Date/Time and Information	Primary Target	Alternate Target	Alternate Target
Jan 31st, 6:45 pm – 9:45 pm Primary Object: Mars Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun, known as the "Red Planet" due to its rusty appearance. There's a chance of seeing the planet's southern ice caps.	Mars 	Venus 	Andromeda Galaxy 
Feb 14th, 7:00 pm – 10:00 pm Jupiter is the largest and also the fastest spinning planet in the solar system where a day lasts only 10.5 hours. Its four largest moons can be easily seen with Europa eclipsing The Great Red Spot.	Jupiter 	The Pleiades 	The Moon 
Feb 28th, 7:15 pm – 10:15 pm Primary Object: The Pleiades This young star cluster contains over a thousand stars that are loosely bound by gravity, but is visually dominated by a handful of its brightest members.	The Pleiades 	Orion Nebula 	Jupiter 
Mar 21st, 8:30 pm – 11:30 pm Primary Object: The Orion Nebula The Orion Nebula is a vast, bright cloud of gas and dust. The nebula is home to young stars and is one of the closest star forming regions to Earth.	Orion Nebula 	Beehive Cluster 	Cigar Galaxy 
Apr 4th, 8:30 pm – 11:30 pm Primary Object: The Moon Tidal forces between Earth and the Moon have synchronized the Moon's orbital period with its rotation period making us see the same side always.	The Moon 	Jupiter 	Mars 
Apr 18th, 9:00 pm – 12:00 am Primary object: Beehive Cluster The Beehive Cluster is an open star cluster located in the constellation Cancer. It contains around 1,000 stars and is about 600 light-years away from Earth.	Beehive Cluster 	Orion Nebula 	Sombrero Galaxy 
May 2nd, 9:00 pm – 12:00 am Primary Object: Hercules Globular Cluster Also known as the Great Globular Cluster, the Hercules is composed of several hundred thousand stars. It lies 25,000 light years away.	Hercules Cluster 	The Moon 	M3 cluster