

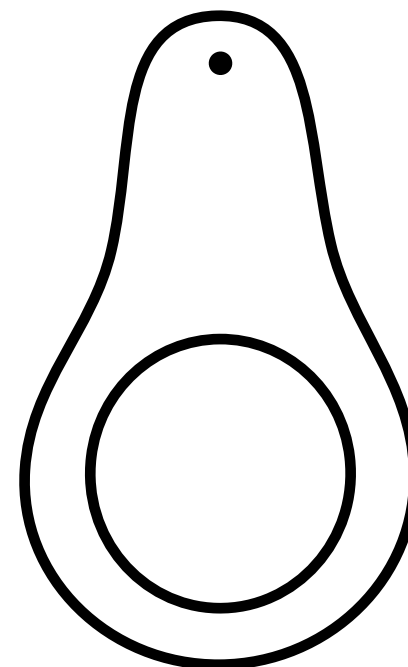


**kidspace**  
children's museum

# Space Viewer Template

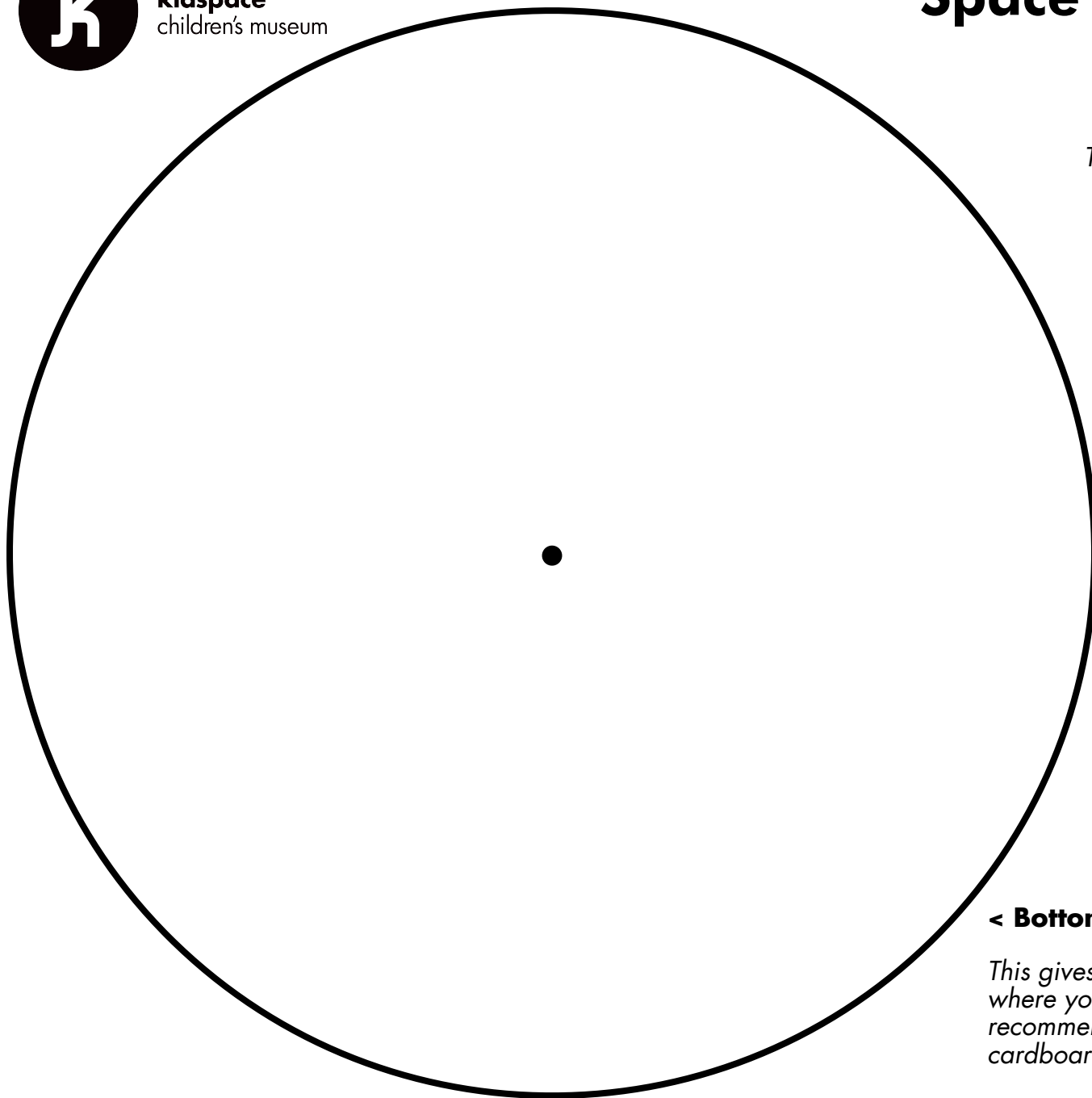
## View Finder

*This goes on top of your two plates, and is glued to the paper towel tube. We recommend using cardboard for this.*



