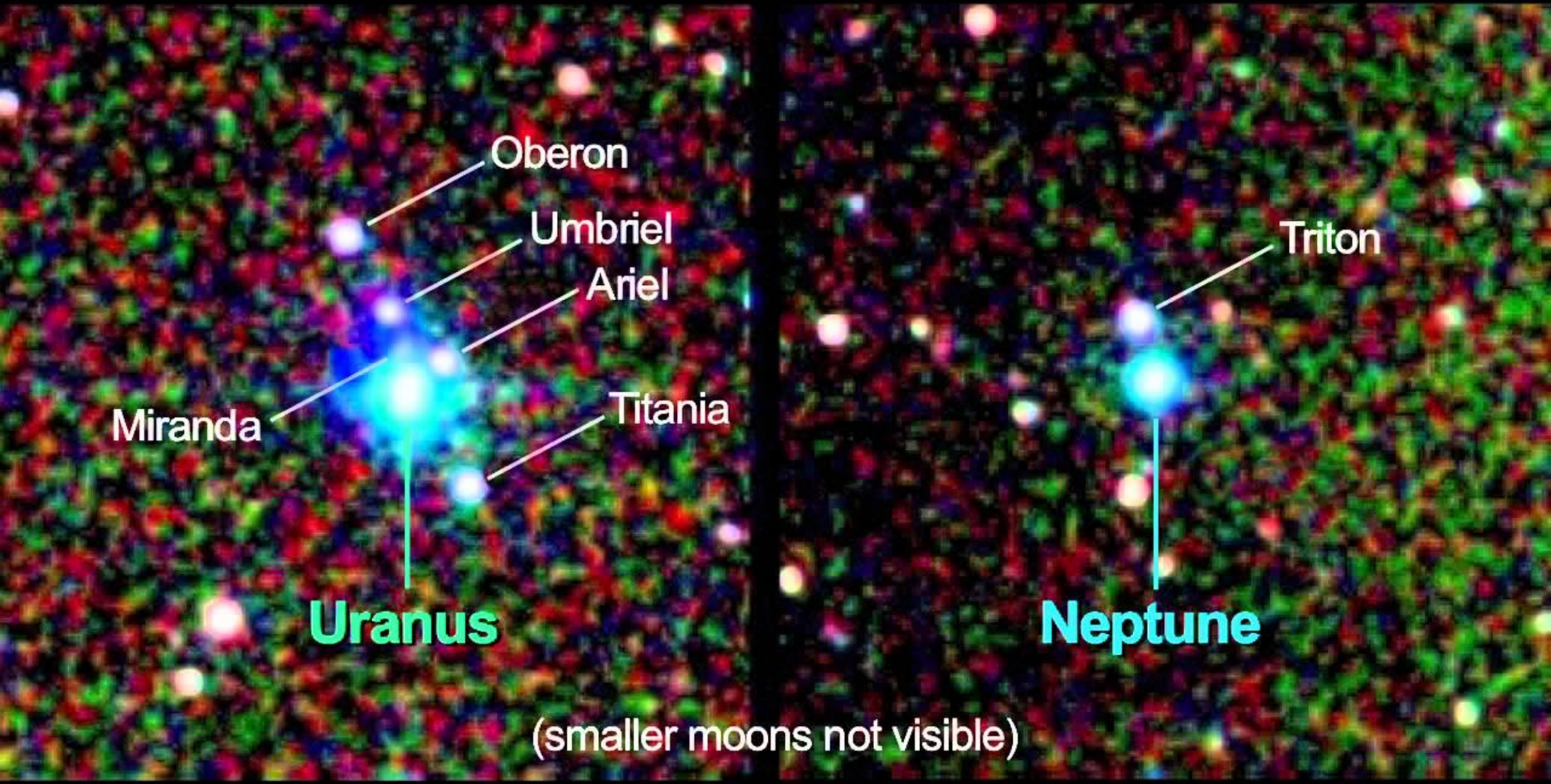
Oberon
Umbriel
Ariel
Miranda
Titania
Uranus
Triton
Neptune
(smaller moons not visible)

