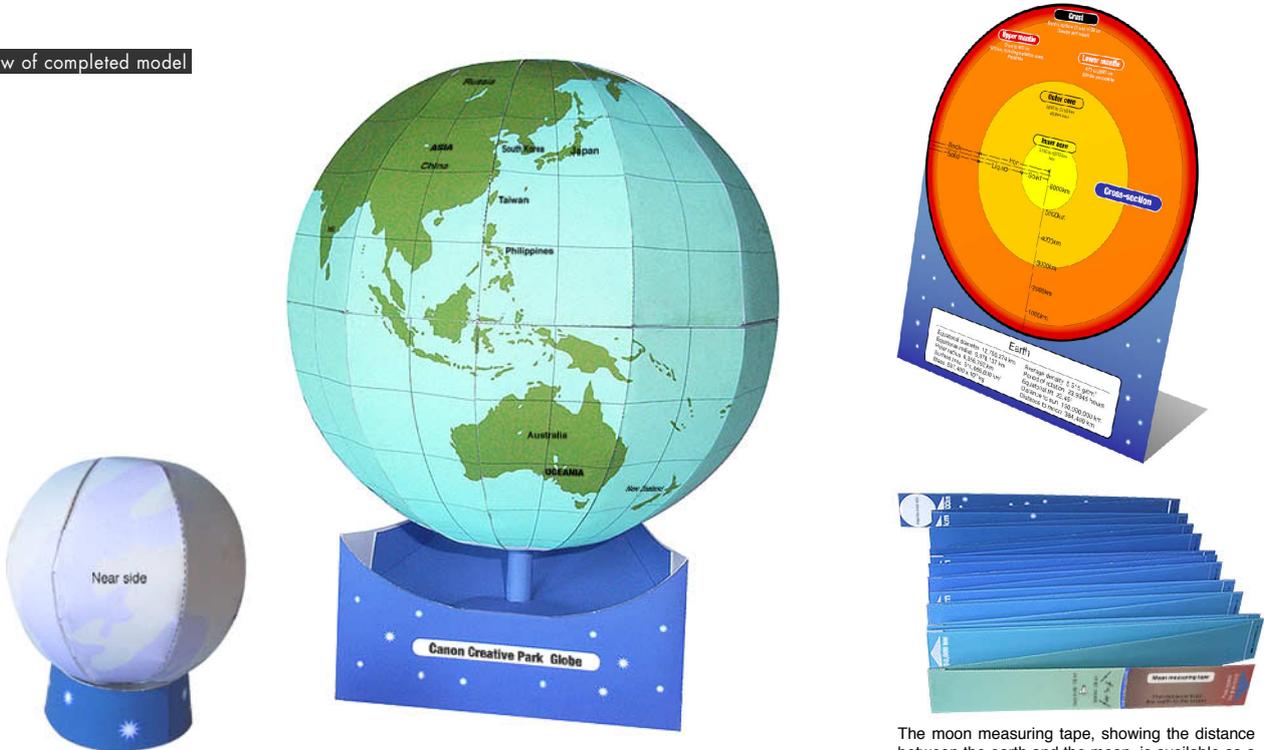


CREATIVE PARK

<http://www.canon.com/c-park/en/>

View of completed model



The moon measuring tape, showing the distance between the earth and the moon, is available as a separate file. Use it as a teaching aid or for other purposes.

Globe

Some 4.6 billion years ago, gas and debris swirling around the fiery sun coalesced to form a sphere. As the layers of gas and debris finally separated and condensed, they formed small planetesimals, which repeatedly collided and combined with each other. These events led to the formation of the earth and the other planets in the solar system. The young earth was constantly impacted with planetesimals, the energy of these blows superheating areas near the surface of the earth and creating seas of magma. When the seas of magma finally began to cool, rain began to fall, condensing from dense water vapor and carbon dioxide released from the magma, forming the primordial seas.

Life first appeared in these primordial seas some 4 billion years ago. Multicellular organisms appeared 600 million years ago; human ancestors appeared 5 million years ago.

The sun and the moon are the heavenly bodies most familiar to those of us here on the earth. The moon formed approximately 4.5 billion years ago from the combination of fragments that broke off when a meteor the size of Mars struck the young earth. The moon's diameter is about one-fourth that of the earth; its volume is around 1/50. It revolves around the earth at a distance equivalent to about 40 times the earth's diameter. Use this globe not just to look at the earth's continents, but to get a feel for the actual distance between the earth and the moon.

Editor

Motomaro Shirao

Born in Tokyo in 1953; graduated from the Faculty of Science, Tohoku University; Master's degree (in volcanic geology) from the Graduate School of Science at the University of Tokyo; now a photographer and science writer; focuses on promoting science and scientific education through photography and writing on various subjects, from volcanoes to astronomy.

