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Which planets visible tonight

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Houston (Ktrk) - We have a unique opportunity to see five planets aligned in the sky in the coming weeks. But you have to get up early to see them! Mercury, Venus, Saturn, Mars and Jupiter will be aligned through the southern sky between now and half of February. For the best view, get out of the city where you have a clear view of the horizon. First, look for the super bright Venus planet. On the left and very close to the horizon will be the planet Mercury. Saturn will be on the right of Venus. Then find the luminous star turned away from road between Mars and Jupiter, which also shines very brightly in the sky. The sun rises around 7:15. So you have to stay out and look for planets around 6:30, before the dawn begins to illuminate the sky. You don't need a telescope or binoculars to see the five planets, but if you do you can see the rings around Saturn and the red surface of Mars. The last time these five planets appeared together in a line was December 2004. The next time will be in August 2016 and no more until July 2020. Related topics: ScienceHouston finds these planets visible in October 2021: Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Mars, Uranus test Stellarium for a precise view from your position. For more specific information on the planet, go up and set the times from your location, consult the Almanac of The Old Farmer (USA and Canada) or TimeandDate.com (all over the world.) or see the list of Earthsky Almanac recommended. Visible planets, the moon and more in the autumn of 2021, the luminous and lonely star Fomalhaut will appear near the most bright planets Jupiter and Saturn. Look south from the northern hemisphere. Look up in the sky (in spring 2021) from the southern hemisphere. Read more about Fomalhaut. Because it is the internally planet, Mercury never moves from the sun in the earth's sky. But about 6 times a year, mercury extends over one side of the sun as seen from the earth. At that time, we see it east before dawn or west after sunset. In October 2021, Mercury is in the reflection of the Sun at the beginning of the month, but quickly opens up in Vista in the east before dawn for the northern hemisphere paratroopers. The austral hemisphere observers will have a much more difficult time. When Mercury reaches the end of his tether with respect to the sun, on the dome of the sky of the earth, astronomers say that it is the biggest elongation. The next largest extension of mercury is October 25th. No matter where you are on Earth, look at the east before dawn to plunder this elusive planet at the end of October, and in November 2021. The old moon and mercury will appear together the mornings of 2 and 3 November 2021. The Arcturus and spiky stars can Even be visible to both sides of mercury. Mercury will be 1.2 degrees south of the moon 3 November 2021, to 19 UTC. Over the months north, watch for the zodiacal light before dawn. The zodiacal light will appear as a pyramid of light on the eastern horizon, before Dawn, in a dark sky. Sometimes called "Eerie Dawn." This light of Eerie is the sunlight that reflects from the dust grains moving in the plane of our solar system. Image through our friend Jeff Dai. Southern hemisphere? Look west after sunset for zodiac light in spring. Read more about zodiac light. View larger.] Venus in greater elongation 4 "When it is further away from the sun on the dome of the sky - happens on 29 October 2021. Look west after sunset. If you have a dark sky, you may notice the famous teapot in Sagittarius - and the weak stars of Ophiuchus the bearer snake - moving in the sunset behind Venus. Image via Stellarium.Read more on Venus at the greatest stretch. The new moon is November 4, 2021 at 21:14 UTC. Then the young moon - a half moon in wax - will return west after sunset. You may see the very thin rising moon near the western horizon on the evening of November 6. You will see it near the dazzling Venus, if your western sky is clear on the horizon, at the evening of November 7 and 8, 2021. Planets in October 2025 also saw the indispensable manual of the observer, from the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada Jupiter and Saturn appeared so close in December 20, 2012 that they made the titles worldwide. Astronomers called their meeting a great conjunction. During 2021, Jupiter moved east of Saturn. Moving away from Saturn on the dome of our sky, while pursuing its smaller orbit around the sun (12 years for an orbit, in contrast to Saturn 29 years). But, as seen by the Earth, these two worlds still appear quite close to each other in our sky that you will find them very obvious. That