Low-magnification view

1
00:00:07,880 --> 00:00:05,450
what's up for februari we have a lunar

2
00:00:10,220 --> 00:00:07,890
eclipse and a great view of Saturn I'm

3
00:00:11,360 --> 00:00:10,230
Jane Houston Jones at NASA's Jet

4
00:00:14,839 --> 00:00:11,370
Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena

5
00:00:17,029 --> 00:00:14,849
California the lunar eclipse that

6
00:00:19,640 --> 00:00:17,039
happens this month on the twentieth of

7
00:00:22,580 --> 00:00:19,650
februari can be seen really well from

8
00:00:25,070 --> 00:00:22,590
all parts of the United States if you

9
00:00:27,470 --> 00:00:25,080
live on the west coast you'll start to

10
00:00:33,620 --> 00:00:27,480
see the eclipse at about quarter to six

11
00:00:36,139 --> 00:00:33,630
pm the shadow of Earth crosses the moon

12
00:00:38,810 --> 00:00:36,149
and the moon darkens it doesn't go away

13
00:00:41,240 --> 00:00:38,820

it doesn't turn really dark black it

14
00:00:43,490 --> 00:00:41,250
turns kind of a reddish hue and it'll

15
00:00:45,619 --> 00:00:43,500
take a little over an hour to reach the

16
00:00:48,799 --> 00:00:45,629
full shadow which is called the total

17
00:00:50,930 --> 00:00:48,809
eclipse you want me to telescope to view

18
00:00:52,970 --> 00:00:50,940
this but if you do look at the moon

19
00:00:55,760 --> 00:00:52,980
through a telescope you'll be able to

20
00:00:59,049 --> 00:00:55,770
see individual craters and other

21
00:01:02,360 --> 00:00:59,059
features go in and out of the shadows

22
00:01:05,060 --> 00:01:02,370
ancient astronomers or sky watchers

23
00:01:07,789 --> 00:01:05,070
looked up at an eclipse and they saw a

24
00:01:10,920 --> 00:01:07,799
curved shadow and that told them

25
00:01:15,480 --> 00:01:10,930
something about our solar system

26
00:01:18,480 --> 00:01:15,490
on the twenty-fourth of februari Saturn

27
00:01:20,490 --> 00:01:18,490
reaches opposition Saturn and the Sun

28
00:01:22,860 --> 00:01:20,500
are on opposite sides of birth this

29
00:01:25,620 --> 00:01:22,870
means that Saturn is closer to the earth

30
00:01:29,550 --> 00:01:25,630
and it appears a little bit larger in

31
00:01:32,640 --> 00:01:29,560
the sky it'll look like a golden starry

32
00:01:34,800 --> 00:01:32,650
glow and through a telescope what you'll

33
00:01:37,260 --> 00:01:34,810
see is not only the planet but you'll

34
00:01:41,010 --> 00:01:37,270
see the Rings you'll be able to see

35
00:01:43,889 --> 00:01:41,020
several moons as well the Cassini

36
00:01:46,980 --> 00:01:43,899
spacecraft is right there at the Saturn

37
00:01:50,300 --> 00:01:46,990
system taking images and measurements of

38
00:01:52,590 --> 00:01:50,310

Saturn and its moons and its rings