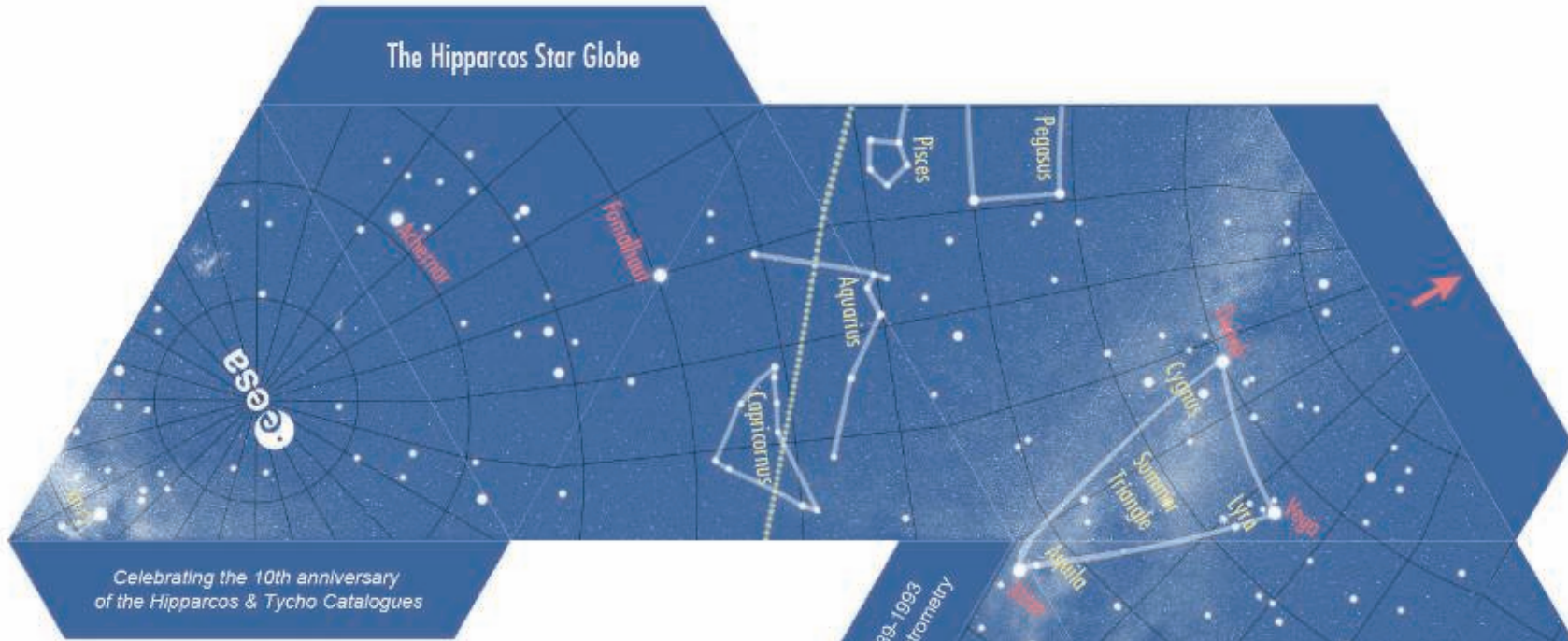
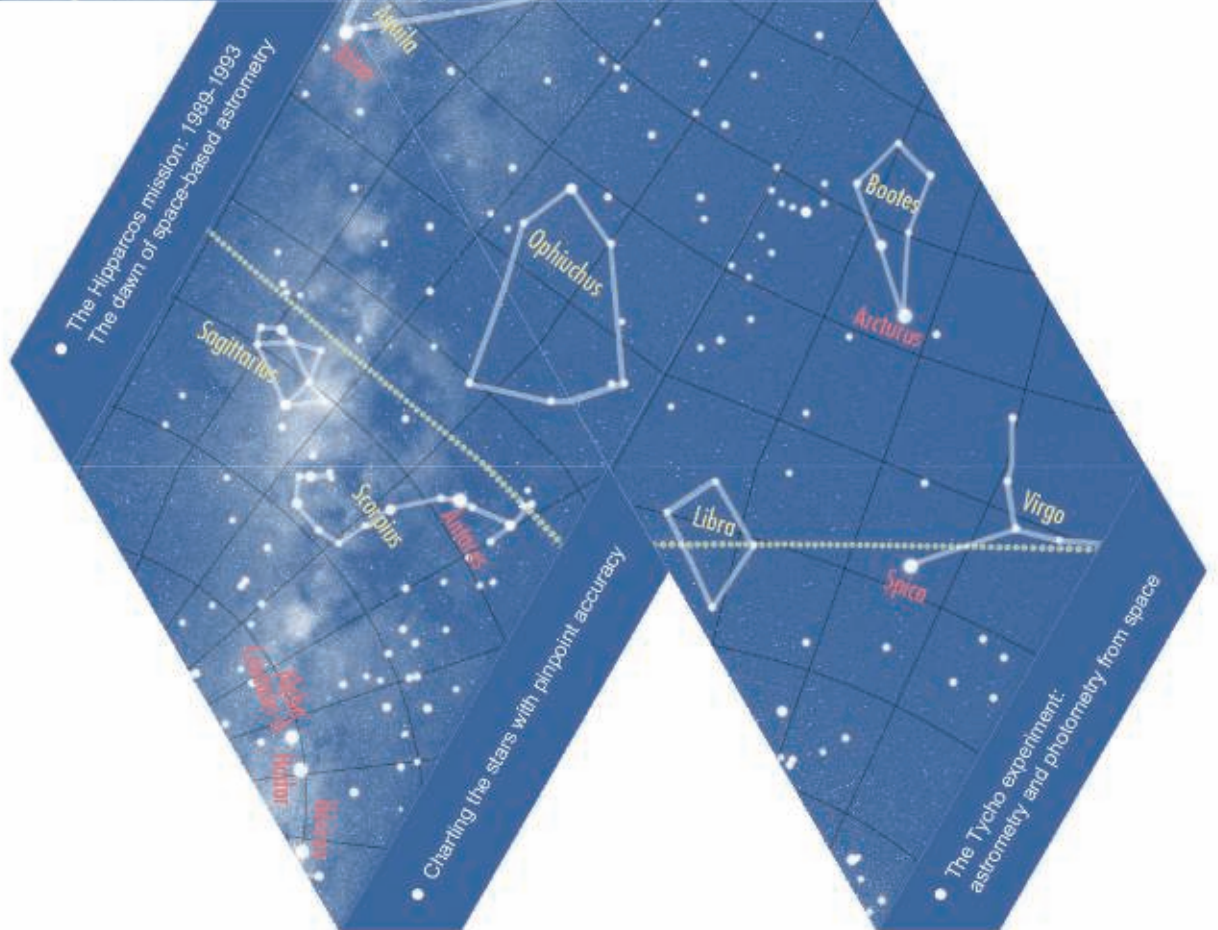


# The Hipparcos Star Globe



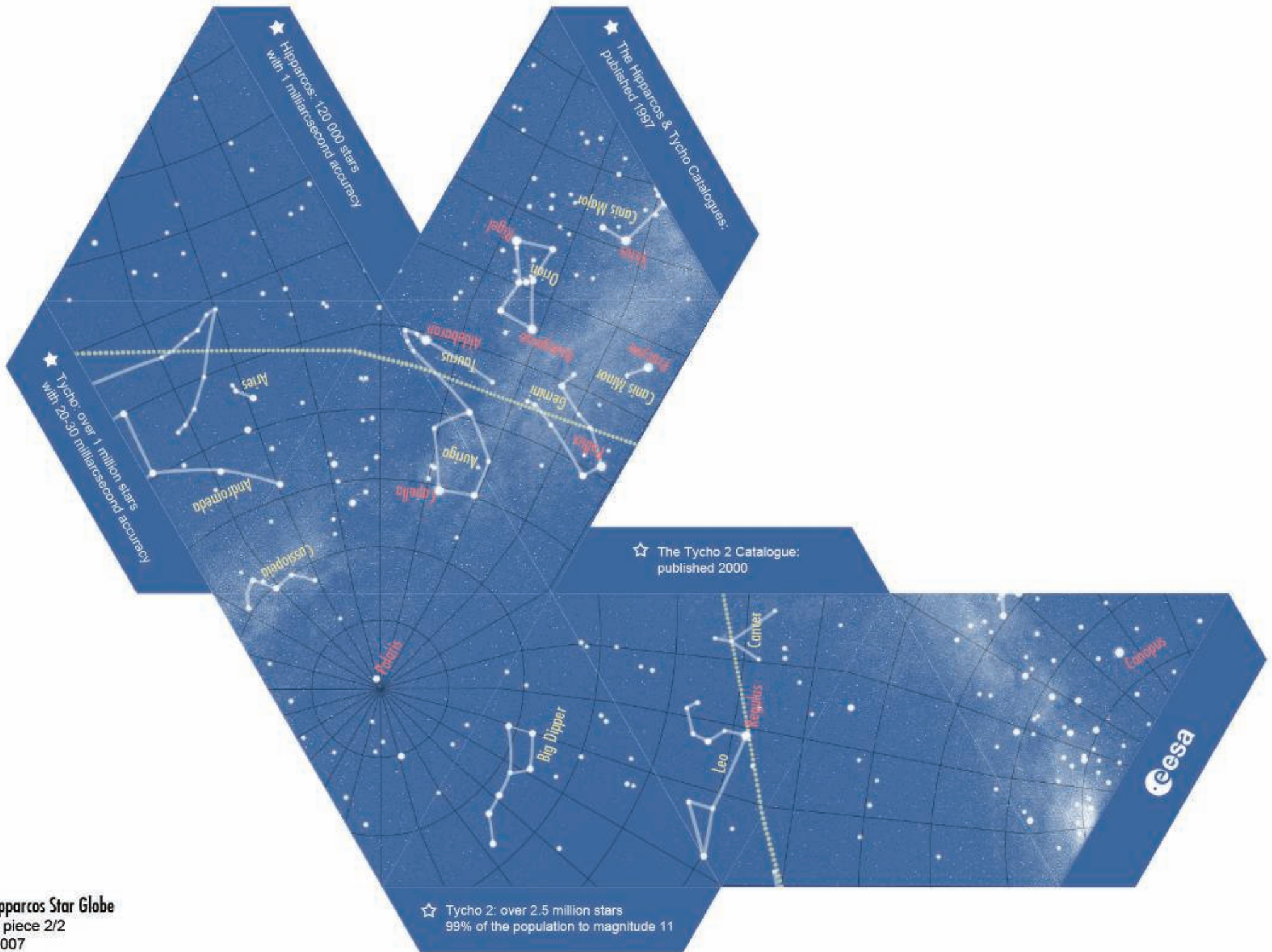
Celebrating the 10th anniversary  
of the Hipparcos & Tycho Catalogues



