Picture of the Day

Nasa API Explorer

Apod Mars Rovers Image Galley

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Airglow Sky over France

Date 2023-02-15 Add to Library

Where have all the dim stars gone? From many places on the Earth including major cities, the night sky has been reduced from a fascinating display of thousands of stars to a diffuse glow through which only a few stars are visible. The featured map indicates the relative amount of light pollution that occurs across the Earth. The cause of the pollution is artificial light reflecting off molecules and aerosols in the atmosphere. Parts of the Eastern United States and Western Europe colored red, for example, have an artificial night sky glow over ten times that of the natural sky. In any area marked orange or red, the central band of our Milky Way Galaxy is no longer visible. The International Dark Sky Association suggests common types of fixtures that provide relatively little amounts of light pollution. Light Up Your Internal Night Sky: Random APOD Generator

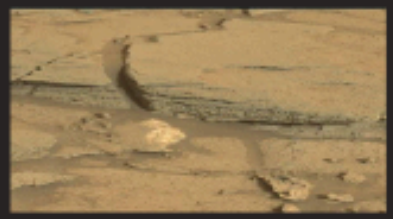
Mars Rovers

Nasa API Explorer

Apod Mars Rovers Image Galley

Please select a rover and a date to browse images:

Rover name: Curiosity Date: 02/15/2022



Name: Curiosity

Full Name: FHAZ Full Front Avoidance Camera

Earth Date: 2015-05-30"

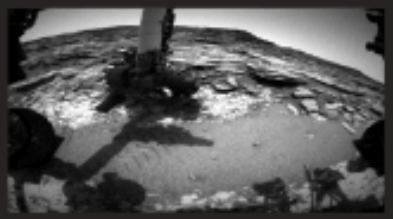


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Image Gallery

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RCW 86: Historical Supernova Remnant

Edit Delete

In 185 AD, Chinese astronomers recorded the appearance of a new star in the Mansion asterism. That part of the sky is identified with Alpha and Beta Centauri on modern star charts. The new star was visible to the naked-eye for months, and is now thought to be the earliest recorded supernova. This deep telescopic view reveals the wispy outlines of emission nebula RCW 86, just visible against the starry background, understood to be the remnant of that stellar explosion. Captured by the wide-field Dark Energy Camera operating at Cerro Tololo Inter-

10 Days of Venus and Jupiter

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Venus and Jupiter may have caught your attention lately. The impending close conjunction of the two brightest planets visible in clear evening skies has been hard to miss. With Jupiter at the top, starting on February 21 and ending on March 2, their close approach is chronicled daily, left to right, in these panels from Dhanbad, India. Near the western horizon, the evening sky colors and exposures used for each panel depend on the local conditions near sunset. On February 22, Jupiter and Venus were joined by the young crescent Moon. The celestial pair appeared to be only the width of a full moon apart by March 2. Of course on that date the two planets were physically separated by over 600 million kilometers in their orbits around the Sun. In the coming days Jupiter will slowly settle into the glare at sunset, but Venus will continue to move farther from the Sun in the western sky to excel in its current role as the brilliant evening star. Jupiter & Venus Conjunction Gallery: Notable Submissions to APOD