
ORION


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1
00:00:00,767 --> 00:00:03,836
■

2
00:00:03,869 --> 00:00:05,371
What's Up for September?

3
00:00:05,404 --> 00:00:07,440
An annular eclipse in Africa,

4
00:00:07,473 --> 00:00:09,175
two minor meteor showers,

5
00:00:09,208 --> 00:00:11,377
and planet and moon pair-ups.

6
00:00:11,410 --> 00:00:13,679
Hello and welcome. I'm
Jane Houston Jones

7
00:00:13,712 --> 00:00:15,415
from NASA's Jet
Propulsion Laboratory

8
00:00:15,448 --> 00:00:17,183
in Pasadena, California.

9
00:00:18,317 --> 00:00:20,720
We won't have a total solar
eclipse in the U.S.

10
00:00:20,753 --> 00:00:23,756
until August 21, 2017.

11
00:00:23,789 --> 00:00:26,159
But observers in
central Africa will see

12
00:00:26,192 --> 00:00:31,197

an annular eclipse
September 1 of this year.

13
00:00:31,230 --> 00:00:34,434
This is where the moon
covers most ■but not all■

14
00:00:34,467 --> 00:00:35,535
of the sun.

15
00:00:35,568 --> 00:00:36,669
In this eclipse

16
00:00:36,702 --> 00:00:41,741
the moon will block only
98.7 percent of the sun.

17
00:00:41,774 --> 00:00:45,778
Observers always need to use
safe solar eclipse glasses

18
00:00:45,811 --> 00:00:49,849
or filters on telescopes,
binoculars and cameras.

19
00:00:49,882 --> 00:00:53,052
It's not too soon to
begin making plans for the

20
00:00:53,085 --> 00:00:56,055
2017 total solar eclipse.

21
00:00:56,088 --> 00:00:59,792
It will span the US -- from
Oregon to South Carolina.

22
00:00:59,825 --> 00:01:02,295
We'll talk more about it
as the date gets closer.

23
00:01:02,328 --> 00:01:03,396
[Whoosh]

24
00:01:03,429 --> 00:01:05,965
If the August Perseids
whetted your appetite

25
00:01:05,998 --> 00:01:07,400
for meteor observing,

26
00:01:07,433 --> 00:01:10,403
there are two minor meteor
showers in September,

27
00:01:10,436 --> 00:01:13,906
both with about five swift and
bright meteors per hour

28
00:01:13,939 --> 00:01:16,476
at their peak■which
will be near dawn.

29
00:01:16,509 --> 00:01:19,912
The Aurigid shower
is on September 1st.

30
00:01:19,945 --> 00:01:21,914
The new moon on
the first means

31
00:01:21,947 --> 00:01:25,151
the sky will be nice and
dark for the Aurigids.

32
00:01:25,184 --> 00:01:28,921
The second shower is the
Epsilon Perseids on the 9th.

33
00:01:28,954 --> 00:01:30,656

The radiant is not too
far from the location

34
00:01:30,689 --> 00:01:33,092
of last month's Perseids.

35
00:01:33,125 --> 00:01:36,095
The first quarter moon sets
on the 9th at midnight,

36
00:01:36,128 --> 00:01:38,664
just in time for the best
viewing of the Perseids.

37
00:01:38,697 --> 00:01:39,499
[Whoosh]

38
00:01:39,532 --> 00:01:41,100
There are many nice pair-ups

39
00:01:41,133 --> 00:01:43,536
between the moon and
planets this month.

40
00:01:43,569 --> 00:01:46,105
You can see the moon
between Venus and Jupiter

41
00:01:46,138 --> 00:01:47,106
on the 2nd,

42
00:01:47,139 --> 00:01:49,208
and above Venus on the 3rd,

43
00:01:49,241 --> 00:01:52,979
right after sunset low on the
West-Southwest horizon.

44
00:01:53,012 --> 00:01:56,949

On the 15th the nearly full
moon pairs up with Neptune,

45
00:01:56,982 --> 00:01:58,451
two weeks after its opposition,

46
00:01:58,484 --> 00:02:01,120
when the 8th planet is
closest to Earth

47
00:02:01,153 --> 00:02:03,456
in its orbit around the sun.

48
00:02:03,489 --> 00:02:07,527
The moonlight may wash out the
planet view, but try anyway.

49
00:02:07,560 --> 00:02:11,464
You may spot magnitude
7.8 Neptune in binoculars,

50
00:02:11,497 --> 00:02:16,035
but a telescope will show
the disk and some color.

51
00:02:16,068 --> 00:02:20,540
The ice giant's color appears
a subtle bluish-grey to the eye.

52
00:02:20,573 --> 00:02:24,277
Neptune is visible all night
long, rising in the east

53
00:02:24,310 --> 00:02:26,145
and setting in the west at dawn.

54
00:02:27,413 --> 00:02:29,715
You can catch up on current
missions and space telescopes

55
00:02:29,748 --> 00:02:35,321
studying our Milky Way and
beyond at www.nasa.gov.