is especially true because Jupiter is brighter than all the stars and much brighter than Saturn. And so you can easily notice Jupiter along the Ecliptic path, or of the sun, throughout the evening, throughout 2021 October. How to recognize Saturn? Saturn is the brightest "star" within a width of Jupiter's fist (right as seen from the northern and left hemisphere from the south). Saturn is brighter than the bright fomalhaut star nearby. Around the nights of October 13 to October 15, 2021 (see chart above), look south from the northern hemisphere, or closer to the head from the southern hemisphere, to watch the moon, Jupiter and Saturn. Note that the first quarter of the moon is on 12-13 October (3:35 UTC on 13 October). Then the waxy gibbous moon will pass Saturn 4 degrees south of Saturn on October 14 at 07:00 UTC. It will pass 4 degrees south of Jupiter on October 15 to 10 UTC. Seen from the earthly north, all planets orbit the sun in the same direction the sun rotates: counterclockwise. This illustration of opposition (not scale) shows the positions of the sun, the Earth, Jupiter andAt the beginning of August 2021. Saturn reached the opposition on 1-2 August. Jupiter reached the opposition on 19-20 August. Image via cybersky. Venus, Venus. And unmistakable, it is found in the direction of the sunset for the observers of the hemisphere north, higher for those of the southern hemisphere. In October 2021, Venus is located near the Red Antares star, more bright stars in the constellation Scorpius Scorpio. Every evening, the planet moves a little closer to Antares, finally meet it on October 15th 16. Meanwhile, the thin growing moon slips over Venus on October 9th. This should turn out to be a lovely scene with a lunar crescent, full with the earth, glowing over bright Venus. Through binoculars, you can discern the details on the night side of the moon. From our terrestrial point of view, the brilliant planet moves away from the sun on the dome of the sky, reaching its largest distance from it (larger elongation) on October 29th. Unfortunately for northern hemisphere observers, the planet remains quite low above the horizon. However, due to the corner of the skywatchers of the ecliptical hemisphere, of the south, they see it jumping rather high in their ancient western evening sky, making an impression before the end of 2021. Venus, and all the planets, traveling counterclockwise Around the sun. Venus is a lower planet or inside the earth orbit. Then show the phases like the moon. He swept on the opposite side of the sun (at a higher conjunction) on 26 March 2021, to get out of the morning sky and enter the sky of the evening. Venus will reach its largest eastern stretch (evening) from the sun (half of Venus) on 29 October 2021. Then on 9 January 2022, Venus will go between the earth and the sun, with a lower conjunction, to exit the sky of the evening and enters the Morning sky. Image via UCLA. Mercury is hidden in sun glow at the beginning of 2021 October, crossing the sky with the sun during the day. Lower conjunction, when mercury sweeps between us and the sun, arrives on October 9th October 9th - for the northern hemisphere - Mercury opens in the morning sky shortly before the sun in the second half of October. Shin like a bright magnitude 0.0 point of light, low above the eastern horizon as the dawn is starting to break. It reaches its largest corner distance from the sun on 25-26 October. For half of the month, mercury will still be visible, but only for about 30 minutes before the morning of twilight the morning lights up too much. SkyWatchers of the southern hemisphere has not seen the good of a show as North Observers. This is because the southern metA of the earth globe will remain lost in the bright twilight morning all month. Unfortunately, mercury is behind the sun when the moon sweeps through the predated sky of October. So we never had a morning in October 2021 when the crescent moon waning is near Mercury. We will have one in November but! Uranus is its best time of year to watch. He will come to the opposition on November 5, even so, Uranus is very weak, even in a dark sky. But you can taste it with your eye under ideal conditions. And it can be identified with binoculars. Uranus could be the next planet beyond Saturn, but requires a detailed star map to be identified correctly: Theskylive has one. Do you want to try for Uranus? To learn more about Uranus at the opposition November 5, Mars moves directly behind the sun 00 October and, therefore, cannot be seen. The next real opportunity to spot the red planet with the eye will not be up to the last week of December, when the red planet shines weakly towards the sunrise, just before e sunrise. For the first half of 2022, Mars