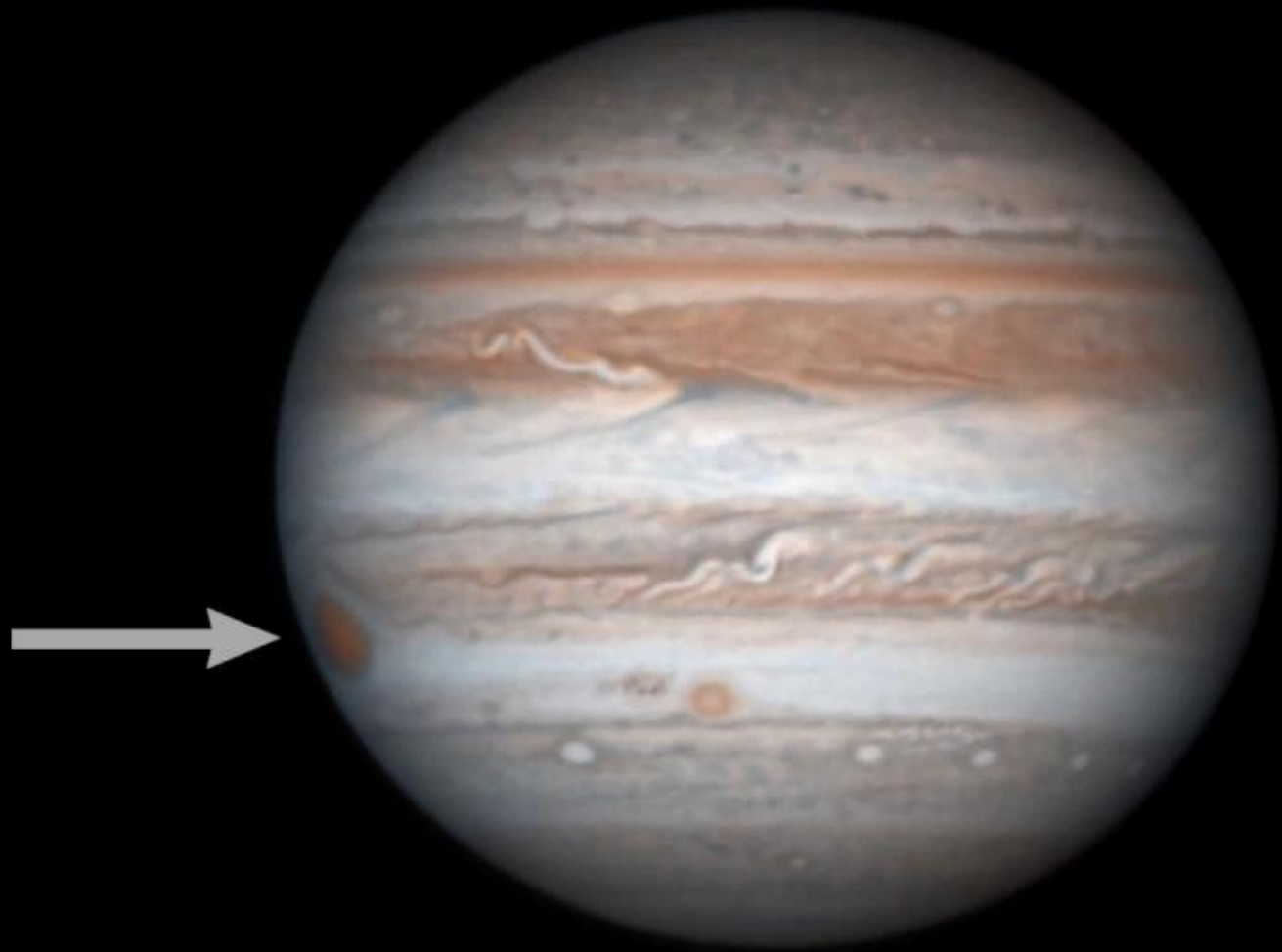

1
00:00:00,499 --> 00:00:03,770
[■]

2
00:00:03,803 --> 00:00:05,304
What's Up for April?

3
00:00:05,337 --> 00:00:08,641
Jupiter, king of the planets,
is visible all night long,

4
00:00:08,674 --> 00:00:11,411
and the Lyrid meteor shower
puts on a good show.

5
00:00:12,512 --> 00:00:14,313
Hello and welcome. I'm
Jane Houston Jones from

6
00:00:14,346 --> 00:00:17,817
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

7
00:00:18,785 --> 00:00:21,154
On April 7th Jupiter
reaches opposition,

8
00:00:21,187 --> 00:00:24,257
when it shines brightest
and appears largest.

9
00:00:24,290 --> 00:00:26,192
The solar system is
lined up so that

10
00:00:26,225 --> 00:00:29,362
Jupiter, Earth and the
sun form a straight line

11
00:00:29,395 --> 00:00:30,797

with Earth in the middle.

12
00:00:30,830 --> 00:00:32,498
[■]

13
00:00:32,531 --> 00:00:35,601
It will appear highest
overhead at midnight.

14
00:00:37,570 --> 00:00:39,605
Through binoculars, you
should be able to see

15
00:00:39,638 --> 00:00:41,941
Jupiter's four Galilean moons,

16
00:00:41,974 --> 00:00:45,645
Io, Europa, Ganymede
and Callisto.

17
00:00:45,678 --> 00:00:48,414
Through a telescope, Jupiter's
cloud belts and zones

18
00:00:48,447 --> 00:00:50,049
are easily visible,

19
00:00:50,082 --> 00:00:52,785
and the Great Red Spot can
be seen beginning its

20
00:00:52,818 --> 00:00:55,988
transit--or crossing--of
the disk every 10 hours.

21
00:00:56,021 --> 00:00:57,190
[whoosh]

22
00:00:57,223 --> 00:01:00,526

The Summer Triangle is made
of the three bright stars

23
00:01:00,559 --> 00:01:03,196
Deneb in Cygnus (the Swan),

24
00:01:03,229 --> 00:01:05,565
Altair in Aquila (the Eagle),

25
00:01:05,598 --> 00:01:09,602
and Vega in Lyra
(the Lyre, or harp).

26
00:01:09,635 --> 00:01:12,138
Find Vega and Lyra high
in the eastern sky

27
00:01:12,171 --> 00:01:14,874
a few hours after
midnight this month.

28
00:01:14,907 --> 00:01:17,844
This year's second major
meteor shower -- the Lyrids --

29
00:01:17,877 --> 00:01:20,313
will radiate through
the Summer Triangle.

30
00:01:20,346 --> 00:01:24,350
It peaks this month in the
morning hours of April 22nd.

31
00:01:24,383 --> 00:01:27,220
Patient observers will be
rewarded with the sight of

32
00:01:27,253 --> 00:01:31,691
18 meteors per hour before
dawn from a dark sky location.

33
00:01:31,724 --> 00:01:34,861
Since the moon will be nearly
to its new-moon phase,

34
00:01:34,894 --> 00:01:38,531
expect excellent moonless
viewing conditions this year.

35
00:01:38,564 --> 00:01:41,300
The actual new moon
is on April 26.

36
00:01:42,601 --> 00:01:46,072
You can catch up on solar system
missions to Jupiter (like Juno)

37
00:01:46,105 --> 00:01:50,176
and all of NASA's missions at
www.nasa.gov

38
00:01:51,410 --> 00:01:53,246
That's all for this month, I'm
Jane Houston Jones.

39
00:01:53,980 --> 00:01:55,181
NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory