1
00:00:00,533 --> 00:00:03,803
[■]

2
00:00:03,836 --> 00:00:05,304
What's Up for December?

3
00:00:05,337 --> 00:00:07,507
The best meteor shower
of the year

4
00:00:07,540 --> 00:00:10,643
and the brightest stars in
familiar constellations.

5
00:00:11,677 --> 00:00:13,513
Hello and welcome! I'm
Jane Houston Jones from

6
00:00:13,546 --> 00:00:16,716
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

7
00:00:17,717 --> 00:00:20,219
The Geminids peak on
the morning of the 14th

8
00:00:20,252 --> 00:00:23,856
and are active from December 4th
through the 17th.

9
00:00:23,889 --> 00:00:27,326
The peak lasts for a
full 24 hours, meaning more

10
00:00:27,359 --> 00:00:31,164
worldwide meteor watchers will
get to see this spectacle.

11
00:00:31,197 --> 00:00:34,067

If you can see Orion
and Gemini in the sky

12
00:00:34,100 --> 00:00:35,868
you'll see some Geminids.

13
00:00:35,901 --> 00:00:39,439
Expect to see up to
120 meteors per hour

14
00:00:39,472 --> 00:00:43,843
between midnight and 4 a.m.
but only from a dark sky.

15
00:00:43,876 --> 00:00:47,713
You'll see fewer after moonrise
at 3:30 a.m. local time.

16
00:00:47,746 --> 00:00:50,516
In the southern hemisphere,
you won't see as many,

17
00:00:50,549 --> 00:00:52,785
perhaps 10-20 per hour,

18
00:00:52,818 --> 00:00:55,655
because the radiant never rises
above the horizon.

19
00:00:55,688 --> 00:00:56,823
[whoosh]

20
00:00:56,856 --> 00:00:59,892
Take a moment to enjoy the
circle of constellations

21
00:00:59,925 --> 00:01:03,162
and their brightest stars
around Gemini this month.

22
00:01:03,195 --> 00:01:06,833
Find yellow Capella in the
constellation Auriga.

23
00:01:06,866 --> 00:01:09,502
Next■going clockwise
--at 1 o'clock

24
00:01:09,535 --> 00:01:12,271
find Taurus and bright
reddish Aldebaran,

25
00:01:12,304 --> 00:01:14,073
plus the Pleiades.

26
00:01:14,106 --> 00:01:18,044
At two, familiar Orion,
with red Betelguese,

27
00:01:18,077 --> 00:01:19,412
blue-white Rigel,

28
00:01:19,445 --> 00:01:22,548
and the three famous belt stars
in-between the two.

29
00:01:22,581 --> 00:01:26,419
Next comes Leo, and its
white lionhearted star, Regulus

30
00:01:26,452 --> 00:01:28,020
at 7 o'clock.

31
00:01:28,053 --> 00:01:31,090
Another familiar
constellation, Ursa Major,

32
00:01:31,123 --> 00:01:33,359
completes the view at 9 o'clock.

33
00:01:33,392 --> 00:01:34,560
[whoosh]

34
00:01:34,593 --> 00:01:37,964
There's a second meteor shower
in December, the Ursids,

35
00:01:37,997 --> 00:01:41,267
radiating from Ursa Minor,
the Little Dipper.

36
00:01:41,300 --> 00:01:44,570
If December 22nd and the
morning of December 23rd

37
00:01:44,603 --> 00:01:46,139
are clear where you are,

38
00:01:46,172 --> 00:01:48,007
have a look at the
Little Dipper's bowl,

39
00:01:48,040 --> 00:01:51,077
and you might see about
ten meteors per hour.

40
00:01:52,045 --> 00:01:54,147
There are so many sights
to see in the sky.

41
00:01:54,180 --> 00:01:55,815
Use the Night Sky Network,

42
00:01:55,848 --> 00:01:57,817
the Solar System Ambassadors,

43
00:01:57,850 --> 00:02:01,654
and the Museum Alliance to

look up local astronomy clubs,

44
00:02:01,687 --> 00:02:03,656
and join them for
stargazing events

45
00:02:03,689 --> 00:02:05,892
in town, and under dark skies.

46
00:02:07,193 --> 00:02:11,664
You can find out about all of
NASA's missions at: www.nasa.gov

47
00:02:12,765 --> 00:02:14,800
That's all for this month.
I'm Jane Houston Jones.

48
00:02:15,534 --> 00:02:16,769
NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory