



1
00:00:00,500 --> 00:00:03,804
[■]

2
00:00:03,804 --> 00:00:05,172
What's Up for May?

3
00:00:05,172 --> 00:00:06,840
Jupiter at its best,

4
00:00:06,840 --> 00:00:09,409
Saturn rises in the
late evening sky,

5
00:00:09,409 --> 00:00:11,678
and the moon dances
with the planets.

6
00:00:12,079 --> 00:00:14,348
Hello and welcome! I'm
Jane Houston Jones from

7
00:00:14,348 --> 00:00:17,751
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

8
00:00:18,652 --> 00:00:21,154
Jupiter climbs higher in
the southeast sky

9
00:00:21,154 --> 00:00:23,557
earlier in the evening
this month.

10
00:00:23,557 --> 00:00:25,859
This means that telescope
viewers don't have to

11
00:00:25,859 --> 00:00:29,363
wait until midnight to get

good views of the planet.

12

00:00:29,363 --> 00:00:32,099

You can enjoy Jupiter
through binoculars, too.

13

00:00:32,099 --> 00:00:34,701

Through binoculars, you
should be able to see

14

00:00:34,701 --> 00:00:37,104

Jupiter's four Galilean moons:

15

00:00:37,104 --> 00:00:40,707

Io, Europa, Ganymede
and Callisto

16

00:00:40,707 --> 00:00:44,211

and watch them change position
from night to night.

17

00:00:45,178 --> 00:00:49,716

Our moon appears near
Jupiter from May 5-8.

18

00:00:49,716 --> 00:00:53,353

The moon joins Venus and
Mercury in the eastern sky

19

00:00:53,353 --> 00:00:57,291

just before sunrise
on May 22 and 23.

20

00:00:57,291 --> 00:01:00,994

And it pairs up with red Mars
just after sunset

21

00:01:00,994 --> 00:01:04,498

in the west-northwest
sky on May 26.

22

00:01:04,498 --> 00:01:05,766

[whoosh]

23

00:01:05,766 --> 00:01:08,502

Saturn is now visible
before midnight,

24

00:01:08,502 --> 00:01:11,605

rising around 11:30 p.m.
in early May

25

00:01:11,605 --> 00:01:14,007

and by 9:30 p.m.
later in the month.

26

00:01:15,008 --> 00:01:18,345

The best time to see Saturn is
when it is highest in the sky.

27

00:01:18,345 --> 00:01:20,547

That's after midnight
this month,

28

00:01:20,547 --> 00:01:22,282

before midnight in June,

29

00:01:22,282 --> 00:01:24,751

and by early evening in July.

30

00:01:24,751 --> 00:01:28,822

Through your telescope you may
see some of Saturn's cloud bands

31

00:01:28,822 --> 00:01:32,125

and even a glimpse at
Saturn's north polar region,

32

00:01:32,125 --> 00:01:35,896

so beautifully captured by
NASA's Cassini spacecraft.

33

00:01:36,663 --> 00:01:39,866

You can catch up on solar
systems (like Cassini)

34

00:01:39,866 --> 00:01:44,104

and all of NASA's missions at:
www.nasa.gov

35

00:01:44,638 --> 00:01:47,274

That's all for this month.

I'm Jane Houston Jones.