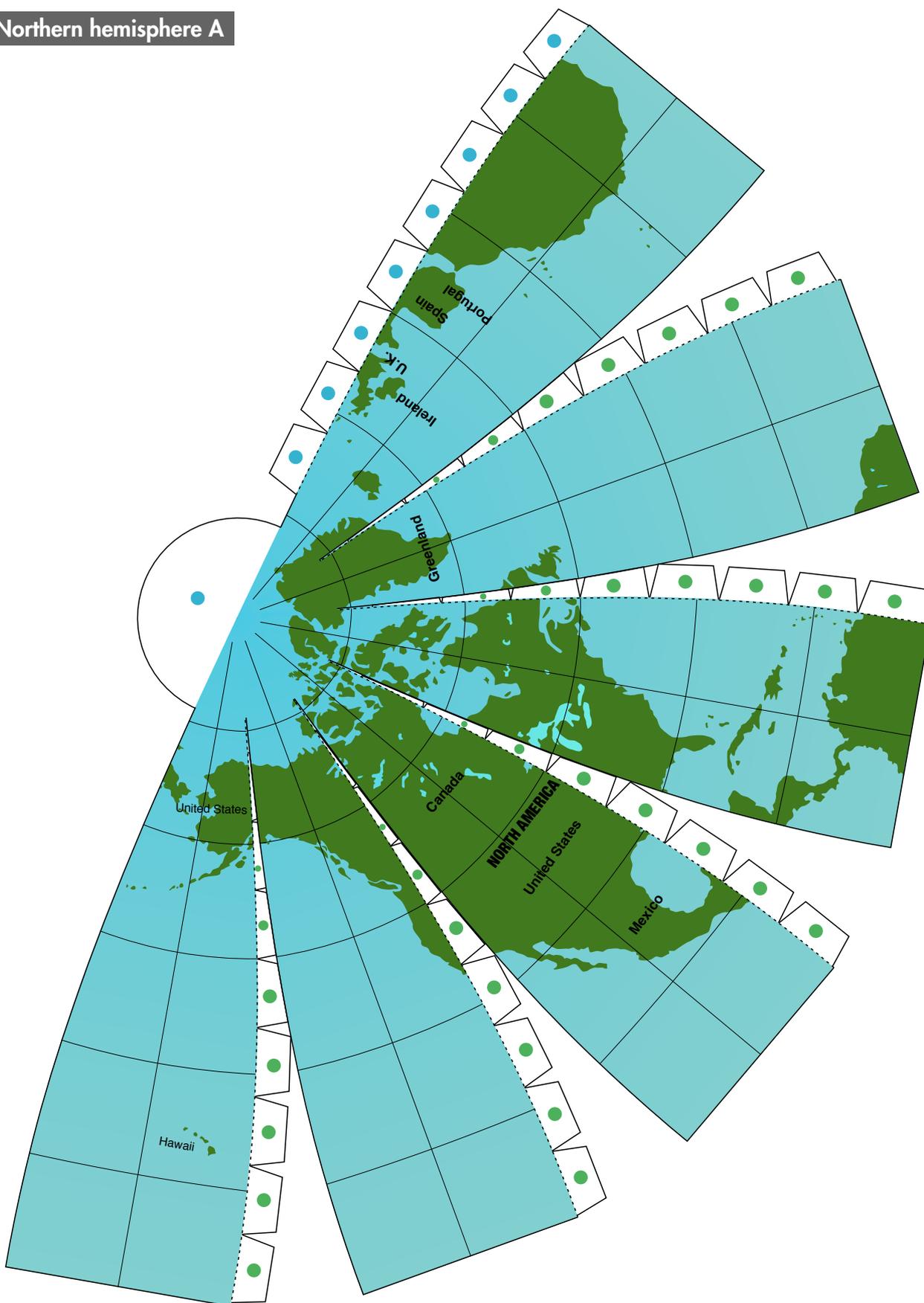
* This model was designed for Papercraft and may differ from the original in some respects.

■ Parts list (pattern) : Thirteen A4 sheets (No. 1 to No. 13) Optional sheets : 8

