WHAT'S UP

August 2015

1
00:00:09,169 --> 00:00:06,230
what's up for August the best Perseid

2
00:00:11,379 --> 00:00:09,179
meteor shower in years and view all the

3
00:00:13,759 --> 00:00:11,389
current and former planets this month

4
00:00:16,129 --> 00:00:13,769
hello and welcome I'm Jane Houston Jones

5
00:00:19,580 --> 00:00:16,139
from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in

6
00:00:21,679 --> 00:00:19,590
Pasadena California August Perseid

7
00:00:24,679 --> 00:00:21,689
meteor shower peaks just after midnight

8
00:00:27,500 --> 00:00:24,689
on a moonless mid-august night it should

9
00:00:29,390 --> 00:00:27,510
put on a great show this year a good

10
00:00:31,609 --> 00:00:29,400
number of meteors should be visible near

11
00:00:34,729 --> 00:00:31,619
Perseus every night from late july

12
00:00:37,299 --> 00:00:34,739
through august 24th however you'll see

13
00:00:39,709 --> 00:00:37,309

fewer meteors before and after the peak

14
00:00:42,740 --> 00:00:39,719
look towards the familiar constellations

15
00:00:45,260 --> 00:00:42,750
Cassiopeia and Perseus in the Northeast

16
00:00:46,700 --> 00:00:45,270
they rise soon after sunset but you'll

17
00:00:49,279 --> 00:00:46,710
want to wait till they're higher in the

18
00:00:52,459 --> 00:00:49,289
sky to see the most meteors the best

19
00:00:54,590 --> 00:00:52,469
meteor watching our is 4am eastern or 1

20
00:00:57,500 --> 00:00:54,600
a.m. pacific time on the morning of

21
00:01:00,459 --> 00:00:57,510
August thirteenth when up to 100 meteors

22
00:01:03,260 --> 00:01:00,469
per hour may be visible from a dark sky

23
00:01:06,530 --> 00:01:03,270
there's also a chance to spot all the

24
00:01:09,590 --> 00:01:06,540
planets plus former planets pluto series

25
00:01:12,190 --> 00:01:09,600
vesta juno and Pallas this month but

26
00:01:14,570 --> 00:01:12,200
you'll have to observe from dusk to dawn

27
00:01:18,230 --> 00:01:14,580
start right after sunset and find

28
00:01:20,359 --> 00:01:18,240
Jupiter low on the western horizon Venus

29
00:01:22,580 --> 00:01:20,369
and Mercury will be near Jupiter but

30
00:01:25,550 --> 00:01:22,590
you'll need binoculars and a good flat

31
00:01:27,859 --> 00:01:25,560
western horizon to see them you can also

32
00:01:31,160 --> 00:01:27,869
see Venus before sunrise at the end of

33
00:01:33,649 --> 00:01:31,170
the month the asteroid Juno is also near

34
00:01:37,010 --> 00:01:33,659
mercury but will require a telescope to

35
00:01:39,140 --> 00:01:37,020
see Saturn will be easy to see a little

36
00:01:41,569 --> 00:01:39,150
higher in the southwestern sky until

37
00:01:43,850 --> 00:01:41,579
after midnight you'll need a telescope

38
00:01:46,100 --> 00:01:43,860

to track down Pluto but it's really not

39
00:01:48,560 --> 00:01:46,110
that difficult it's in the same area

40
00:01:51,889 --> 00:01:48,570
that it was last month near Sagittarius

41
00:01:54,050 --> 00:01:51,899
in the south southeast sky it's fun to

42
00:01:55,429 --> 00:01:54,060
observe Pluto over two nights and see

43
00:01:58,399 --> 00:01:55,439
its movement against the background

44
00:02:00,930 --> 00:01:58,409
stars just as clyde tombaugh did when he

45
00:02:03,930 --> 00:02:00,940
discovered it in nineteen thirty

46
00:02:06,270 --> 00:02:03,940
another dwarf planet ceres is not too

47
00:02:09,060 --> 00:02:06,280
far away from Pluto it's also in the

48
00:02:12,240 --> 00:02:09,070
constellation Sagittarius look low in

49
00:02:14,550 --> 00:02:12,250
the southeastern sky at midnight the

50
00:02:16,830 --> 00:02:14,560
asteroid pallas can be spotted in the

51
00:02:20,310 --> 00:02:16,840
constellation Hercules in the western

52
00:02:22,860 --> 00:02:20,320
sky Uranus and Neptune require a wake-up

53
00:02:25,770 --> 00:02:22,870
call early in the morning in the eastern

54
00:02:28,620 --> 00:02:25,780
sky use binoculars to spot Uranus the

55
00:02:31,500 --> 00:02:28,630
easier of the two to see look for

56
00:02:34,530 --> 00:02:31,510
Neptune in the southeast sky Neptune

57
00:02:36,630 --> 00:02:34,540
requires a telescope Vesta is in the

58
00:02:40,200 --> 00:02:36,640
constellation Cetus the whale in the

59
00:02:42,630 --> 00:02:40,210
eastern pre-dawn sky that just leaves

60
00:02:44,970 --> 00:02:42,640
Mars to round out the historical planet

61
00:02:47,040 --> 00:02:44,980
tour this month gets visible an hour

62
00:02:50,280 --> 00:02:47,050
before sunrise but you'll need

63
00:02:52,230 --> 00:02:50,290

binoculars to see it Mars observers

64
00:02:54,840 --> 00:02:52,240
you'll have plenty of time between now

65
00:02:57,900 --> 00:02:54,850
and the end of 2016 to view the red

66
00:03:01,110 --> 00:02:57,910
planet month by month it rises earlier

67
00:03:03,180 --> 00:03:01,120
and looms larger in the eyepiece you can

68
00:03:06,270 --> 00:03:03,190
learn more about NASA's journey to Mars

69
00:03:11,060 --> 00:03:06,280
New Horizons flyby of Pluto last month

70
00:03:13,470 --> 00:03:11,070
and all of NASA's missions at WWDC gov