• The Hipparcos mission: 1989-1993  
The dawn of space-based astrometry

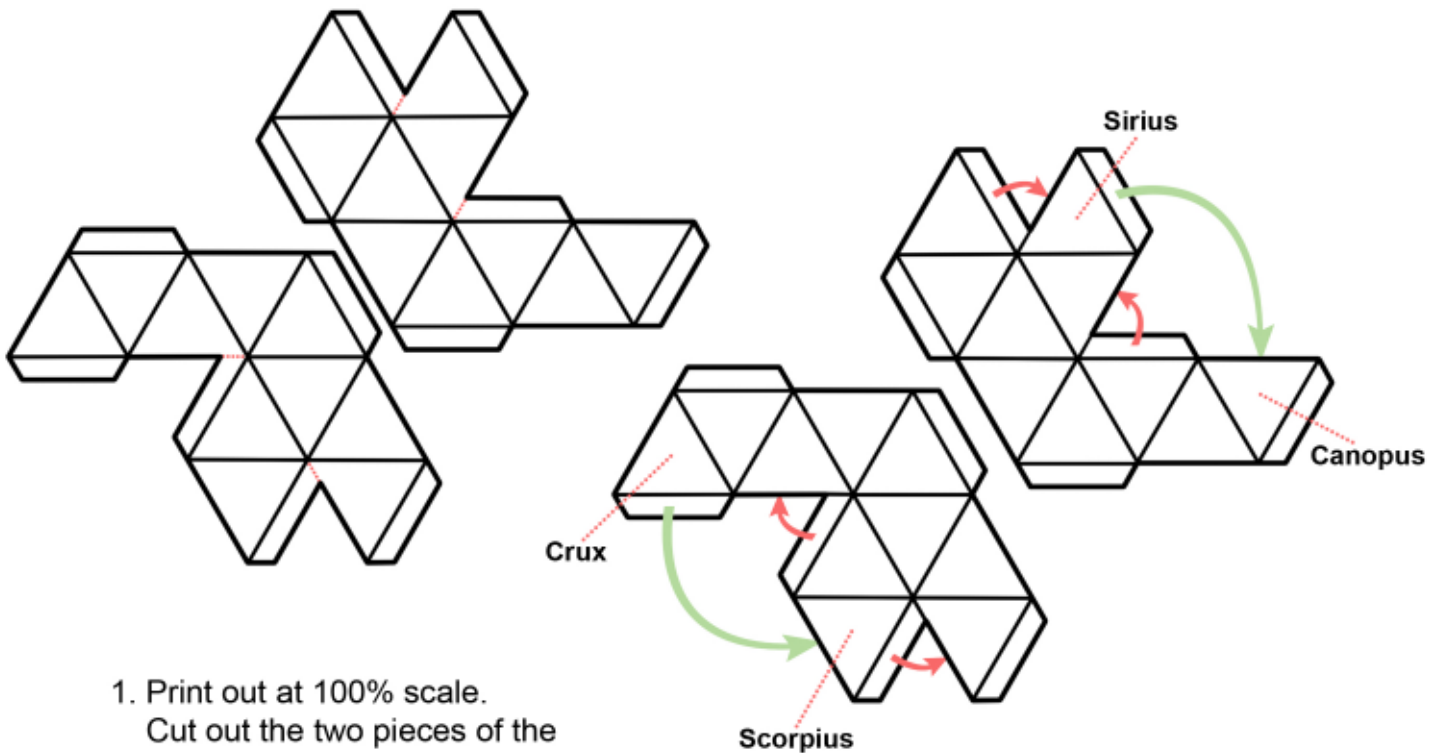
• Charting the stars with pinpoint accuracy

• The Tycho experiment:  
astrometry and photometry from space



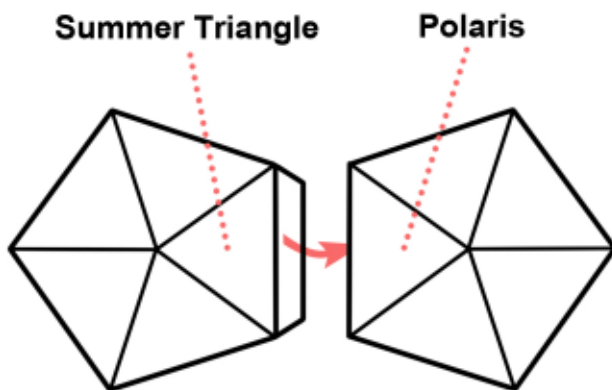
**The Hipparcos Star Globe**  
 Globe piece 2/2  
 May 2007

# How to make your Hipparcos Star Globe



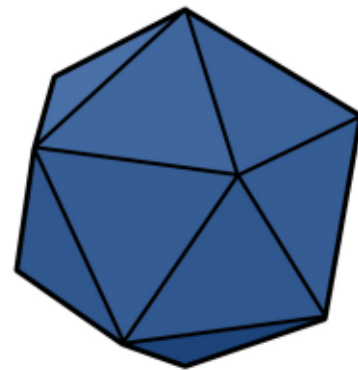
1. Print out at 100% scale. Cut out the two pieces of the model and along the dotted red lines as indicated above. If you are using thick paper or card, it may help to score along the folding lines.

2. First glue and stick the tabs as indicated by the red arrows, then the tabs indicated by the green arrows.



3. You are left with two 'halves' of your final icosahedron. Line up the face containing the Summer Triangle with the face containing Polaris. Stick the halves together with the tab indicated.

4. The two halves now line up. Stick the corresponding faces together with their shared tab to finish your star globe!



- ★ The 20 brightest stars in the night sky and Polaris, the North Star, are labelled in red.
- ★ The constellations are labelled in yellow.
- ★ The ecliptic appears as a dotted yellow line around the globe.
- ★ Each line of longitude represents 1 hour of right ascension.
- ★ Each line of latitude represents 15 degrees of declination.