1
00:00:08,059 --> 00:00:05,869
what's up for April Saturn hello and

2
00:00:09,740 --> 00:00:08,069
welcome I'm Jane Houston Jones at NASA's

3
00:00:13,850 --> 00:00:09,750
Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena

4
00:00:16,849 --> 00:00:13,860
California Saturn reaches opposition on

5
00:00:19,130 --> 00:00:16,859
April fourth this is when Saturn and the

6
00:00:22,370 --> 00:00:19,140
Sun are on opposite sides of the sky as

7
00:00:26,029 --> 00:00:22,380
seen from Earth at opposition the planet

8
00:00:28,130 --> 00:00:26,039
Rises of sunset and sets at sunrise it's

9
00:00:30,349 --> 00:00:28,140
also physically closest to the earth in

10
00:00:33,290 --> 00:00:30,359
its orbit so it appears larger and

11
00:00:34,990 --> 00:00:33,300
brighter in fact this month it's the

12
00:00:37,700 --> 00:00:35,000
only bright planet you'll see at night

13
00:00:40,490 --> 00:00:37,710

to find Saturn look for the Big Dipper

14
00:00:44,540 --> 00:00:40,500
use the handle to make an arc to the

15
00:00:47,810 --> 00:00:44,550
star Arcturus then draw a spike to Spica

16
00:00:51,529 --> 00:00:47,820
and you'll see Saturn glowing a pale

17
00:00:52,760 --> 00:00:51,539
golden color just above Spica if you

18
00:00:55,420 --> 00:00:52,770
haven't looked at Saturn through a

19
00:00:57,979 --> 00:00:55,430
telescope you're in for a real treat

20
00:01:00,619 --> 00:00:57,989
last year the Rings appeared nearly

21
00:01:03,319 --> 00:01:00,629
edge-on but this year you can actually

22
00:01:06,510 --> 00:01:03,329
see them as the ring tilt from our point

23
00:01:08,999 --> 00:01:06,520
of view approaches ten percent

24
00:01:11,120 --> 00:01:09,009
the Cassini spacecraft has been studying

25
00:01:14,490 --> 00:01:11,130
the Saturn system for almost seven years

26
00:01:22,289 --> 00:01:14,500
sending back data and amazing images of

27
00:01:34,069 --> 00:01:22,299
the Rings icy moons Saturn's

28
00:01:39,199 --> 00:01:37,020
last year amateur astronomers turned

29
00:01:41,370 --> 00:01:39,209
citizen scientists aimed their

30
00:01:44,999 --> 00:01:41,380
astrophotography equipment at Saturn and

31
00:01:47,039 --> 00:01:45,009
discovered a new storm the next day they

32
00:01:49,559 --> 00:01:47,049
sent their images to Cassini scientists

33
00:01:53,429 --> 00:01:49,569
and Cassini's instruments studied the

34
00:01:55,289 --> 00:01:53,439
storm to when you look at Saturn through

35
00:01:57,959 --> 00:01:55,299
a telescope you may catch a glimpse of

36
00:02:01,800 --> 00:01:57,969
the storms whitish cloud bands circling

37
00:02:04,199 --> 00:02:01,810
the planet you'll see some of the larger

38
00:02:06,479 --> 00:02:04,209

moons and maybe even small bright and

39
00:02:10,350 --> 00:02:06,489
syllabus but you won't be able to see

40
00:02:12,240 --> 00:02:10,360
the spewing geysers on Enceladus you can

41
00:02:14,400 --> 00:02:12,250
read all about Enceladus and other

42
00:02:19,920 --> 00:02:14,410
sources of water in our solar system at

43
00:02:21,570 --> 00:02:19,930
solar system NASA gov / yss per year of

44
00:02:23,670 --> 00:02:21,580
the solar system

45
00:02:28,410 --> 00:02:23,680
and you can learn all about NASA's