



1
00:00:06,950 --> 00:00:04,309
what's up

2
00:00:09,110 --> 00:00:06,960
it's jupiter viewing season

3
00:00:10,950 --> 00:00:09,120
i'm jane houston jones at nasa's jet

4
00:00:12,310 --> 00:00:10,960
propulsion laboratory in pasadena

5
00:00:14,310 --> 00:00:12,320
california

6
00:00:18,790 --> 00:00:14,320
jupiter is the largest of the planets in

7
00:00:23,509 --> 00:00:20,710
if you step outside and look in the

8
00:00:25,990 --> 00:00:23,519
southeast after it gets good and dark

9
00:00:29,669 --> 00:00:26,000
you'll be able to see jupiter

10
00:00:31,349 --> 00:00:29,679
it'll be the brightest object in the sky

11
00:00:36,069 --> 00:00:31,359
through a telescope you'll see not only

12
00:00:38,150 --> 00:00:36,079
the planet but the four galilean moons

13
00:00:43,430 --> 00:00:38,160

those are the four moons of jupiter that

14

00:00:47,990 --> 00:00:45,190

when you look through a telescope you'll

15

00:00:50,229 --> 00:00:48,000

see some of the cloud bands it'll look

16

00:00:52,709 --> 00:00:50,239

like there's colorful reddish-brown

17

00:00:54,950 --> 00:00:52,719

stripes on the planet's surface but

18

00:00:58,310 --> 00:00:54,960

jupiter doesn't actually have a surface

19

00:01:00,549 --> 00:00:58,320

it's a big ball of gas similar to saturn

20

00:01:04,070 --> 00:01:00,559

and so what we're seeing are clouds as

21

00:01:06,310 --> 00:01:04,080

opposed to surface features

22

00:01:09,030 --> 00:01:06,320

jupiter has one really amazing feature

23

00:01:11,190 --> 00:01:09,040

on it and it's a large cyclone called

24

00:01:13,350 --> 00:01:11,200

the great red spot

25

00:01:15,109 --> 00:01:13,360

you can see this through amateur

26
00:01:17,749 --> 00:01:15,119
telescopes but you do need to know when

27
00:01:19,429 --> 00:01:17,759
to look for it

28
00:01:20,950 --> 00:01:19,439
there have been many spacecraft that

29
00:01:23,510 --> 00:01:20,960
have studied jupiter

30
00:01:24,870 --> 00:01:23,520
galileo is the only one that has orbited

31
00:01:27,190 --> 00:01:24,880
the planet

32
00:01:30,310 --> 00:01:27,200
the galileo spacecraft even dropped a

33
00:01:31,990 --> 00:01:30,320
probe into the atmosphere of jupiter

34
00:01:34,710 --> 00:01:32,000
we have another mission to look forward

35
00:01:36,870 --> 00:01:34,720
to in a few years when juno launches

36
00:01:38,830 --> 00:01:36,880
it'll also be an orbiter and we'll study

37
00:01:40,710 --> 00:01:38,840
the polar areas of

38
00:01:42,310 --> 00:01:40,720

jupiter