to illuminate slowly. But he will not dominate his heavenly area until the spring of 2022. Read more: what to expect from Mars in 2021 and 2022 Earth and Mars around 7-8 October 2021. It is when Mars is in conjunction with the sun. He is going behind the sun from the ground and cannot be seen in our sky. Image via cybersky. Meteorite rain in October you could see the southern or northern taurids in any night throughout October and until November. Taurid meters consist of 2 flows, southern taurid meters and northern taurid meters. Both flows seem to come from the Toro constellation. To learn more about the taurid meters of 2021. Observe the short rain of Meteorites Draconid at the night's fall and at the beginning of the evening of 8 October 2021. This graph is facing north at October sunset. The larger bear is low in the northwest in October evenings. From the southern United States and similar latitudes, in October, obstructions on your northern horizon could hide the larger bear in sight. From the extreme south, let's say, in the southern hemisphere, you will not see the evening bear in this period of the year. However, if you can identify it down in the sky, use the larger bear to reach the polaris star. Polaris marks the final star in the small bear handle. Do you have all these stars? Then you should also be able to see Eltanin and Rastaban, the radiant point of the draconids, high in the north-western sky to the early October dusher. Draconida meteors radiate close to these stars, known as dragon eyes. To learn more about the Meteorites peak Draconid 8 October. And remember, this shower has an evening, not one morning, at most. Orionids radiate from a point near the raised Club of the Constellation Orion the hunter. The bright star near the radiant point is rude, Cupa Betelgeuse. You could capture a meteor of Orionide between October 2nd and November 7th. In 2021, the peak of the morning is October 21st, but around then, the full or almost full moon of the hunter shine brilliantly. To learn more about the Orionids in 2021. Some resources to enjoy Stellarium test for precise views from your theskylive test location for precise views from your location click here for the recommended almanacs to find out the climbing and sunset times Translate Universal time (UTC) to your the path of the sun in our Ecliptic sky What are the visible planets? In their outer order from the Sun, the five luminous planets are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. These are the planets easily visible without without optical aid. They are the planets observed by our ancestors for a long time immemorial. These planets appear bright in our sky. They are typically bright as "" or brighter than the brightest stars. In addition, these relatively close worlds tend to shine with a more stable light than the distant and sparkling stars. You can recognize them and know them as faithful friends, if you try. Skywatcher. Image of Predrag Agatonovic. Bottom line: All you need to know about how to find the luminous planets of the Solar System during the month of October 2021. You don't miss anything. Subscribe to EarthSky News by email Visit the best places on EarthSky to watch the stars to find a dark place near you. Help EarthSky move on! Give it now. Post your photos of the planet on EarthSky Community Photos. Deborah Byrd created the EarthSky radio series in 1991 and founded EarthSky.org in 1994. Today, she is editor-in-chief of this website. He won a galaxy of awards from the radio and scientific community, including an asteroid called 3505 Byrd in his honor. Scientific and educator communications since 1976, Byrd believes in science as a force for good in the world and a vital tool for the 21st century. "Being a EarthSky editor is like organizing a big global holiday for nature lovers," he says. "Sometimes I can see the moon during the day" was a cosmic revelation that John Jardine Goss first discovered through personal observations at the age of 6. This shocked his young conception of the universe and aroused his interest in astronomy and observation of stars, which still retains today. John was president of the Astronomical League, the largest American federation of astronomical societies, with over 20,000 members. He earned the title of the Master Observer and wrote the celestial guides for observation Exploring the Starry Kingdom and Carpe Lunam. John also writes a monthly column, Roanoke Skies, for the Roanoke Times, and a bimonthly column, Skywatch, for the magazine Blue Ridge Country. He collaborated in the Sky and Telescope magazine, the IDA Nightscape, the Reflector magazine of the Astronomical League and the RASC Observer manual. The manual.

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