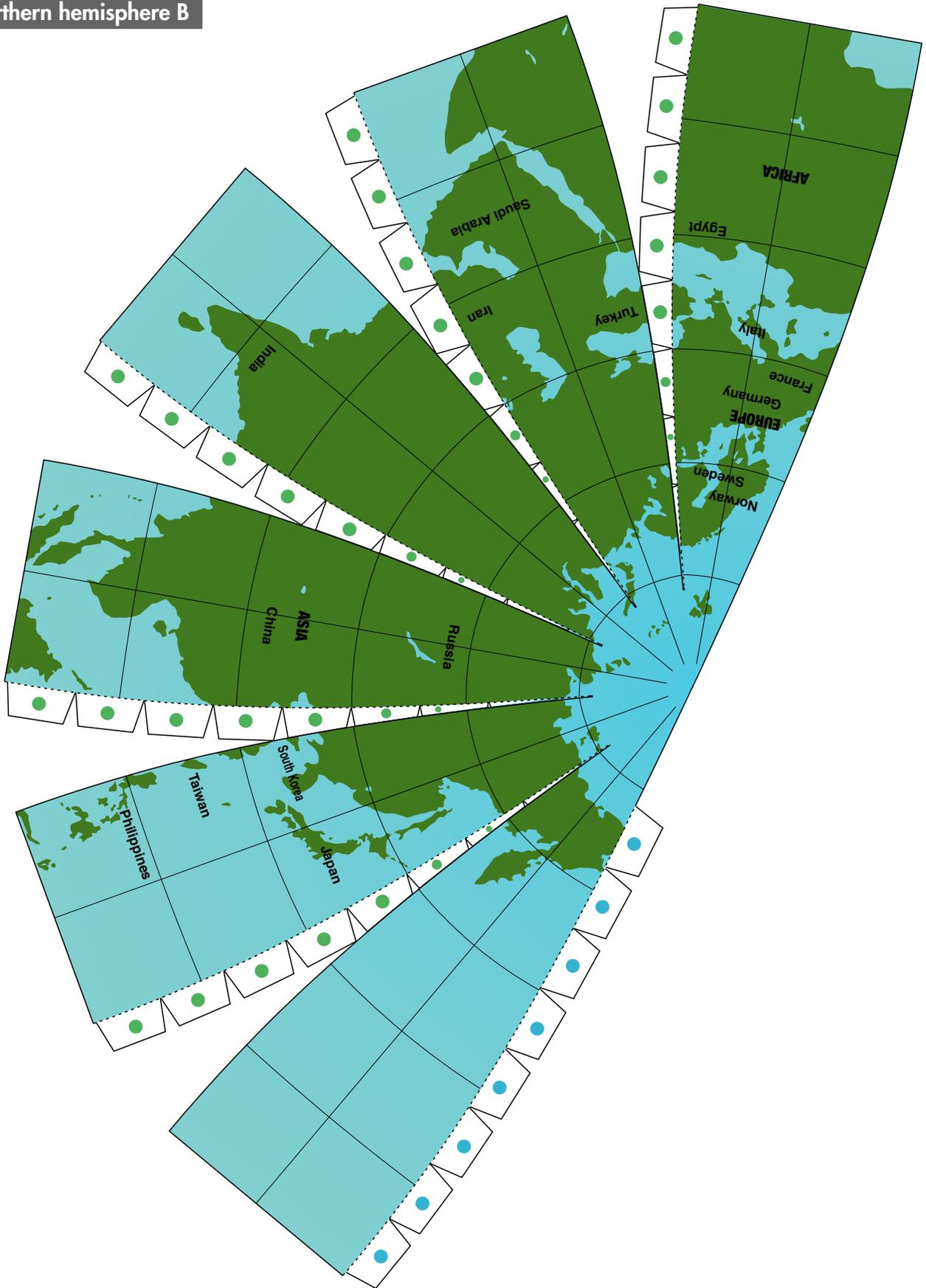
■ No. of Parts : 19 Optional parts : 23

* Build the model by carefully reading the Assembly Instructions, in the parts sheet page order.

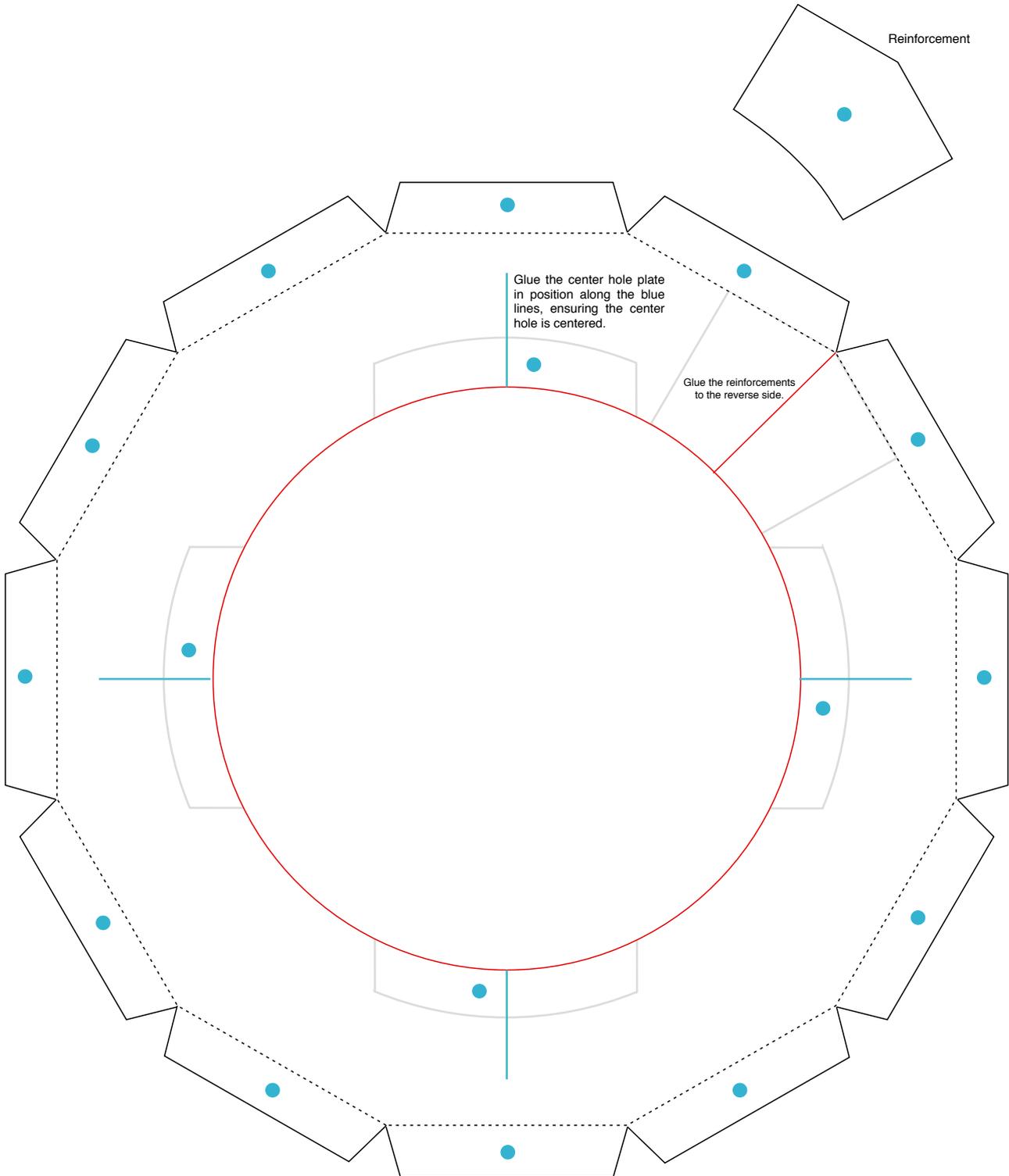
Northern hemisphere A



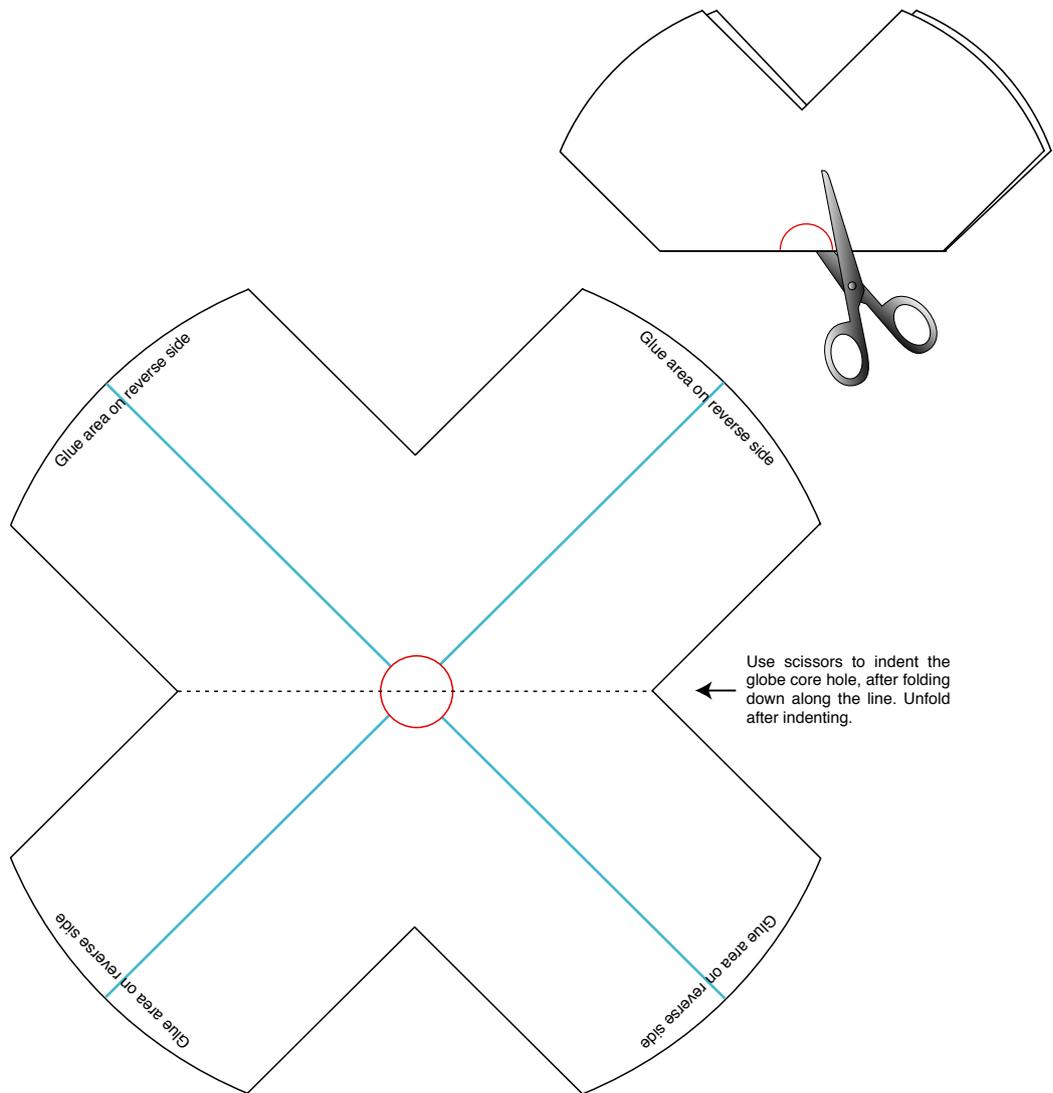
Northern hemisphere B



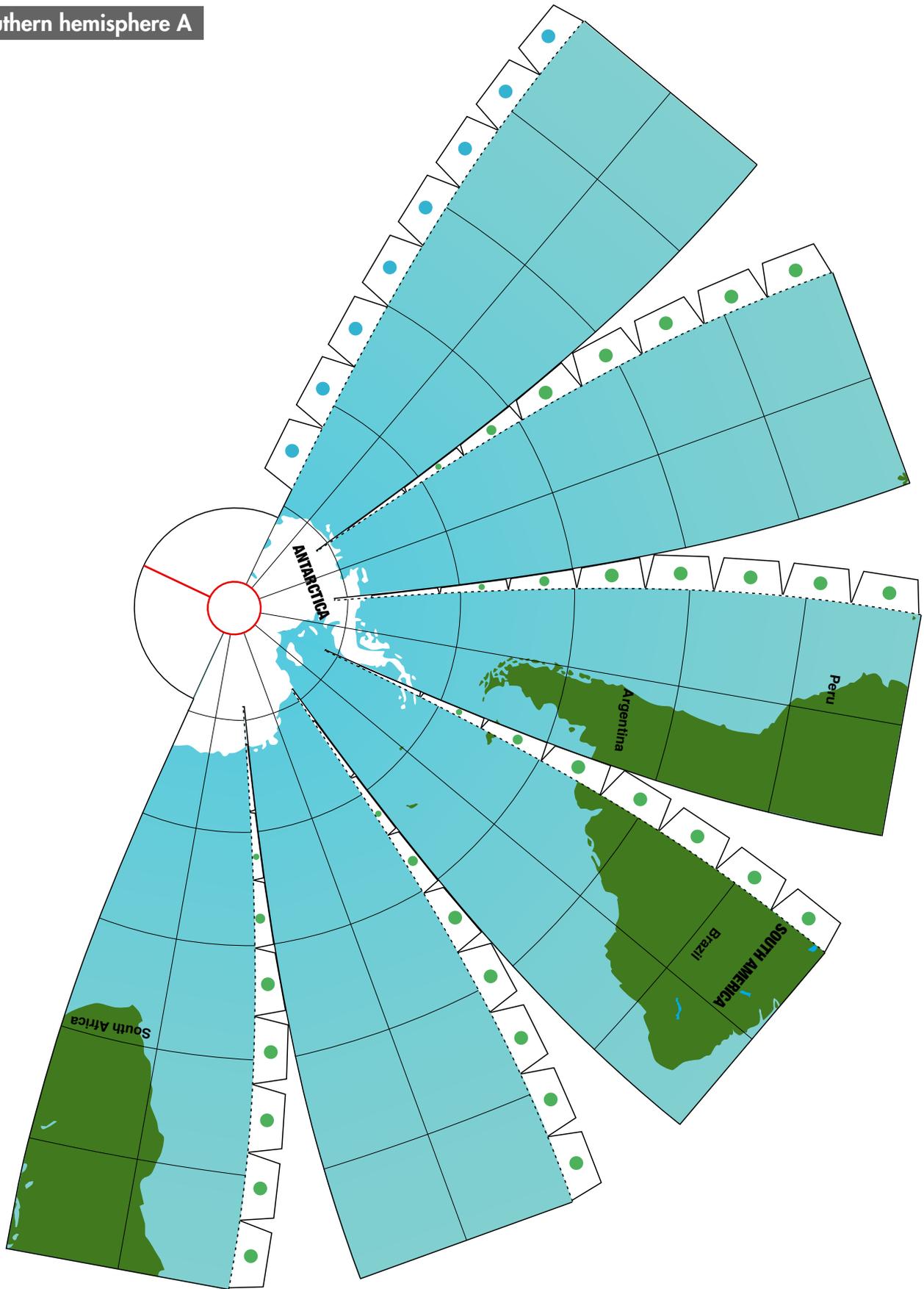
Northern hemisphere base



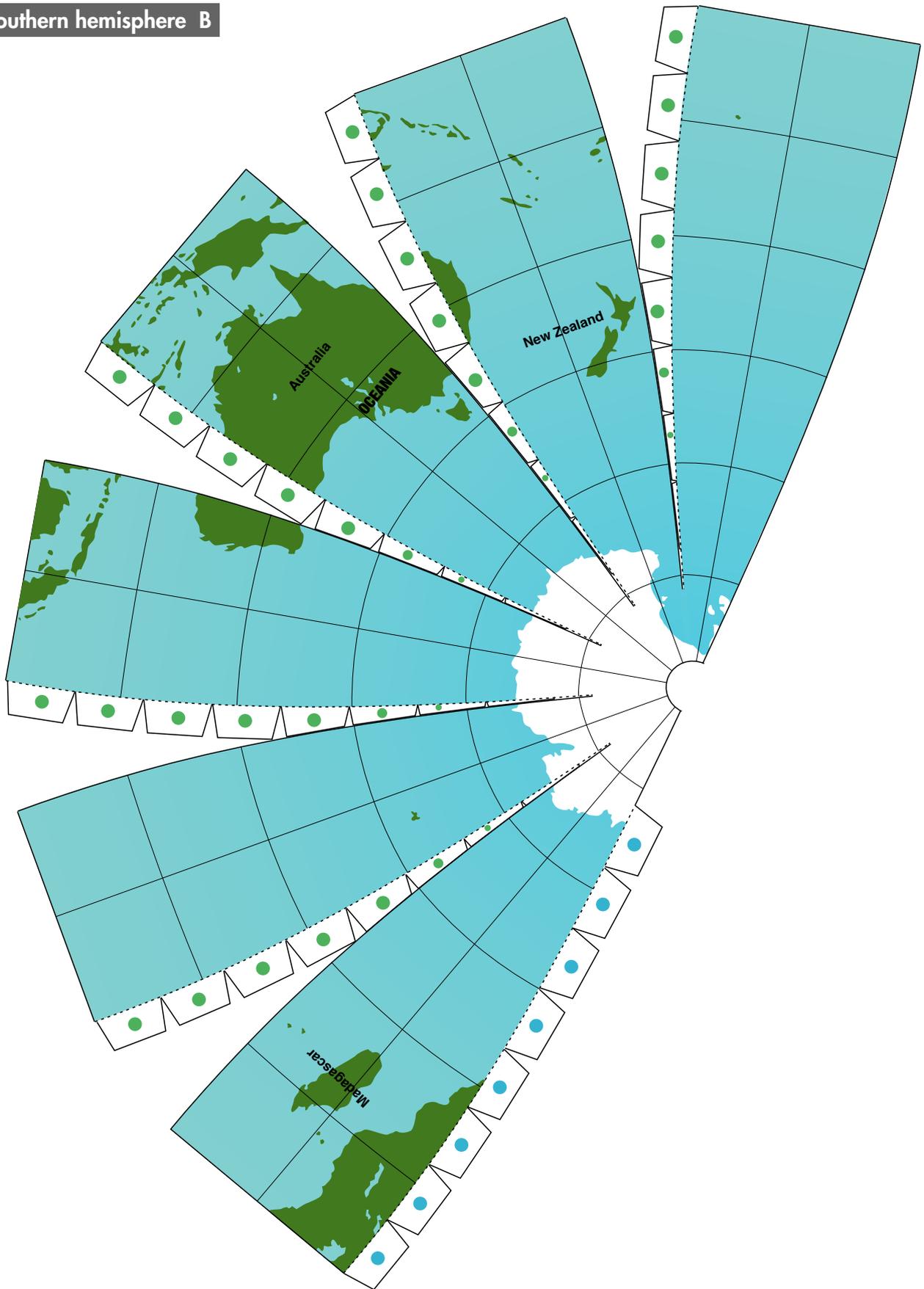
Northern hemisphere base center hole plate