## < Bottom Disc

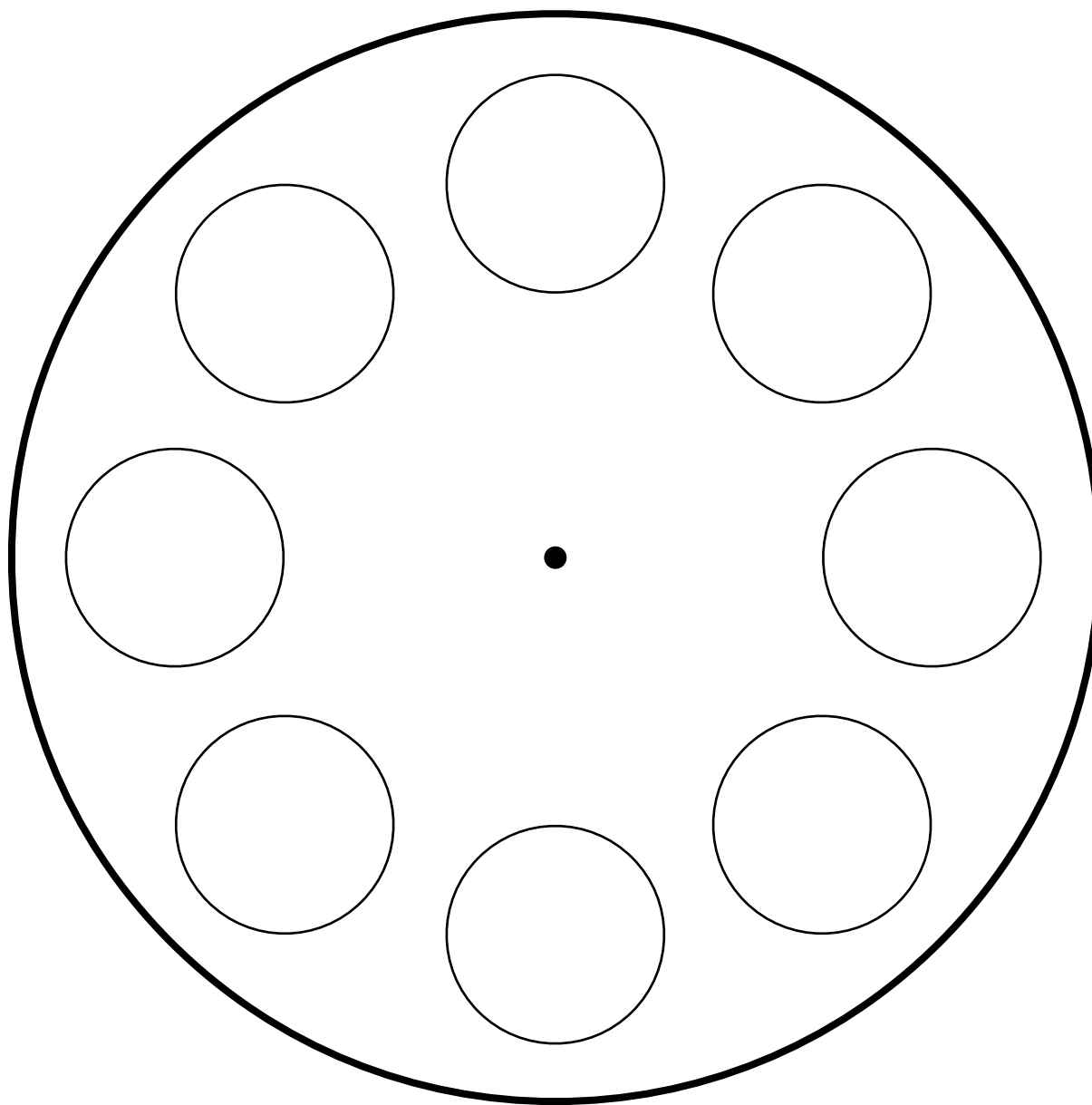
*This gives your view finding disc structure, and is where you label the constellations. We recommend using card stock or lightweight cardboard for this.*

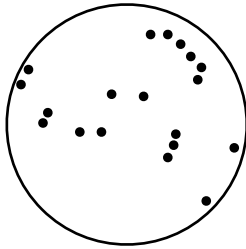
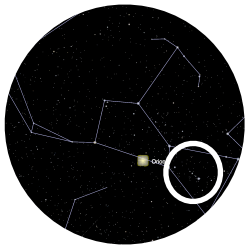


