
Credit: Domenico Di Cola

1
00:00:04,630 --> 00:00:02,550
[Music]

2
00:00:05,990 --> 00:00:04,640
what's up for august

3
00:00:07,670 --> 00:00:06,000
this month brings a bunch of

4
00:00:08,950 --> 00:00:07,680
opportunities to see the moon posing

5
00:00:12,549 --> 00:00:08,960
with the planets

6
00:00:14,390 --> 00:00:12,559
plus here come the meteors on august 1st

7
00:00:15,669 --> 00:00:14,400
the moon makes a lovely triangle with

8
00:00:18,150 --> 00:00:15,679
jupiter and saturn

9
00:00:20,310 --> 00:00:18,160
low in the southeast after sunset the

10
00:00:22,550 --> 00:00:20,320
trio is visible all night rising to its

11
00:00:23,750 --> 00:00:22,560
highest point in the south around 11 pm

12
00:00:25,269 --> 00:00:23,760
local time

13
00:00:27,429 --> 00:00:25,279

if you miss them there's another chance

14
00:00:29,269 --> 00:00:27,439
at the end of the month on august 28th

15
00:00:32,069 --> 00:00:29,279
as the moon swings back around in its

16
00:00:34,630 --> 00:00:32,079
orbit to join the planetary pair

17
00:00:37,030 --> 00:00:34,640
on august 9th mars will appear super

18
00:00:39,110 --> 00:00:37,040
close to the moon before dawn

19
00:00:40,630 --> 00:00:39,120
look toward the south high in the sky

20
00:00:42,229 --> 00:00:40,640
and you can't miss it

21
00:00:44,310 --> 00:00:42,239
mars is the bright reddish point of

22
00:00:45,670 --> 00:00:44,320
light just right of the moon

23
00:00:47,830 --> 00:00:45,680
weather permitting this should be a

24
00:00:50,069 --> 00:00:47,840
beautiful sky with the pleiades

25
00:00:51,830 --> 00:00:50,079
orion aldebaran and venus to the

26
00:00:53,590 --> 00:00:51,840
southeast

27
00:00:56,150 --> 00:00:53,600
on august 15th in the hour before

28
00:00:57,830 --> 00:00:56,160
sunrise look for venus in the east just

29
00:00:59,029 --> 00:00:57,840
a couple of finger widths apart from the

30
00:01:00,549 --> 00:00:59,039
crescent moon

31
00:01:02,549 --> 00:01:00,559
and if you take a look before the sky

32
00:01:04,390 --> 00:01:02,559
gets too bright you'll see the duo

33
00:01:06,469 --> 00:01:04,400
surrounded that morning by a ring of

34
00:01:08,950 --> 00:01:06,479
bright stars

35
00:01:10,950 --> 00:01:08,960
the annual perseid meteor shower peaks

36
00:01:12,630 --> 00:01:10,960
on the morning of august 12th

37
00:01:14,390 --> 00:01:12,640
the last quarter moon will interfere

38
00:01:15,990 --> 00:01:14,400

with the visibility of most fainter

39
00:01:17,429 --> 00:01:16,000
perseid meteors this year

40
00:01:19,270 --> 00:01:17,439
but you'll still be able to see a few

41
00:01:20,469 --> 00:01:19,280
brighter ones including the occasional

42
00:01:22,310 --> 00:01:20,479
fireball

43
00:01:23,830 --> 00:01:22,320
the best time to look is in the predawn

44
00:01:25,590 --> 00:01:23,840
hours of august 12th

45
00:01:27,429 --> 00:01:25,600
but midnight to dawn any morning the

46
00:01:28,710 --> 00:01:27,439
week before or after should produce a

47
00:01:30,870 --> 00:01:28,720
few meteors

48
00:01:32,550 --> 00:01:30,880
the perseids generally appear to radiate

49
00:01:33,510 --> 00:01:32,560
from a point high in the north called

50
00:01:34,950 --> 00:01:33,520
the radiant

51
00:01:37,109 --> 00:01:34,960
but you need only point yourself

52
00:01:39,270 --> 00:01:37,119
generally toward the north and look up

53
00:01:41,190 --> 00:01:39,280
and while we're talking meteors did you

54
00:01:44,310 --> 00:01:41,200
know many of these shooting stars

55
00:01:46,630 --> 00:01:44,320
come from comets most of the annual

56
00:01:48,789 --> 00:01:46,640
meteor showers we observe take place as

57
00:01:50,950 --> 00:01:48,799
earth passes through trails of debris

58
00:01:53,350 --> 00:01:50,960
left behind by active comets orbiting

59
00:01:55,670 --> 00:01:53,360
the sun casting off little bits of dusty

60
00:01:57,590 --> 00:01:55,680
debris in their long tails

61
00:01:58,789 --> 00:01:57,600
the perseid meteors come from a comet

62
00:02:02,230 --> 00:01:58,799
called swift tuttle

63
00:02:04,310 --> 00:02:02,240

which orbits the sun every 133 years

64
00:02:06,469 --> 00:02:04,320
in july a comet that was just discovered

65
00:02:08,790 --> 00:02:06,479
this spring by nasa's neowise mission

66
00:02:10,389 --> 00:02:08,800
made an appearance in our skies wowing

67
00:02:13,270 --> 00:02:10,399
observers on the ground

68
00:02:15,670 --> 00:02:13,280
and even in space this comet has a

69
00:02:16,309 --> 00:02:15,680
nearly 7 000 year orbit around the sun

70
00:02:18,070 --> 00:02:16,319
so

71
00:02:20,550 --> 00:02:18,080
it won't be back this way for a long

72
00:02:22,070 --> 00:02:20,560
time but it's possible that a meteor you

73
00:02:24,309 --> 00:02:22,080
see some night in the future

74
00:02:26,309 --> 00:02:24,319
might just be a little reminder of comet

75
00:02:27,670 --> 00:02:26,319
neowise

76
00:02:30,390 --> 00:02:27,680
here are the phases of the moon for

77
00:02:34,070 --> 00:02:32,150
you can catch up on all of nasa's

78
00:02:36,869 --> 00:02:34,080
missions to explore the solar system and

79
00:02:38,390 --> 00:02:36,879
beyond at nasa.gov

80
00:02:40,150 --> 00:02:38,400
i'm preston dykes from nasa's jet