1
00:00:00,250 --> 00:00:02,002
[■]

2
00:00:03,820 --> 00:00:05,205
What's Up for October?

3
00:00:05,205 --> 00:00:07,591
International Observe
the Moon Night!

4
00:00:08,308 --> 00:00:10,344
Hello and welcome! I'm
Jane Houston Jones from

5
00:00:10,344 --> 00:00:13,864
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

6
00:00:14,448 --> 00:00:16,884
This year's International
Observe the Moon Night

7
00:00:16,884 --> 00:00:18,886
is on October 20th,

8
00:00:18,886 --> 00:00:21,188
when astronomy clubs
and science centers

9
00:00:21,188 --> 00:00:24,224
invite you to view the moon
at their star parties.

10
00:00:24,608 --> 00:00:26,994
The 11-day-old
waxing gibbous moon

11
00:00:26,994 --> 00:00:30,781
rises in the late afternoon

and sets before dawn.

12
00:00:30,781 --> 00:00:32,616
There are great
features to enjoy

13
00:00:32,616 --> 00:00:35,335
whether you're observing
with the unaided eye,

14
00:00:35,335 --> 00:00:37,955
through binoculars, or
through a telescope.

15
00:00:38,088 --> 00:00:40,540
Sinus Iridum--the
Bay of Rainbows--

16
00:00:40,540 --> 00:00:42,543
is the little half-circle
visible near

17
00:00:42,543 --> 00:00:46,947
the lunar terminator: the
line between light and dark.

18
00:00:46,947 --> 00:00:49,466
The Jura Mountains ring
the western edge

19
00:00:49,466 --> 00:00:51,501
and catch the morning sun.

20
00:00:51,885 --> 00:00:55,555
Mare Imbrium is the large
lunar mare--or sea--

21
00:00:55,555 --> 00:00:57,758
just south of Sinus Iridum.

22
00:00:57,758 --> 00:00:59,576
As the moon approaches full,

23
00:00:59,576 --> 00:01:03,680
the large crater Copernicus and
Tycho take center stage.

24
00:01:03,797 --> 00:01:06,767
Copernicus is 93
kilometers across,

25
00:01:06,767 --> 00:01:09,987
and its impact creater rays
will be much more visible

26
00:01:09,987 --> 00:01:13,740
at full moon, although they
are impressive on the 20th.

27
00:01:13,740 --> 00:01:17,377
Tycho lies in a field of craters
near the south limb.

28
00:01:17,377 --> 00:01:21,865
Its massive ray system spans
over 1500 kilometers.

29
00:01:21,865 --> 00:01:26,470
At 85 kilometers across, it's a
little smaller than Copernicus.

30
00:01:26,870 --> 00:01:28,538
On the 20th, you can check off

31
00:01:28,538 --> 00:01:32,676
all 6 of the Apollo lunar
landing locations, too!

32
00:01:32,676 --> 00:01:33,644

[whoosh]

33
00:01:33,644 --> 00:01:36,663
You can still catch the great
line up of bright planets

34
00:01:36,663 --> 00:01:37,764
in October,

35
00:01:37,764 --> 00:01:40,567
with Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars
meeting up with the moon

36
00:01:40,567 --> 00:01:42,135
again this month.

37
00:01:42,135 --> 00:01:46,490
Early birds can catch Venus
just before dawn by month's end.

38
00:01:47,274 --> 00:01:48,675
You can find out more about

39
00:01:48,675 --> 00:01:53,947
International Observe the Moon
Night at: moon.nasa.gov/observe

40
00:01:54,197 --> 00:01:57,851
And you can catch up on all of
NASA's current--and future--

41
00:01:57,851 --> 00:02:01,421
missions at: www.nasa.gov

42
00:02:01,421 --> 00:02:04,091
That's all for this month.
I'm Jane Houston Jones.

43
00:02:04,691 --> 00:02:06,126

NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory