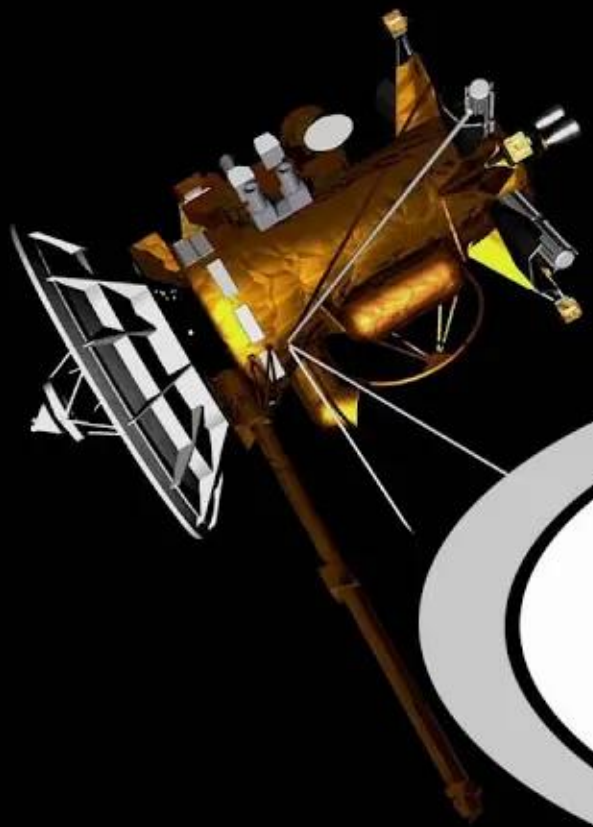

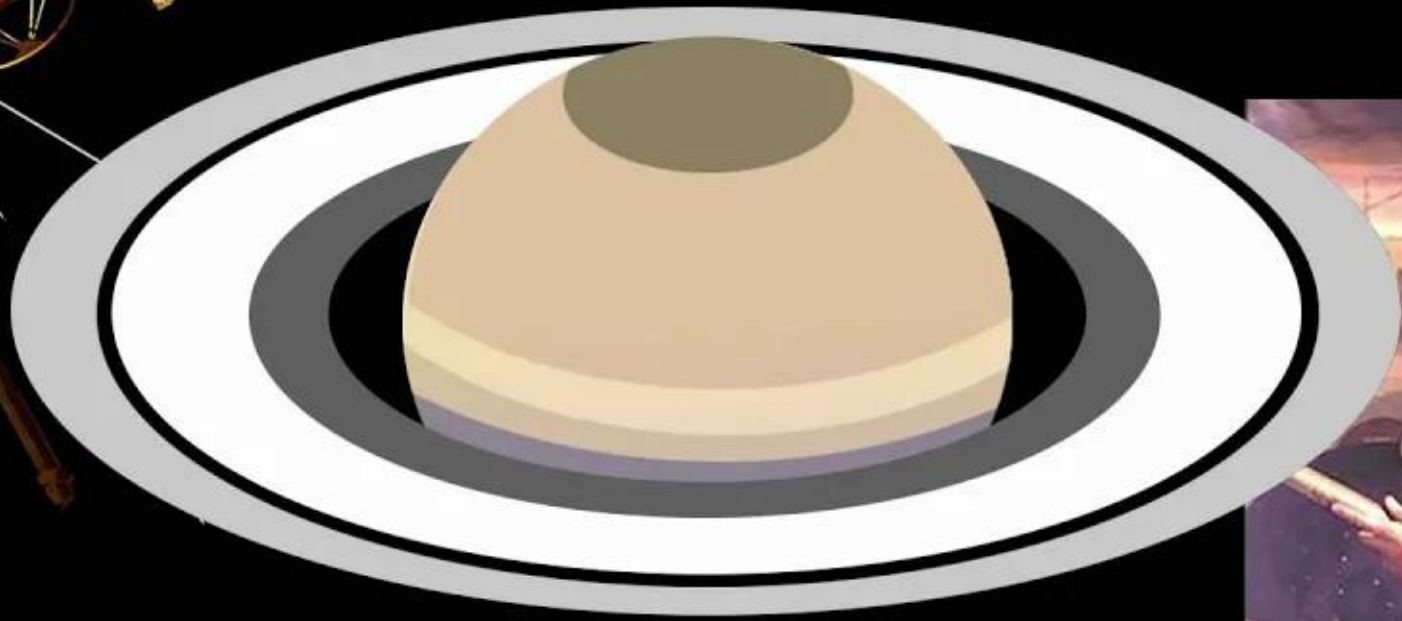

Giovanni Domenico Cassini

1
00:00:00,799 --> 00:00:03,836
(■)

2
00:00:03,869 --> 00:00:05,304
What's Up for June?

3
00:00:05,337 --> 00:00:06,939
Saturn at its best!

4
00:00:06,972 --> 00:00:10,577
Plus, good views of Mars,
Jupiter and Jupiter's moons

5
00:00:10,677 --> 00:00:13,212
continue from dusk to dawn.

