



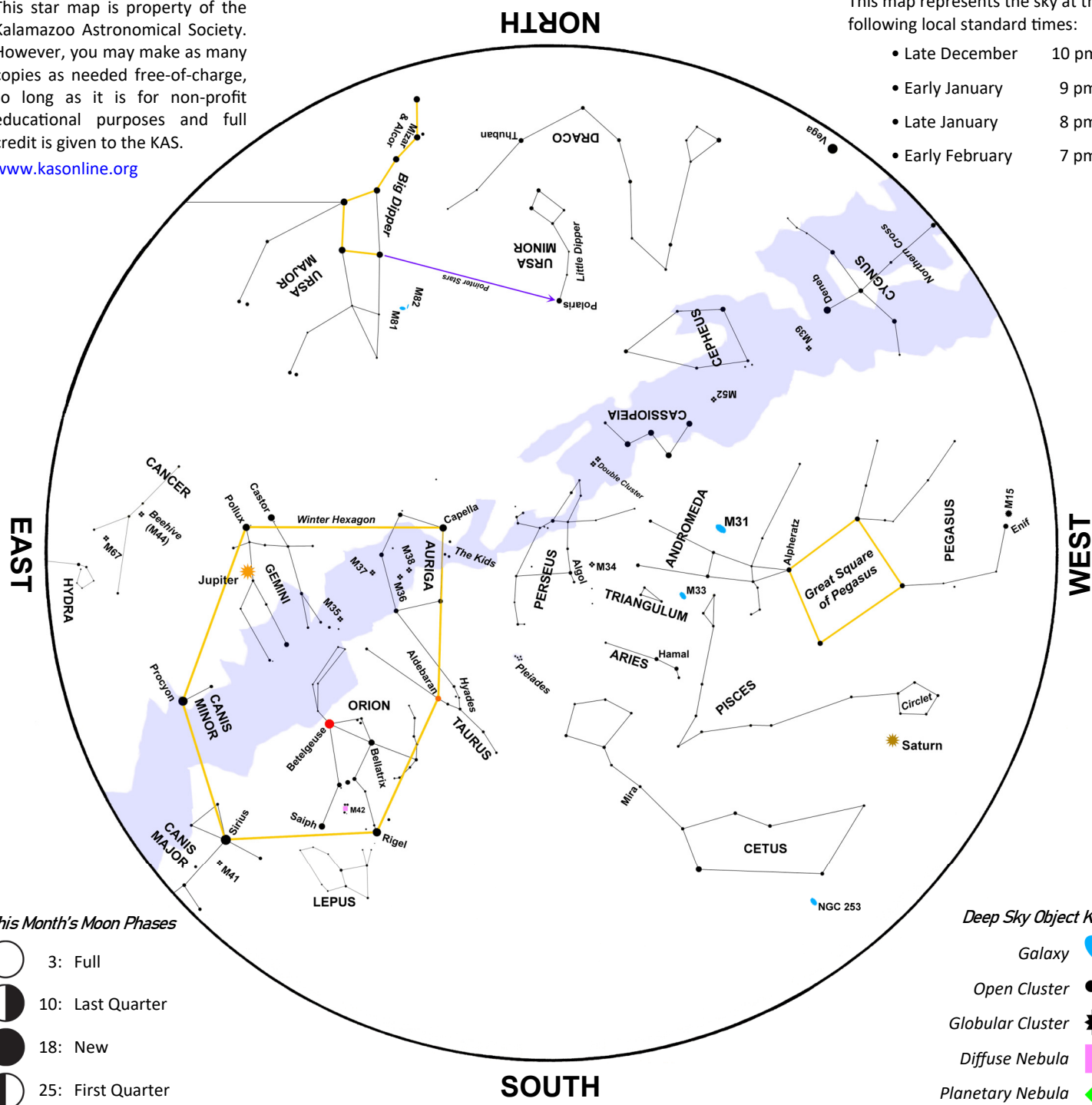
# January Night Sky

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

- Late December 10 pm
- Early January 9 pm
- Late January 8 pm
- Early February 7 pm



**M**ighty Jupiter reaches opposition on January 10<sup>th</sup>. This means it will be visible all night, rising at sunset and setting at sunrise. Opposition, meaning it's opposite the Sun in the sky, marks its official entry into the evening sky. With its dark belts, white zones, swirling festoons, Great Red Spot, and four Galilean moons, Jupiter has a lot to offer backyard telescopes of all sizes.

Face the southeastern sky at dawn on January 14<sup>th</sup> to see a waning crescent Moon positioned 3½° to the upper right of Antares, the red-orange supergiant star representing the heart of Scorpius.

At dusk on January 22<sup>nd</sup>, a waxing crescent Moon can be found about 6° to the lower right of Saturn in the west-southwest. The pair draw closer as they set in the west.

The Moon, two days past first quarter, will be nearly 2° left of the Pleiades at dusk on January 27<sup>th</sup>. You will need binoculars to see the cluster's stars through the Moon's overwhelming glare.

A waxing gibbous Moon, Jupiter, and Pollux will form a triangle at dusk on January 30<sup>th</sup>. Jupiter will be positioned 3½° to the lower right of the Moon.