1
00:00:00,400 --> 00:00:03,570
The Hubble Space Telescope just
captured this new image of Mars

2
00:00:03,570 --> 00:00:06,907
in May 2016 as Earth and Mars
approached opposition, when both

3
00:00:06,907 --> 00:00:09,843
planets are on the same side of
the Sun. The weeks surrounding

4
00:00:09,843 --> 00:00:12,513
Mars opposition are a great
opportunity to look at Mars in

5
00:00:12,513 --> 00:00:15,449
the night sky. The Hubble Space
Telescope may not be the first

6
00:00:15,449 --> 00:00:17,851
thing you think of when you look
at Mars. Hubble is more

7
00:00:17,851 --> 00:00:21,188
well-known for its picturesque
views of nebulae and galaxies

8
00:00:21,188 --> 00:00:24,224
outside our solar system, but
it’s also quite useful for

9
00:00:24,224 --> 00:00:26,994
studying our own planets. The
Hubble Space Telescope has

10
00:00:26,994 --> 00:00:30,063
observed plumes of water vapor
from Jupiter’s moon Europa,

11
00:00:30,063 --> 00:00:32,799
discovered four of the five
moons orbiting Pluto, and has

12
00:00:32,799 --> 00:00:35,736
discovered numerous icy Kuiper
Belt Objects in the far reaches

13
00:00:35,736 --> 00:00:38,405
of our solar system.
Additionally, the telescope has

14
00:00:38,405 --> 00:00:41,141
a program to observe the
atmospheres of our four gas

15
00:00:41,141 --> 00:00:44,411
giants - Jupiter, Saturn,
Uranus, and Neptune. Plus,

16
00:00:44,411 --> 00:00:47,681
Hubble not only studies our own
planets, it also collects data

17
00:00:47,681 --> 00:00:51,351
from planets orbiting other
stars. Exoplanets! So the next

18
00:00:51,351 --> 00:00:53,921
time you go out and look at the
night sky, just remember,