1
00:00:08,330 --> 00:00:05,720
what's up for October moons and meteor

2
00:00:10,089 --> 00:00:08,340
showers hello and welcome I'm Jane

3
00:00:13,580 --> 00:00:10,099
Houston Jones at NASA's Jet Propulsion

4
00:00:15,770 --> 00:00:13,590
Laboratory in Pasadena California how

5
00:00:18,080 --> 00:00:15,780
many moons can you see this month our

6
00:00:21,170 --> 00:00:18,090
moon is easy to see but the others will

7
00:00:23,720 --> 00:00:21,180
take a little magnification Jupiter's

8
00:00:26,480 --> 00:00:23,730
four Galilean moons can be spotted with

9
00:00:29,120 --> 00:00:26,490
a pair of steady binoculars but really

10
00:00:30,830 --> 00:00:29,130
shine through a telescope you might be

11
00:00:33,620 --> 00:00:30,840
able to see the different sizes of the

12
00:00:36,830 --> 00:00:33,630
four moons like what Galileo saw and

13
00:00:39,350 --> 00:00:36,840

sketched over 400 years ago and this is

14
00:00:42,200 --> 00:00:39,360
a great month to view Jupiter it reaches

15
00:00:44,180 --> 00:00:42,210
opposition on october 28th when the king

16
00:00:46,520 --> 00:00:44,190
of the planets is closest to Earth in

17
00:00:49,010 --> 00:00:46,530
its orbit around the Sun and best placed

18
00:00:51,139 --> 00:00:49,020
for viewing if you haven't seen Jupiter

19
00:00:53,779 --> 00:00:51,149
through a telescope join your nearest

20
00:00:55,790 --> 00:00:53,789
amateur astronomy club or Observatory on

21
00:00:59,299 --> 00:00:55,800
their monthly public nights and have a

22
00:01:02,959 --> 00:00:59,309
look last fall Jupiter South equatorial

23
00:01:05,149 --> 00:01:02,969
belt dramatically disappeared this year

24
00:01:07,850 --> 00:01:05,159
the clouds that obscured it are gone and

25
00:01:11,170 --> 00:01:07,860
the familiar reddish belt and the famous

26
00:01:13,460 --> 00:01:11,180
Great Red Spot are prominent once again

27
00:01:16,820 --> 00:01:13,470
what other planetary moons are on

28
00:01:18,620 --> 00:01:16,830
display both Neptune and Uranus are low

29
00:01:21,530 --> 00:01:18,630
in the southern sky this month just

30
00:01:23,810 --> 00:01:21,540
after sunset you'll need a big and

31
00:01:26,719 --> 00:01:23,820
powerful telescope to spot their moons

32
00:01:28,539 --> 00:01:26,729
though it might be easier to look at

33
00:01:30,800 --> 00:01:28,549
photos of these moons taken by

34
00:01:32,510 --> 00:01:30,810
astrophotographers or sketches of

35
00:01:35,359 --> 00:01:32,520
objects seen through the eyepiece of a

36
00:01:38,060 --> 00:01:35,369
telescope mark October 8th on your

37
00:01:40,280 --> 00:01:38,070
calendars that special night is both

38
00:01:43,480 --> 00:01:40,290

international observe the moon night and

39
00:01:45,289 --> 00:01:43,490
the peak of the draconian meteor shower

40
00:01:47,859 --> 00:01:45,299
unfortunately you can't have your cake

41
00:01:50,330 --> 00:01:47,869
or your green cheese and eat it too

42
00:01:52,850 --> 00:01:50,340
moonlight interferes with both the Joe

43
00:01:54,410 --> 00:01:52,860
Kunitz on the 8th and the Orion it's

44
00:01:56,330 --> 00:01:54,420
later in the month

45
00:01:58,910 --> 00:01:56,340
Europe gets the best view of the

46
00:02:00,830 --> 00:01:58,920
Draconis but maybe you'll see a few

47
00:02:04,070 --> 00:02:00,840
orionids closer to the end of the month

48
00:02:06,230 --> 00:02:04,080
they peak on the 21st you can read about

49
00:02:10,669 --> 00:02:06,240
moons of the solar system at solar

50
00:02:12,860 --> 00:02:10,679
system NASA gov / y SS for year of the

51
00:02:17,240 --> 00:02:12,870
solar system and you can learn about all

52
00:02:18,740 --> 00:02:17,250
of NASA's missions at WWDC gov that's