



1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:02,000
Music.

2
00:00:02,000 --> 00:00:07,000
Jane Houston Jones: What's Up for November? The return of Jupiter in the evening sky.

3
00:00:07,000 --> 00:00:13,000
Hello and welcome. I'm Jane Houston Jones at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

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00:00:13,000 --> 00:00:16,000
Jupiter is the star of the evening sky this month.

5
00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:23,000
It rises earlier as the month progresses and will be visible at sunset by month's end.

6
00:00:23,000 --> 00:00:27,000
There's a lot of detail to be seen on Jupiter, even through a small telescope.

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00:00:27,000 --> 00:00:33,000
Wait as late as you can, when Jupiter is higher in the sky, and you'll have a nicer view.

8
00:00:33,000 --> 00:00:37,000
Look above and below the equator for ruddy stripes

9
00:00:37,000 --> 00:00:39,000
and the four Galilean moons.

10
00:00:39,000 --> 00:00:45,000
If you get a chance, join your local astronomy club for one of their public Jupiter viewing nights.

11
00:00:45,000 --> 00:00:51,000
Through larger telescopes you'll see colorful cloud bands, dark and light spots

12
00:00:51,000 --> 00:00:56,000
and if your timing is right you'll catch the Great Red Spot south of Jupiter's equator.

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00:00:56,000 --> 00:01:02,000

Hundreds of planetary imagers point their camera-laden at Jupiter every clear night

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00:01:02,000 --> 00:01:06,000

and what they produce is simply amazing.

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00:01:06,000 --> 00:01:12,000

If they see something unusual, they notify interested planetary scientists.

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00:01:12,000 --> 00:01:18,000

If one of the scientists already has observing time scheduled at an observatory, the timing is perfect

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00:01:18,000 --> 00:01:24,000

and the scientist can observe new or changing features soon after they're discovered.

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00:01:24,000 --> 00:01:31,000

NASA's Juno mission plans to ask the amateur observing community for help in monitoring features on Jupiter

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00:01:31,000 --> 00:01:37,000

in order to plan spectacular images to be taken by Juno's color camera.

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00:01:37,000 --> 00:01:41,000

This will help scientists choose imaging targets for the public to vote on

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00:01:41,000 --> 00:01:45,000

when Juno is in orbit, starting in 2016.

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00:01:45,000 --> 00:01:48,000

Music.

23

00:01:48,000 --> 00:01:52,000

Nearby Jupiter, you'll find the Pleiades star cluster in Taurus.

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00:01:52,000 --> 00:01:56,000

That's the radiant of the November Taurid meteor shower,

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00:01:56,000 --> 00:02:01,000

followed by the early-morning Leonids on the 17th.

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00:02:01,000 --> 00:02:08,000

To learn more about all of NASA's missions, including Juno, visit www.nasa.gov.