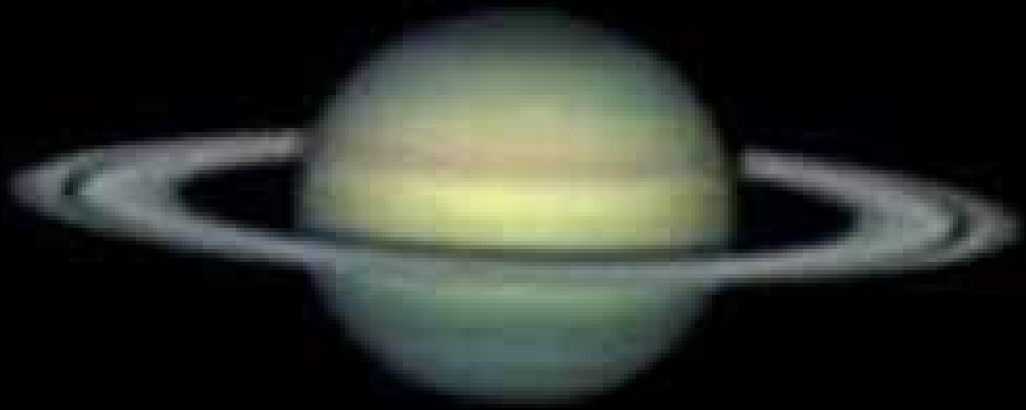

Large telescope with high magnification

1
00:00:06,070 --> 00:00:03,909
what's up for march

2
00:00:08,150 --> 00:00:06,080
mars and saturn are beautiful this month

3
00:00:09,750 --> 00:00:08,160
and will also get to see the light from

4
00:00:11,910 --> 00:00:09,760
a dying star

5
00:00:13,749 --> 00:00:11,920
i'm jane houston jones at nasa's jet

6
00:00:15,190 --> 00:00:13,759
propulsion laboratory in pasadena

7
00:00:18,230 --> 00:00:15,200
california

8
00:00:20,870 --> 00:00:18,240
a few months ago jpl's camera on nasa's

9
00:00:22,550 --> 00:00:20,880
hubble telescope took an image of a

10
00:00:27,349 --> 00:00:22,560
dying star

11
00:00:29,189 --> 00:00:27,359
planetary nebula and when you look

12
00:00:31,029 --> 00:00:29,199
through your telescope you won't see the

13
00:00:33,030 --> 00:00:31,039

beautiful colors you see in the hubble

14
00:00:35,430 --> 00:00:33,040
images but you'll still get to see the

15
00:00:37,510 --> 00:00:35,440
nebula with your own eyes

16
00:00:40,069 --> 00:00:37,520
this planetary nebula can be found in

17
00:00:42,630 --> 00:00:40,079
the constellation gemini and that's also

18
00:00:44,630 --> 00:00:42,640
where mars is located this month

19
00:00:46,389 --> 00:00:44,640
you can see mars with the unaided eye

20
00:00:48,470 --> 00:00:46,399
and through a telescope you'll see a

21
00:00:50,470 --> 00:00:48,480
round disc with a little bit of features

22
00:00:51,990 --> 00:00:50,480
showing but it's getting further away

23
00:00:54,549 --> 00:00:52,000
from earth

24
00:00:57,029 --> 00:00:54,559
when the phoenix lander lands on mars in

25
00:01:00,950 --> 00:00:57,039
late may we'll still be able to see mars

26
00:01:04,310 --> 00:01:02,470
saturn looks really great again this

27
00:01:05,910 --> 00:01:04,320
month and through a telescope you'll

28
00:01:08,230 --> 00:01:05,920
probably be able to see the cassini

29
00:01:11,190 --> 00:01:08,240
division a little narrow band of

30
00:01:12,390 --> 00:01:11,200
darkness separating the rings

31
00:01:14,310 --> 00:01:12,400
when you look at saturn through a

32
00:01:16,789 --> 00:01:14,320
telescope you'll often see several of

33
00:01:19,030 --> 00:01:16,799
the moons

34
00:01:21,190 --> 00:01:19,040
and this month the cassini spacecraft

35
00:01:23,030 --> 00:01:21,200
flew by one of the very special moons of

36
00:01:25,109 --> 00:01:23,040
saturn enceladus

37
00:01:27,590 --> 00:01:25,119
you can see enceladus through medium and

38
00:01:30,310 --> 00:01:27,600

large telescopes it's really tiny it's

39
00:01:32,390 --> 00:01:30,320
only about 300 miles in diameter and

40
00:01:34,789 --> 00:01:32,400
it's nearly three-quarters of a billion

41
00:01:36,390 --> 00:01:34,799
miles away but it's so bright that you

42
00:01:38,149 --> 00:01:36,400
can actually see it

43
00:01:40,870 --> 00:01:38,159
in 2005

44
00:01:43,190 --> 00:01:40,880
cassini discovered geysers spewing off

45
00:01:45,670 --> 00:01:43,200
the surface of enceladus

46
00:01:47,749 --> 00:01:45,680
during this flyby several of cassini's

47
00:01:50,389 --> 00:01:47,759
instruments were taking measurements of

48
00:01:53,030 --> 00:01:50,399
the composition of the geysers as well

49
00:01:55,670 --> 00:01:53,040
as the relationship between the geysers

50
00:01:57,510 --> 00:01:55,680
and saturn's rings