Low-magnification view

1
00:00:07,909 --> 00:00:05,450
what's up for februari we have a lunar

2
00:00:10,250 --> 00:00:07,919
eclipse and a great view of Saturn I'm

3
00:00:11,390 --> 00:00:10,260
Jane Houston Jones at NASA's Jet

4
00:00:14,900 --> 00:00:11,400
Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena

5
00:00:17,029 --> 00:00:14,910
California the lunar eclipse that

6
00:00:19,609 --> 00:00:17,039
happens this month on the twentieth of

7
00:00:22,580 --> 00:00:19,619
februari can be seen really well from

8
00:00:25,099 --> 00:00:22,590
all parts of the United States if you

9
00:00:27,500 --> 00:00:25,109
live on the west coast you'll start to

10
00:00:33,650 --> 00:00:27,510
see the eclipse at about quarter to six

11
00:00:36,110 --> 00:00:33,660
pm the shadow of Earth crosses the moon

12
00:00:38,840 --> 00:00:36,120
and the moon darkens it doesn't go away

13
00:00:41,270 --> 00:00:38,850

it doesn't turn really dark black it

14
00:00:43,520 --> 00:00:41,280
turns kind of a reddish hue and it'll

15
00:00:45,650 --> 00:00:43,530
take a little over an hour to reach the

16
00:00:48,830 --> 00:00:45,660
full shadow which is called the total

17
00:00:50,959 --> 00:00:48,840
eclipse you want me to telescope to view

18
00:00:52,880 --> 00:00:50,969
this but if you do look at the moon

19
00:00:55,790 --> 00:00:52,890
through a telescope you'll be able to

20
00:00:59,080 --> 00:00:55,800
see individual craters and other

21
00:01:02,360 --> 00:00:59,090
features go in and out of the shadows

22
00:01:05,090 --> 00:01:02,370
ancient astronomers or sky watchers

23
00:01:07,820 --> 00:01:05,100
looked up at an eclipse and they saw a

24
00:01:11,000 --> 00:01:07,830
curved shadow and that told them

25
00:01:15,530 --> 00:01:11,010
something about our solar system

26
00:01:18,500 --> 00:01:15,540
on the twenty-fourth of februari Saturn

27
00:01:20,510 --> 00:01:18,510
reaches opposition Saturn and the Sun

28
00:01:23,180 --> 00:01:20,520
are on opposite sides of birth this

29
00:01:25,880 --> 00:01:23,190
means that Saturn is closer to Earth and

30
00:01:30,110 --> 00:01:25,890
it appears a little bit larger in the

31
00:01:32,900 --> 00:01:30,120
sky it'll look like a golden starry glow

32
00:01:35,000 --> 00:01:32,910
and through a telescope what you'll see

33
00:01:37,550 --> 00:01:35,010
is not only the planet but you'll see

34
00:01:41,900 --> 00:01:37,560
the Rings you'll be able to see several

35
00:01:45,440 --> 00:01:41,910
moons as well the Cassini spacecraft is

36
00:01:47,990 --> 00:01:45,450
right there at the Saturn system taking

37
00:01:51,680 --> 00:01:48,000
images and measurements of Saturn and