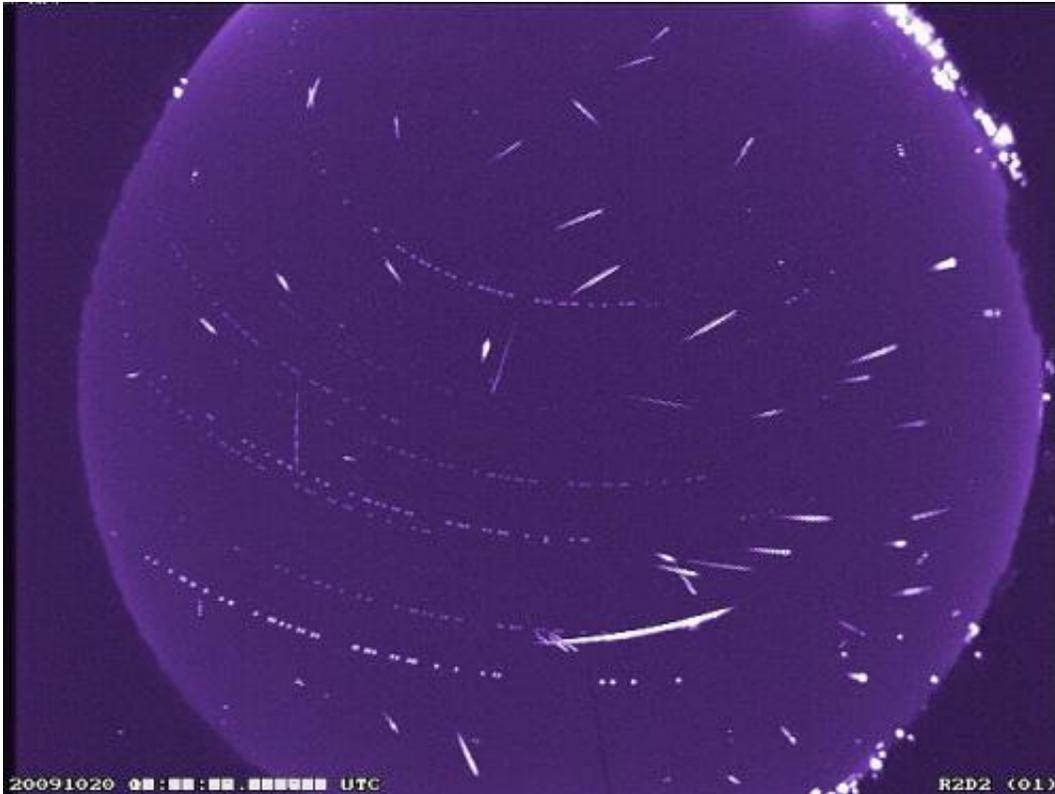


# The Orionid meteor shower

October 15 2012, by Dr. Tony Phillips

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This composite, false-color image shows the Orionids meteor shower, as seen in the skies over Huntsville, Ala. in late October, 2009. Credit: NASA/MSFC

Usually, waking up before sunrise is a good way to get a head start on the day. On Oct. 21st, waking up early could stop you in your tracks.

Blame Halley's Comet. Every year in mid-to-late October, Earth passes through a stream of dusty debris from Comet Halley, and the pre-dawn

sky lights up with a pretty display of [shooting stars](#).

"We expect to see about 25 [meteors](#) per hour when the shower peaks on Sunday morning, Oct 21st," says Bill Cooke, the head of NASA's [Meteoroid](#) Environment Office. "With no Moon to spoil the show, observing conditions should be ideal."

Because these meteors streak out of the [constellation Orion](#), astronomers call them "Orionids."

"The [Orionid meteor shower](#) isn't the strongest, but it is one of the most beautiful showers of the year," notes Cooke.

The reason is its setting: The shower is framed by some of the brightest stars and planets in the heavens. Constellations such as Taurus, Gemini and Orion provide a glittering backdrop for the display. But that's not all. This year, Venus and Jupiter have moved into position with Sirius, the Dog Star, to form a bright triangle in the eastern pre-dawn sky. On the morning of Oct 21st, blazing pieces of Halley's Comet will cut straight through the heart of this celestial triad.

To see the show, Cooke suggests going outside one to two hours before sunrise when the sky is dark and the constellation Orion is high overhead. Lie down on a blanket with a broad view of the heavens. Although Orionids emerge from a small area near the shoulder of Orion, they will spray across the entire sky.

"Be prepared for speed," he adds. "Meteoroids from Halley's Comet strike Earth's atmosphere traveling 148,000 mph. Only the November [Leonids](#) are faster."

Speed is important because fast meteors have a tendency to explode. Occasionally, Orionid fireballs will leave incandescent streams of debris

in their wake that linger for minutes. Such filaments of meteor smoke twisted by [upper atmospheric winds](#) into convoluted shapes can be even prettier than the meteors themselves.

"It really is a wonderful morning to be awake," says Cooke. "Just don't plan on going anywhere in a hurry."

Provided by NASA

Citation: The Orionid meteor shower (2012, October 15) retrieved 21 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2012-10-orionid-meteor-shower.html>

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