1
00:00:00,533 --> 00:00:03,803
[■]

2
00:00:03,836 --> 00:00:05,438
What's Up for January?

3
00:00:05,471 --> 00:00:08,241
The new year's first
meteor shower fizzles,

4
00:00:08,274 --> 00:00:10,777
Mars meets Jupiter
in the morning sky,

5
00:00:10,810 --> 00:00:13,813
and the U.S. will enjoy
a total lunar eclipse.

6
00:00:14,847 --> 00:00:16,716
Hello and welcome. I'm
Jane Houston Jones from

7
00:00:16,749 --> 00:00:20,119
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

8
00:00:21,387 --> 00:00:24,590
Most meteor showers radiate from
recognizable constellations.

9
00:00:24,623 --> 00:00:28,027
LIke the Leonids,
Geminids, and Orionids.

10
00:00:28,060 --> 00:00:31,030
But the Quadrantids are meteors
that appear to radiate

11
00:00:31,063 --> 00:00:35,701

from the location of the former
Quadrans Muralis constellation,

12
00:00:35,734 --> 00:00:39,605
an area that's now part of
the constellation Bootes.

13
00:00:39,638 --> 00:00:43,076
The Quadrantids' peak lasts
for just a few hours,

14
00:00:43,109 --> 00:00:45,678
and sadly, this year their
timing coincides with

15
00:00:45,711 --> 00:00:48,081
a very bright, nearly full moon

16
00:00:48,114 --> 00:00:50,850
that will wash out
most of the meteors.

17
00:00:52,118 --> 00:00:54,487
You can look in any direction to
see all the meteor showers.

18
00:00:54,520 --> 00:00:56,355
When you see one
of these meteors

19
00:00:56,388 --> 00:00:59,125
hold a shoestring along
the path it followed.

20
00:00:59,158 --> 00:01:00,626
The shoestring
will lead you back

21
00:01:00,659 --> 00:01:03,629
to the constellation containing

the meteor's radiant.

22
00:01:04,730 --> 00:01:05,731
[whoosh]

23
00:01:07,032 --> 00:01:09,936
On the morning of January 6th,
look in the south-southeast sky

24
00:01:09,969 --> 00:01:14,507
45 minutes before sunrise to see
Jupiter and fainter Mars

25
00:01:14,540 --> 00:01:19,178
almost as close as last month's
Jupiter and Venus close pairing.

26
00:01:19,211 --> 00:01:22,915
Mars is only one-sixth the
apparent diameter of Jupiter,

27
00:01:22,948 --> 00:01:26,486
but the two offer a great
binocular and telescopic view

28
00:01:26,519 --> 00:01:28,754
with a pretty color contrast.

29
00:01:28,787 --> 00:01:30,623
They remain in each
other's neighborhood

30
00:01:30,656 --> 00:01:33,793
from January 5th
through the 8th.

31
00:01:33,826 --> 00:01:34,694
[whoosh]

32

00:01:35,895 --> 00:01:38,531
Finally, to end the month,
a great total lunar eclipse

33
00:01:38,564 --> 00:01:41,767
favors the western U.S.,
Alaska, and Hawaii

34
00:01:41,800 --> 00:01:44,904
and British Columbia
on January 31st.

35
00:01:45,938 --> 00:01:48,074
Australia and the Pacific Ocean
are well placed

36
00:01:48,107 --> 00:01:50,243
to see a major portion
of the eclipse--

37
00:01:50,276 --> 00:01:51,611
if not all of it.

38
00:01:51,644 --> 00:01:53,946
There will be one more lunar
eclipse this year,

39
00:01:53,979 --> 00:01:57,984
but it will be visible only from
central Africa and central Asia.

40
00:01:59,118 --> 00:02:01,454
You can find out about all of
NASA's missions at:

41
00:02:01,487 --> 00:02:03,956
www.nasa.gov

42
00:02:05,057 --> 00:02:06,993
That's all for this month.

I'm Jane Houston Jones.

43
00:02:07,727 --> 00:02:08,928
NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory