1
00:00:00,400 --> 00:00:03,803
[■]

2
00:00:03,836 --> 00:00:05,638
What's Up for November

3
00:00:05,671 --> 00:00:11,844
Planets, asteroid Juno, comet
46P and a morning meteor shower.

4
00:00:12,912 --> 00:00:14,647
Hello and welcome! I'm Jane
Houston Jones from

5
00:00:14,680 --> 00:00:18,251
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California.

6
00:00:19,352 --> 00:00:22,188
You can't miss bright Venus
in the predawn sky.

7
00:00:22,221 --> 00:00:24,057
It appears next to Spica,

8
00:00:24,090 --> 00:00:26,959
Virgo's brilliantly white
star, all month.

9
00:00:27,927 --> 00:00:29,796
You can catch Saturn at
sunset this month.

10
00:00:29,829 --> 00:00:31,664
On the 11th the crescent moon is

11
00:00:31,697 --> 00:00:34,534
less than 2 degrees--or
4 moon widths--

12
00:00:34,567 --> 00:00:36,669
away from the ringed planet.

13
00:00:37,870 --> 00:00:39,539
For northern hemisphere
observers

14
00:00:39,572 --> 00:00:43,242
Jupiter is visible at sunset for
the first week of November.

15
00:00:43,275 --> 00:00:46,712
But then it becomes lost
to view on November 26

16
00:00:46,745 --> 00:00:49,048
as it reaches solar conjunction.

17
00:00:49,081 --> 00:00:50,283
"Solar conjunction" is when

18
00:00:50,316 --> 00:00:53,986
the Sun is directly in-between
Earth and another planet.

19
00:00:55,120 --> 00:00:57,623
Next month Jupiter will reappear
as a morning planet.

20
00:00:58,591 --> 00:01:01,027
Mars has its own
meetup with the moon.

21
00:01:01,060 --> 00:01:04,897
It continues to be brightly
visible in the evening sky.

22
00:01:04,930 --> 00:01:07,400

As it moves farther from
Earth in its orbit,

23
00:01:07,433 --> 00:01:10,803
it will fade in magnitude and
shrink in apparent size.

24
00:01:11,704 --> 00:01:14,240
Mars will be easy to see
on November 26,

25
00:01:14,273 --> 00:01:17,110
when NASA's InSight mission
lander touches down

26
00:01:17,143 --> 00:01:18,544
on the Red Planet.

27
00:01:18,577 --> 00:01:19,678
[whoosh]

28
00:01:19,712 --> 00:01:23,649
Asteroid 3 Juno, the third
asteroid ever discovered,

29
00:01:23,682 --> 00:01:25,718
but only the 11th brightest,

30
00:01:25,751 --> 00:01:28,087
is visible in telescopes
this month

31
00:01:28,120 --> 00:01:30,756
shining at magnitude 7.5.

32
00:01:31,590 --> 00:01:35,261
Comet 46P, also at
magnitude 7.5,

33

00:01:35,294 --> 00:01:37,463
may brighten to naked eye
visibility.

34
00:01:37,496 --> 00:01:40,500
Observers in both the northern
and southern hemispheres

35
00:01:40,533 --> 00:01:42,268
should be able to see it.

36
00:01:42,301 --> 00:01:46,372
Finally, the Leonid meteor
shower peaks November 17

37
00:01:46,405 --> 00:01:49,408
as dust from comet
55P Tempel-Tuttle

38
00:01:49,441 --> 00:01:51,344
passes close to Earth.

39
00:01:51,377 --> 00:01:54,814
The Leonids are best seen after
midnight your local time,

40
00:01:54,847 --> 00:01:56,215
once the Moon has set.

41
00:01:56,248 --> 00:01:58,551
You should also be able
to see some Leonids

42
00:01:58,584 --> 00:02:01,187
on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

43
00:02:01,220 --> 00:02:02,955
The maximum for any
of these nights

44
00:02:02,988 --> 00:02:05,358
is only 10 Leonids per hour.

45
00:02:06,192 --> 00:02:07,460
Next month we'll
wrap up the year,

46
00:02:07,493 --> 00:02:09,328
and I'll wrap up 12 years

47
00:02:09,361 --> 00:02:11,430
writing and presenting
"What's Up."

48
00:02:11,463 --> 00:02:14,333
A new presenter will resume
the series in January.

49
00:02:15,100 --> 00:02:16,602
You can catch up
on all of NASA's

50
00:02:16,635 --> 00:02:20,973
current and future missions at:
www.nasa.gov

51
00:02:22,074 --> 00:02:24,110
That's all for this month.
I'm Jane Houston Jones.

52
00:02:24,143 --> 00:02:25,645
NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory