THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY SKY

Jan. 3
Moon near Mars
Jan. 4
Quadrantid meteors peak
(See Celestial Highlights)
Earth at Perihelion
Jan. 6
Full Moon near Caster and Pollux
Jan. 7
Inferior conjunction of Mercury with Sun
Moon near Pollux
Jan. 14
Last quarter Moon
Jan. 20
Moon near Mercury (morning)
Jan. 21
New Moon
Jan. 22
Venus near Saturn
(See Celestial Highlights)
Jan. 23
Moon near Venus and Saturn
Jan. 25
Moon near Jupiter
Jan. 28
First quarter Moon
Jan. 29/30
Moon near the Pleiades
Jan. 30
Mercury at greatest
elongation (morning)
Jan 30
Moon near Mars

Feb. 3
Moon near Pollux
Feb. 5
Full Moon
Feb. 6
Moon near Regulus
Feb. 13
Last quarter Moon

## Feb. 16

Saturn conjunction with Sun
Feb. 20
New Moon
Feb. 21
Moon near Venus
(See Celestial Highlights)
Feb. 22
Moon near Jupiter
(See Celestial Highlights)
Feb. 26
Moon near the Pleiades
Feb. 27
First quarter Moon near Mars

## CELESTIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Quadrantid meteors peak January 4 before sunrise Meteoroids are bits of debris from comets that burn up passing through Earth's atmosphere creating a quick flash or streak of light called a "meteor" or "shooting star." A meteor shower is a high frequency of meteors that seem to come from one area of the sky. Meteor showers are usually named for the constellation that they radiate from, but in the case of the Quadrantids (named after, Quadrans Muralis) the constellation is no longer on modern star maps. Instead look for Quadrantid meteors from the night of January 3 to morning of January 4 near the Big Dipper.

Venus near Saturn, January 22 - In the beginning of January, Venus starts low near the horizon with Saturn above. Venus moves closer to Saturn each day until it reaches its closest on January 22. After sunset on January 22, look to the southwest horizon to see the two bright planets at their closest. Venus is the brighter of the two. The next brightest dot higher off the horizon is Jupiter, and a very thin crescent Moon will be visible very low on the horizon.

Planet and Moon groupings - After sunset during the month of January, four planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Venus are seen forming a line in the southern sky from southeast to southwest. Mars has a pinkish color to it and is seen bright in the southeast. Jupiter seen highest in the southwest, with Venus as the brightest planet starting lowest in the sky closest to the horizon, with Saturn in between. The Moon moves through this group of planets visiting each one in the sky, beginning with Mars on January 3, January 30 and again on February 27. The Moon is near Venus and Saturn on January 22, and Jupiter on January 25. In February, the Moon is near Venus on February 21 and Jupiter on February 22. Venus moves from being near Saturn in January to approaching Jupiter in February from our perspective on Earth.

## IN THE WINTER SKY

Winter Circle of Stars - The winter sky holds bright stars and familiar constellations that create a circular pattern in the sky. The stars of the "Winter Circle", can be traced in a clockwise spiral starting in the center with Betelgeuse then moving down and around to Rigel, Sirius, Procyon, Pollux and Capella to Aldebaran. As you trace the circle in the sky compare the brightness and color of the stars. The Moon passes through the Winter Circle a few times during January and February.

The bi-monthly STARMAP is available on the web at https://www.mdsci.org/learn/resources/starmaps/


When:
Before sunrise, last week
January
Not visible, February
Where:
Low in Southeast,
January
Not visible,
February
Constellation:
Sagittarius, Capricornus


When:
After sunset, January Early evening, February
Where:
Low in Southwest,
January
West, February
Constellation:
Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Cetus, Pisces


When:
Evening sky to pre-dawn
Where:
East to Northwest,
January
Southeast to Northwest,
February
Constellation:
Taurus


When:
Evening sky
Where:
Southwest to West
Constellation:
Pisces, Cetus, Pisces


When:
After sunset, January
Not visible, February
Where:
Low in Southwest, January
Not visible, February
Constellation:
Capricornus, Aquarius

