1
00:00:00,250 --> 00:00:03,820
[■]

2
00:00:03,820 --> 00:00:05,389
What's Up for February?

3
00:00:05,389 --> 00:00:07,558
Let's look at some
celestial pairs

4
00:00:07,558 --> 00:00:09,459
in honor of Valentine's Day.

5
00:00:11,011 --> 00:00:13,430
Hello and welcome. I'm Jane
Houston Jones from

6
00:00:13,430 --> 00:00:16,984
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

7
00:00:17,451 --> 00:00:21,388
The constellations Perseus and
Andromeda are easy to see

8
00:00:21,388 --> 00:00:23,574
high overhead this month.

9
00:00:23,574 --> 00:00:26,293
According to lore,
the warrior Perseus

10
00:00:26,293 --> 00:00:29,112
spotted a beautiful woman--
Andromeda--

11
00:00:29,112 --> 00:00:31,498
chained to a seaside rock.

12
00:00:31,498 --> 00:00:35,719
After battling a sea
serpent, he rescued her.

13
00:00:35,719 --> 00:00:39,389
As a reward, her parents
Cepheus and Cassiopeia

14
00:00:39,389 --> 00:00:42,109
allowed Perseus to
marry Andromeda.

15
00:00:42,559 --> 00:00:44,845
The great hunter Orion
fell in love with

16
00:00:44,845 --> 00:00:47,247
seven sisters, the Pleiades,

17
00:00:47,247 --> 00:00:49,783
and pursued them
for a long time.

18
00:00:49,783 --> 00:00:53,053
Eventually Zeus turned both
Orion and the Pleiades

19
00:00:53,053 --> 00:00:54,338
into stars.

20
00:00:54,338 --> 00:00:57,307
Orion is easy to find.

21
00:00:57,307 --> 00:01:00,193
Draw an imaginary line
through his belt stars

22
00:01:00,193 --> 00:01:01,662
to the Pleiades, and

23
00:01:01,662 --> 00:01:04,615
watch him chase them
across the sky forever.

24
00:01:04,615 --> 00:01:06,116
[whoosh]

25
00:01:06,116 --> 00:01:10,437
A pair of star clusters is
visible on February nights.

26
00:01:10,437 --> 00:01:13,240
The Perseus Double Cluster
is high in the sky

27
00:01:13,240 --> 00:01:17,611
near Andromeda's parents
Cepheus and Cassiopeia.

28
00:01:17,611 --> 00:01:21,798
Through binoculars you can see
dozens of stars in each cluster.

29
00:01:21,798 --> 00:01:24,384
Actually, there are more
than 300 blue-white

30
00:01:24,384 --> 00:01:27,120
supergiant stars in
each of the clusters.

31
00:01:27,120 --> 00:01:28,605
[whoosh]

32
00:01:28,605 --> 00:01:30,924
There are some
colorful star pairs,

33

00:01:30,924 --> 00:01:33,110
some visible just by looking up

34
00:01:33,110 --> 00:01:35,595
and some requiring a telescope.

35
00:01:35,595 --> 00:01:39,099
Gemini's twins, the brothers
Pollux and Castor,

36
00:01:39,099 --> 00:01:41,551
are easy to see without aid.

37
00:01:41,551 --> 00:01:45,238
Orion's westernmost,
or right, knee, Rigel

38
00:01:45,238 --> 00:01:47,307
has a faint companion.

39
00:01:47,307 --> 00:01:50,994
The companion, Rigel B, is
500 times fainter than

40
00:01:50,994 --> 00:01:52,896
the super-giant Rigel

41
00:01:52,896 --> 00:01:55,365
and is visible only
with a telescope.

42
00:01:55,949 --> 00:01:59,169
Orion's westernmost
belt star, Mintaka,

43
00:01:59,169 --> 00:02:01,305
has a pretty companion.

44
00:02:01,305 --> 00:02:02,923

You'll need a telescope.

45
00:02:02,923 --> 00:02:06,827
Finally, the moon pairs up with
the Pleiades on the 22nd

46
00:02:07,527 --> 00:02:11,548
and with Pollux and Castor
on the 26th.

47
00:02:11,965 --> 00:02:14,768
You can find out about all of
NASA's missions at:

48
00:02:14,768 --> 00:02:17,554
www.nasa.gov

49
00:02:17,854 --> 00:02:20,474
That's all for this month.
I'm Jane Houston Jones.

50
00:02:20,907 --> 00:02:22,309
NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory