

Cosmo Theater



The Cosmo Theater offers HAKONIWA digital projection on a 12-meters dome. Developed by Libra, this projection system allows visitors to experience our universe and our world in vivid colors, dramatic motion, and brilliant displays of light.

Museum Shop



The Museum Shop is the best place to find a souvenir of your visit to COSMO ISLE HAKUI. The Shop offers hundreds of gift ideas, including space food, spaceship models, Alien doll, t-shirts, hats, posters, gliders, educational toys, and much, much more.

SETI & UFO booths

Touch the touch screen television in the booth to start the program. Next, choose Japanese or English. The names and faces of several scientists will appear. Touch a name, and you will be greeted with "Welcome to Cosmo Isle Hakui." Then touch the topic you want to find out about.



Admission

	Exhibition Floor	Cosmo Theater	Exhibition Floor and Cosmo Theater
Adult	¥500	¥500	¥900
Child	¥250	¥300	¥450

(Child prices apply to elementary and junior high school aged children.)

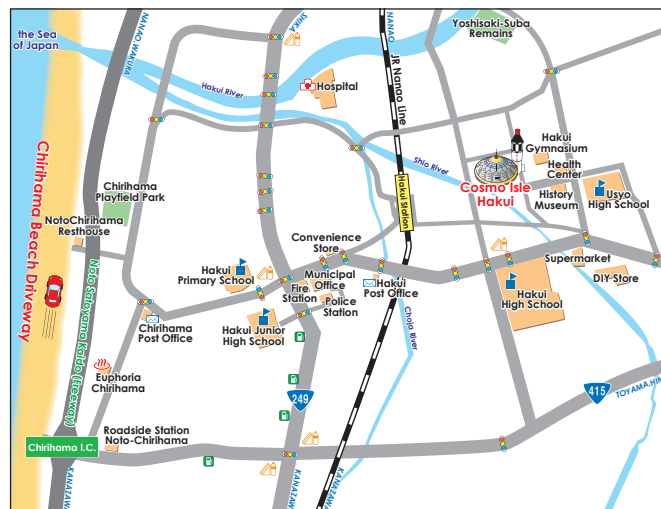
Open

8:30 - 17:00 (last entry 16:30)

Closed

Tuesday ; the day following national holidays

Access



Space and UFOs Museum COSMO ISLE HAKUI

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英語

English



Space and UFOs Museum COSMO ISLE HAKUI

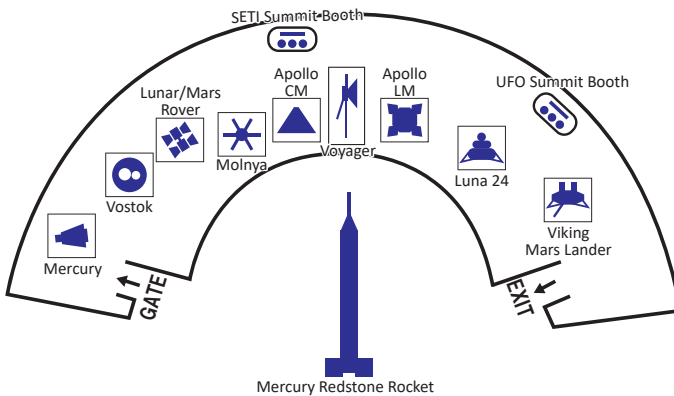


Project Do

Exhibition Floor Information

This exhibition contains both high quality reproductions and actual items of machinery and materials used in man's first space exploration and planetary investigations.

In the booths, you can discover how valuable the Earth's atmosphere is to living things, and listen to analyses and commentary on the phenomenon of UFOs, which have been sighted both from Earth and in space. Scientists explain the meaning and findings of SETI(the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence).



Mercury Redstone Rocket (USA)



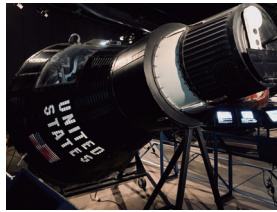
This rocket was developed when Wernher Von Braun, disciple of Hermann Oberth, known as "the father of modern rocket engineering," crossed from Germany to the USA in 1952. Since the Atlas Rocket was not ready in time for the USA's first manned space flight, Project Mercury, this Redstone was used as the launch vehicle. The first and second sections of this rocket are from the original rocket.