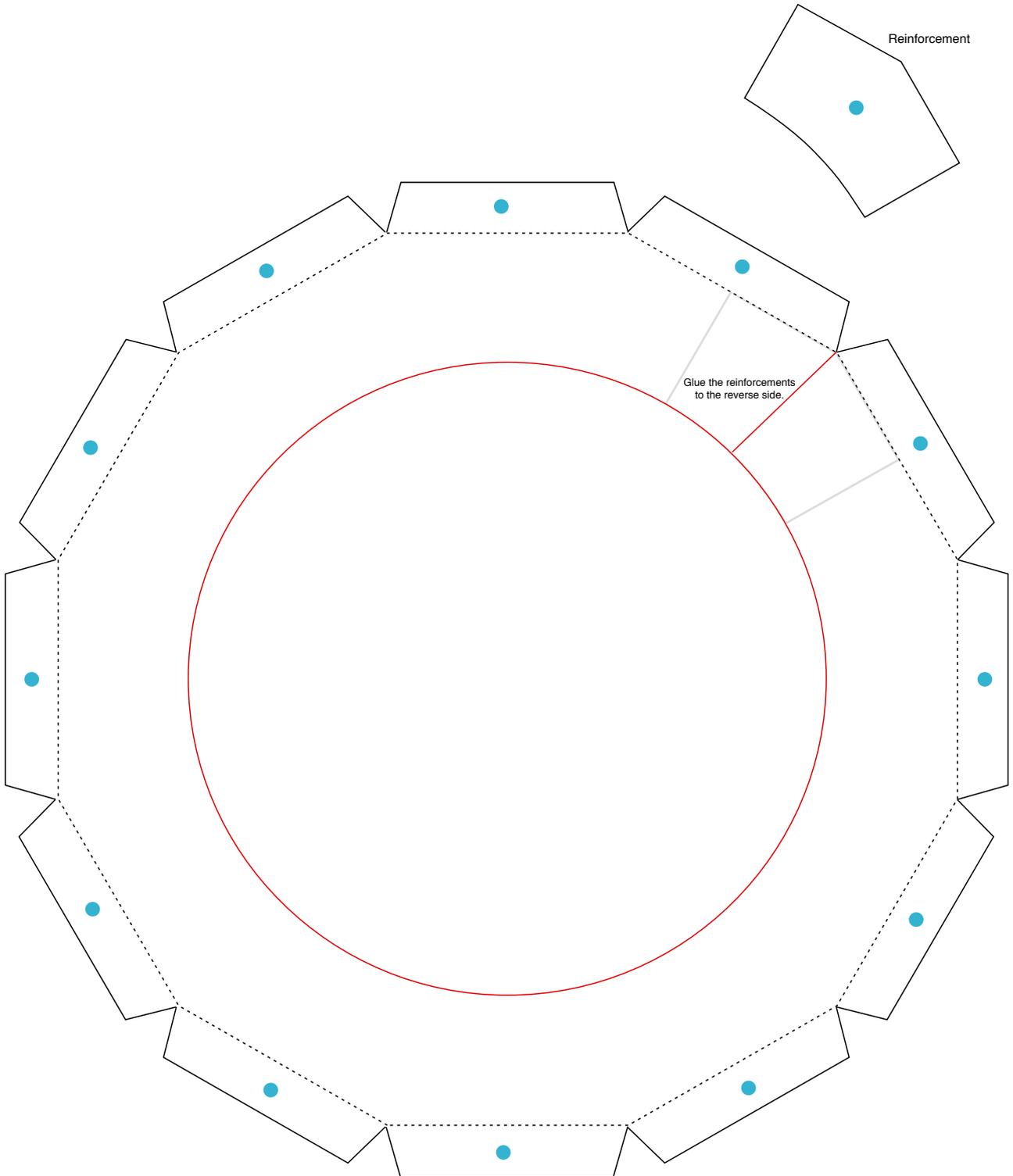
Southern hemisphere A



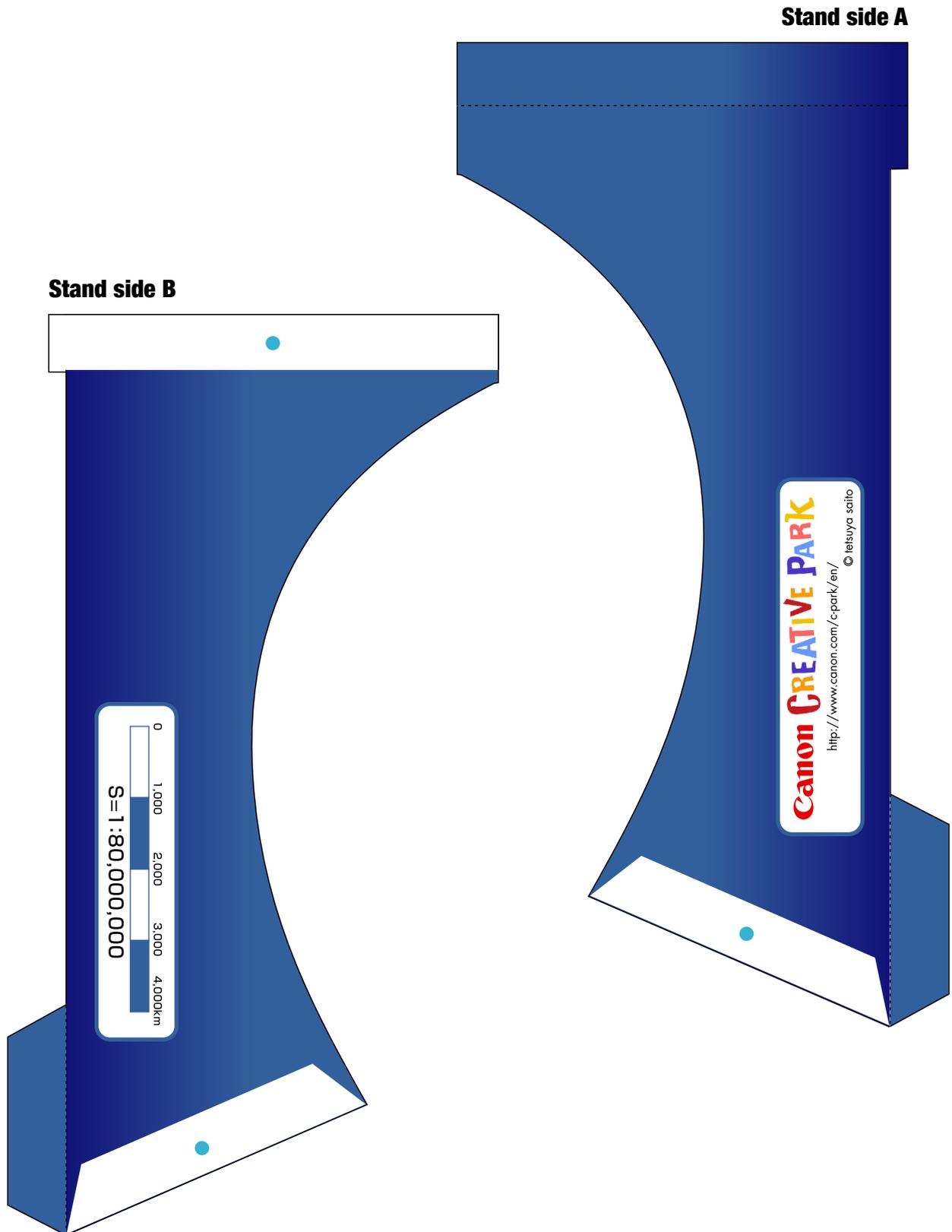
Southern hemisphere B



Southern hemisphere base



Globe stand



Globe stand

Stand base 1

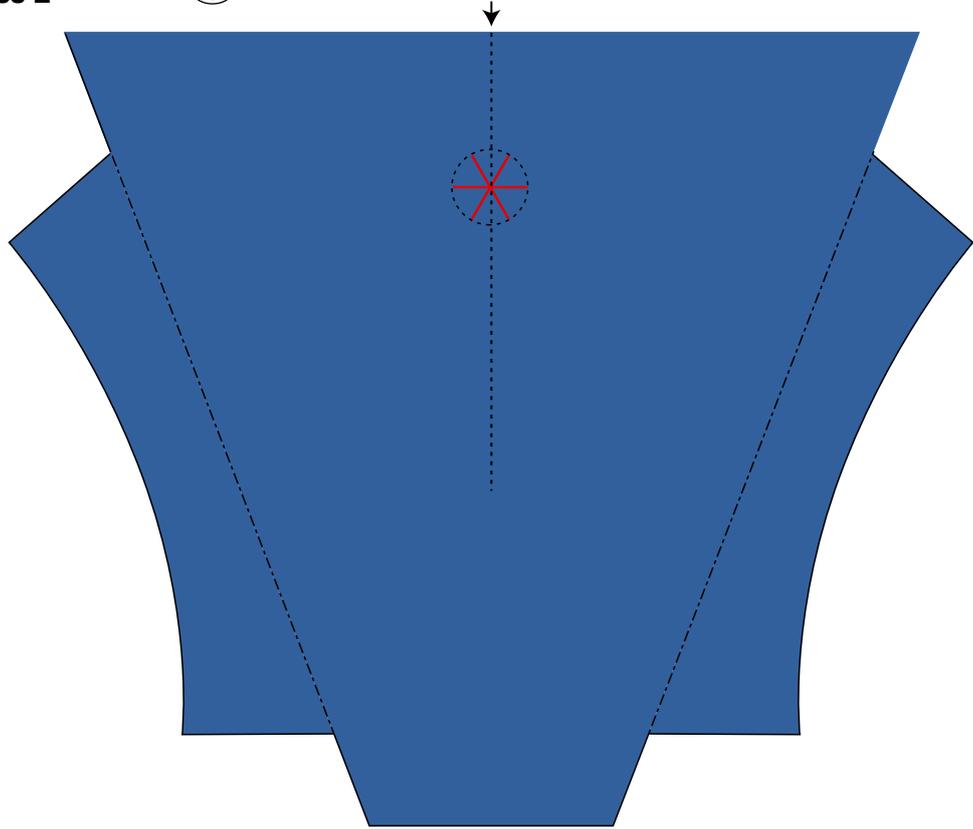


After folding downward, use scissors to cut a semicircle, then flatten out the part and glue in place.