6
00:00:13,245 --> 00:00:15,749
Hello and welcome, I'm Jane
Houston Jones at NASA's

7
00:00:15,849 --> 00:00:18,952
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

8
00:00:19,052 --> 00:00:20,787
You don't have to
stay up late to see

9
00:00:20,820 --> 00:00:22,822
Jupiter, Mars and
Saturn this month,

10
00:00:22,922 --> 00:00:25,925
because they're all
visible soon after sunset.

11
00:00:26,025 --> 00:00:28,495
Jupiter is the
brightest of the three,

12
00:00:28,595 --> 00:00:32,465
visible in the western
sky all evening.

13
00:00:32,565 --> 00:00:34,968
The four Galilean moons
are easily visible

14
00:00:35,068 --> 00:00:37,036
in binoculars or telescopes.

15
00:00:37,069 --> 00:00:40,039
If you think you're seeing
five moons on June 10th,

16
00:00:40,072 --> 00:00:41,007
you're not.

17
00:00:42,208 --> 00:00:44,110
One of them is a distant star
in the constellation Leo.

18
00:00:44,143 --> 00:00:45,178
(whoosh)

19
00:00:45,211 --> 00:00:47,414
For telescope viewers,
the time near Mars'

20
00:00:47,514 --> 00:00:50,784
closest approach to Earth,
May 30th this year,

21
00:00:50,884 --> 00:00:53,653
is the best time to try to
see the two moons of Mars:

22
00:00:53,753 --> 00:00:55,722

Phobos and Deimos.

23
00:00:55,822 --> 00:01:00,193
It takes patience, very steady
skies and good charts!

24
00:01:00,293 --> 00:01:02,161
I saw both moons in my telescope

25
00:01:02,194 --> 00:01:04,497
at Mars Opposition in 2003.

26
00:01:04,597 --> 00:01:07,733
Mars is still large and
bright in early June,

27
00:01:07,766 --> 00:01:09,669
but it fades as speedy Earth,

28
00:01:09,702 --> 00:01:14,073
in its shorter orbit
around the sun, passes it.

29
00:01:14,106 --> 00:01:14,974
(whoosh)

30
00:01:15,074 --> 00:01:17,911
Saturn has been close
to Mars recently.

31
00:01:18,011 --> 00:01:20,313
This month Saturn
reaches opposition,

32
00:01:20,346 --> 00:01:23,516
when Saturn, Earth and the
sun are in a straight line

33
00:01:23,616 --> 00:01:24,817

with Earth in the middle,

34
00:01:24,850 --> 00:01:27,020
providing the best
and closest views of

35
00:01:27,120 --> 00:01:29,656
the ringed beauty and
several of its moons.

36
00:01:29,756 --> 00:01:31,391
You'll be able to
make out cloud bands

37
00:01:31,491 --> 00:01:34,127
in delicate shades of
cream and butterscotch.

38
00:01:34,160 --> 00:01:36,395
They're fainter than
the bands of Jupiter.

39
00:01:36,428 --> 00:01:38,131
Through a telescope you'll see

40
00:01:38,164 --> 00:01:43,436
Saturn's rings tilted about as
wide as they get: 26 degrees.

41
00:01:43,469 --> 00:01:46,739
You'll also have a ring-side
view of the Cassini division,

42
00:01:46,772 --> 00:01:51,377
discovered by Giovanni Domenico
Cassini, the namesake of NASA's

43
00:01:51,410 --> 00:01:55,582
Cassini spacecraft,
orbiting Saturn since 2004

44
00:01:55,682 --> 00:01:59,085
and continuing through
September 2017.

45
00:01:59,185 --> 00:02:00,352
When you look at Saturn
through a telescope,

46
00:02:00,386 --> 00:02:04,056
you can't help but see several
of its 4 brightest moons,

47
00:02:04,089 --> 00:02:05,658
and maybe more.

48
00:02:05,758 --> 00:02:08,027
If you just see
one, that's Titan,

49
00:02:08,127 --> 00:02:10,563
50% larger than our own moon.

50
00:02:10,663 --> 00:02:13,066
A telescope can also
reveal more moons,

51
00:02:13,166 --> 00:02:15,802
like Saturn's two-colored
moon Iapetus.

52
00:02:15,902 --> 00:02:17,871
It takes 3 months
to orbit Saturn,

53
00:02:17,971 --> 00:02:19,472
and it's fairly easy to see.

54
00:02:19,572 --> 00:02:20,306

(whoosh)

55
00:02:21,540 --> 00:02:24,244
There's a bright comet visible
this month, Comet PanSTARRS.

56
00:02:24,344 --> 00:02:26,546
It's best seen from the
southern hemisphere,

57
00:02:26,646 --> 00:02:28,681
but it's also
visible in the U.S.

58
00:02:28,714 --> 00:02:30,583
low in the morning sky.

59
00:02:30,683 --> 00:02:32,351
Comet PanSTARRS can be
seen through a telescope

60
00:02:32,384 --> 00:02:36,256
near the beautiful
Helix Nebula on June 4,

61
00:02:36,356 --> 00:02:38,158
but it is visible all month.

62
00:02:38,258 --> 00:02:41,194
You can catch up on current
missions to comets, Jupiter,

63
00:02:41,294 --> 00:02:44,430
and Saturn and all of
NASA's other missions at:

64
00:02:44,530 --> 00:02:47,033
www.nasa.gov

65

00:02:47,066 --> 00:02:48,301
That's all for this month.