Lunar Rover Vehicle (USA)



The Lunar Rover displayed here is a reproduction of the Lunar Rover on board the Apollo 15, with the metal mesh tires having been exchanged for rubber tires so that it can travel on land. Metal tires are not practical for use on land; the weight of just two people would cause the tires to collapse. The Lunar Rover runs on batteries, and its fastest speed on land is 30kph. The rover is controlled by the lever

Mercury Space Capsule (USA)



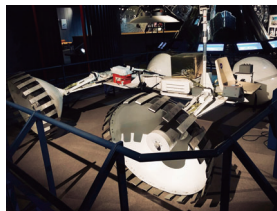
This space ship is a one man capsule developed by the USA, and was the USA's first manned space ship. The Mercury Redstone and Titan launch rockets used for this capsule were both improved versions of the intermediate range ballistic missile. The heat resistant shield of the outer wall of the capsule on display here is modeled directly on the actual one used. In addition, the onboard operating panel,

Vostok Reentry Capsule (USSR)



This Vostok Capsule is a one-man manned reentry capsule which actually traveled to and returned from space. Its surface is burnt from the friction caused by its reentry into the atmosphere having separated from the spacecraft. At a height of around 7000m, the pilot ejects from the capsule and pilot and capsule return to Earth separately, by parachute.

Lunar / Mars Rover (USA)



This Rover is an experimental prototype built on behalf of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) for travel on the surface of Mars and the moon. It was experimented on repeatedly until a practicable version was reached. With NASA's cooperation, the Rover is on permanent loan to Hakui City from the Johnson Space Center.

Molniya 1 Communication Satellite (USSR)



The former Soviet Union needed a stable position far above the Earth's surface in order to cover the whole of the vast landmass of Russia. The Molniya Communications Satellite secured a stable position far from Earth. Molniya means "lightning" and a special feature is that it has a giant gyroscope inside measuring its stability. The Communications Satellite on display here is the Molniya 1's backup

Apollo Command Module (USA)



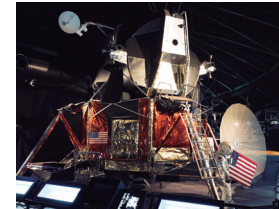
The Apollo Command Module, which carries three people, is a cone measuring 3.1m in diameter at the base, 3.23m tall, and weighing 5.9tons. With a capacity of only 10 cubic metres, it is extremely small. Under normal conditions, it would be difficult to do anything in such a small space, but under zero gravity conditions, it becomes possible.

Voyager Spacecraft (USA)



The boom antenna and material covering the measuring instruments of this Voyager Spacecraft are made of the same parts as the original craft. The boom is actually over 10 metres long, but on this model it has been cut off at the first stage of extension from its canister. The position of the Earth and the sun when Voyager took off are engraved on the round gold coloured disk attached to the craft. On the reverse of the disk the message "Hello, how are you?" is recorded in Japanese. There is a message to as yet unknown

Apollo Lunar Module (USA)



This Apollo Lunar Module is modeled on the 17 module: the latest to have taken human beings to the moon. The actual flight garment worn by the captain of the module, Eugene Cernan, is on display on the wall. The Apollo project became famous through the film Apollo 13, but the project was in fact a tremendous achievement in the history of mankind, combining the most advanced science and wisdom of the time. The gold, silver, and copper coloured sheets on the outside of the Apollo Lunar Module on display are made of the same material as those of the actual module. The signatures of President Nixon and of Apollo 11 crew members Neil Armstrong,

Luna 24 (USSR)



The Lunar Project was the final lunar exploration carried out by the USSR, in August 1976. The module used in the project was Luna 24. The module on display here was the back-up of the original module, standing by ready for immediate use in the case of a breakdown. The plan was for the unmanned module to land on the moon and, remotely controlled from Earth, to drill a hole in the surface of the moon with the drill mounted on the right hand side and gather lunar samples. It would then seal the samples in the spherical capsule at the head of the

Viking Lander (USA)



Most of the parts of the Viking Spacecraft displayed here were used for experimentation, and their serial numbers, stickers etc are those of the original maker. We have reproduced the original as faithfully as possible to create this model.