

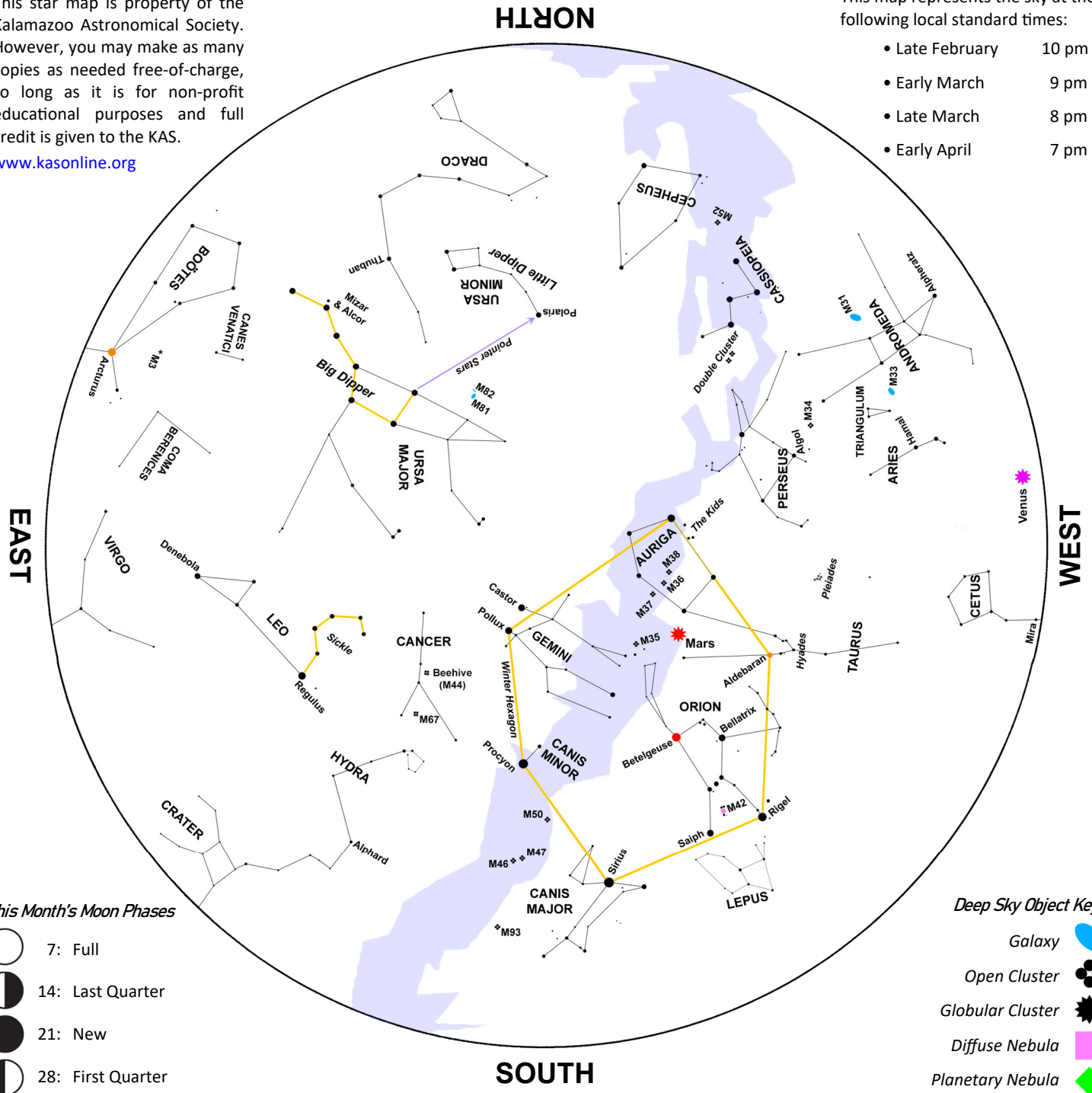
March Night Sky

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This map represents the sky at the following local standard times:






- Late February 10 pm
- Early March 9 pm
- Late March 8 pm
- Early April 7 pm



This Month's Moon Phases

-  7: Full
-  14: Last Quarter
-  21: New
-  28: First Quarter

Deep Sky Object Key

-  Galaxy
-  Open Cluster
-  Globular Cluster
-  Diffuse Nebula
-  Planetary Nebula

Venus and Jupiter, the two brightest planets in the night sky, start the month with a close conjunction. On March 1st, they'll be side-by-side and separated by only $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. Look low on the western horizon to spot them after sunset.

Find a clear view of the western horizon at dusk on March 22nd. A razor-thin waxing crescent Moon, just one day past new, can

be found $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to the upper left of Jupiter. A pair of binoculars will enhance the view and may reveal some of the Galilean moons.

The crescent Moon then has a two-day close encounter with Venus. On March 23rd, the Moon hangs 6° below the Evening Star. March 24th finds the Moon nearly $6\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ above Venus. Both sights will just fit in the field-of-view of 7x50 binoculars.

The Moon's next stop on its monthly circuit around the sky is $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to the lower left of the Pleiades on the night of March 25th. Not only will binoculars be of benefit, but this is a great photo-op as well!

Follow the string of worlds on March 27th. Mars is $6\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to the upper left of the Moon, next is Venus, and then Jupiter and Mercury only $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ apart low on the western horizon.