

Source: Sergio Eguivar

M47

Type:	Open Cluster
Constellation:	Puppis
Distance:	1,600 light-years
Magnitude:	4.4
Apparent Diameter:	25'

Binoculars can resolve some of the cluster's individual stars, while a small telescope at 50x will show the cluster as an irregularly shaped smattering of about fifty stars of varying brightness, with a close double at the cluster's center. Larger scopes will also show chains and clumps of stars scattered throughout the cluster, separated by relatively barren areas of fainter stars.

The brighter and larger of two Messier open clusters in Puppis (the other being M46), you can pick out M47 with binoculars from most locations. Try scanning about 12.5 degrees due east of Sirius when that star is over the southern horizon. With luck, you should be able to see both M46 and M47 in the same field of view, with M47 being the westernmost, brighter patch.

OUR NEAREST NEIGHBORS

Saturn is now lost within the Sun's glare, which means **Jupiter** is now the only bright planet visible in the evening sky. It appears low in the southwest shortly after sunset for most of February, with a crescent Moon to its lower left on the 2nd. **Neptune** doesn't fare much better; it sets a few hours after the Sun but is too low for observation. **Uranus** remains visible all evening and sets at around 11 p.m. by month's end. The nearly first quarter Moon is just under two degrees to its southeast on the 7th. Both **Venus** and **Mars** rise a few hours before the Sun with the two planets appearing within the same 10x50 binocular field of view for the second half of the month. Look for a waning crescent Moon directly below the pair on the 27th. **Mercury** is visible from about 30 minutes before sunrise for almost the entire month and appears to the lower left of Venus and Mars. The **Moon** turns new on the 1st and is then full on the 16th.

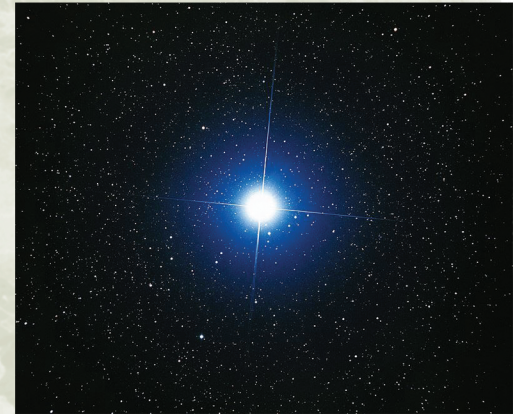
M46: M46 lies just a degree and a quarter to the east of M47 and is smaller and fainter than its neighbor. It can be detected in binoculars but is best seen through a telescope at a magnification of 50x or more.

Alpha Canis Majoris - Sirius: One of the closest stars to the Sun and the brightest in the entire night sky, Sirius is easily found by following the three stars of Orion's belt down and towards the south. It's an unmissable, glittering sight to the naked eye and the perfect complement to any crystalline snow on the ground.

M41: Four degrees below Sirius and within the same binocular field of view is M41. This large, bright, open star cluster is one of the gems of the winter sky and a fine sight when observed through a telescope.

Alpha Geminorum - Castor: A great multiple star for scopes of almost any size, you'll need a magnification of 100x or more to split it. You'll see two stars very close to one another, with both stars appearing white and almost equal in brightness.

Alpha Canis Majoris - Sirius



Source: Akira Fujii

STELLAR CONCEPTS

Celestial Sphere and Declination: Just as the Earth has two hemispheres, north and south, so does the night sky. The celestial sphere can be thought of as a projection of the Earth's sphere out into space, with stars and other objects having coordinates that correspond to their position on the sphere. These coordinates are similar to the latitude and longitude we use for Earthbound landmarks, with the celestial equivalent of latitude known as Declination and the equivalent of longitude called Right Ascension. Polaris is known as the Pole Star because its declination is +89.25° and is therefore very close to the north celestial pole. If you were to stand at our own north pole and look up, it would appear directly overhead. The three bright stars of Orion's belt lie on the celestial equator, but there's no equivalent bright star near the south celestial pole.