## Constellation Plate >

*This disc is home to your constellations, and gets glued to the larger disc. We recommend using paper for this, so the holes are easier to punch.*

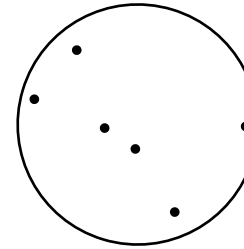
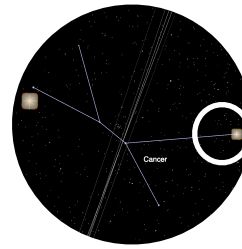
*Use the punch guides on the next page to punch holes and add labels to your viewer.*





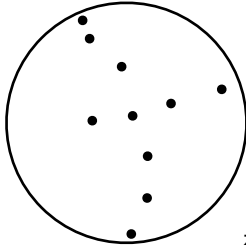
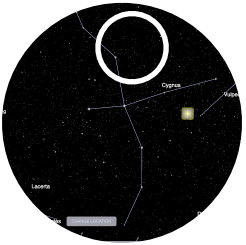
## Orion

Look for the middle star of Orions sword, that is an area of brighter light, it's actually a nebula! The Orion Nebula is a gigantic cloud of dust and gas, where new stars are being created.



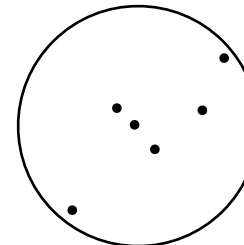
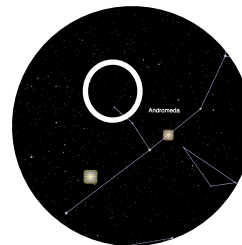
## Cancer

When you look at this constellation, look nearby for 55 Cancri a star that has five exoplanets orbiting it. One of those plants (55 Cancri e) is a super hot planet *entirely* covered in an ocean of lava!



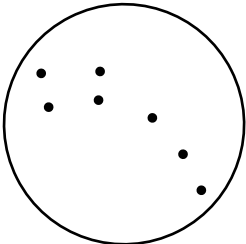
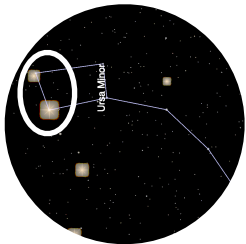
## Cygnus

This constellation is home to the Kepler-186 system, including the planet Kepler-186f. Seen by NASA's Kepler Space Telescope, this is the first Earth-sized planet discovered that is in "habitable zone" of its star.



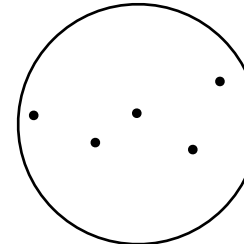
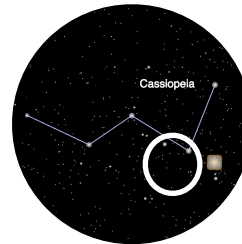
## Andromeda

This constellation is very close to the Andromeda Galaxy (an enormous collection of gas, dust, and billions of stars and solar systems). This spiral galaxy is so bright, you can spot it with the naked eye!



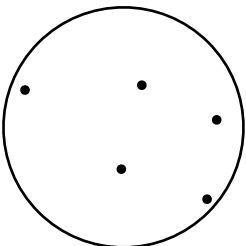
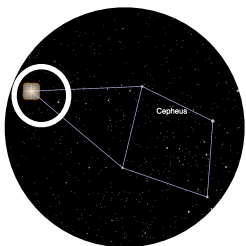
## Ursa Minor

Ursa Minor has two stars known with exoplanets orbiting them - both are gas giants, that are much larger than Jupiter. Their discoveries were announced in 2014 and 2009



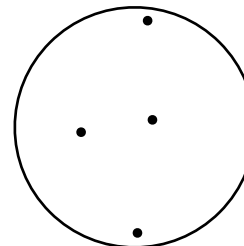
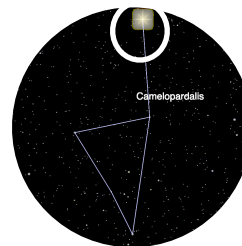
## Cassiopeia

While gazing at Cassiopeia look for the "Pacman Nebula" (It's official name is NGC 281). It sometimes looks like Pacman, but in infrared images (like those taken by the Spitzer telescope) the dark 'mouth' is brightly glowing.



## Cepheus

The pointy tip of this constellation is a star called Gamma Cephei that has a gas giant exoplanet orbiting it with a mass larger than Jupiter. Its discovery was announced in 2003.



## Camelopardalis

at the very The bright star HD33564 has an exoplanet - a gas giant *much* bigger than Jupiter. Its discovery was announced in 2005.