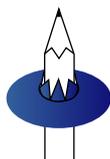
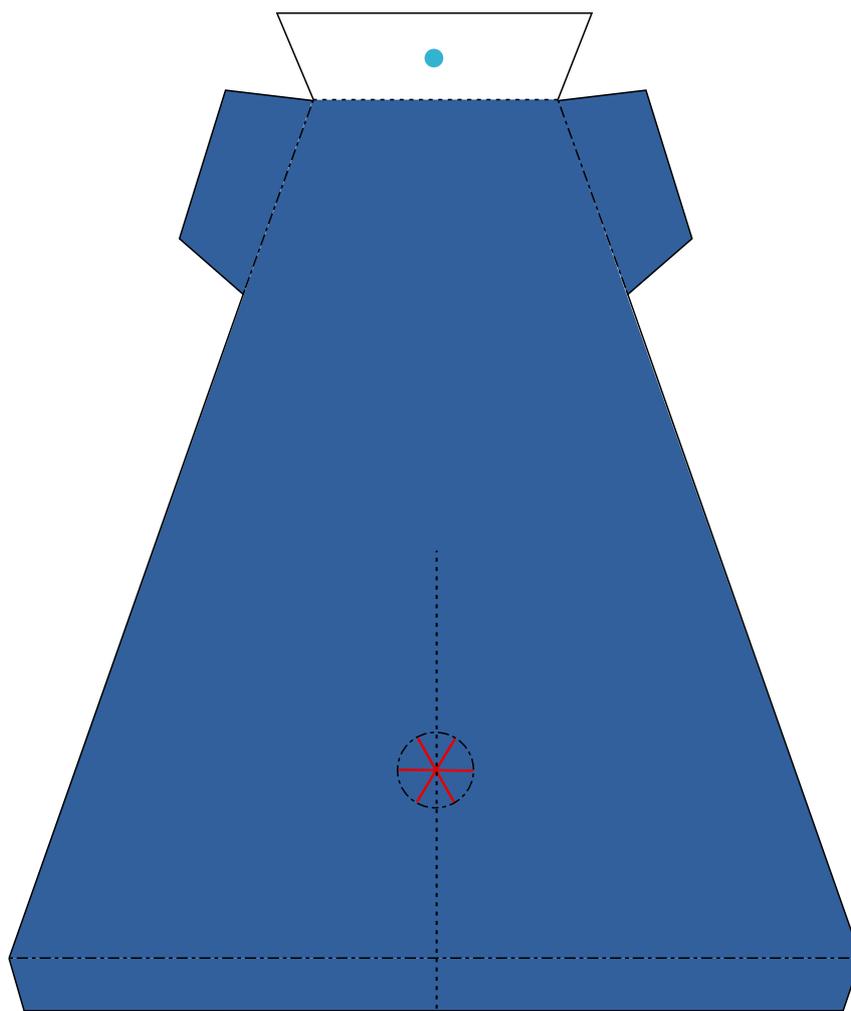
Use scissors to indent the globe core hole, after folding down along the line. Unfold after indenting. Insert a pencil or similar item from the top surface and fold downward.

Stand base 2



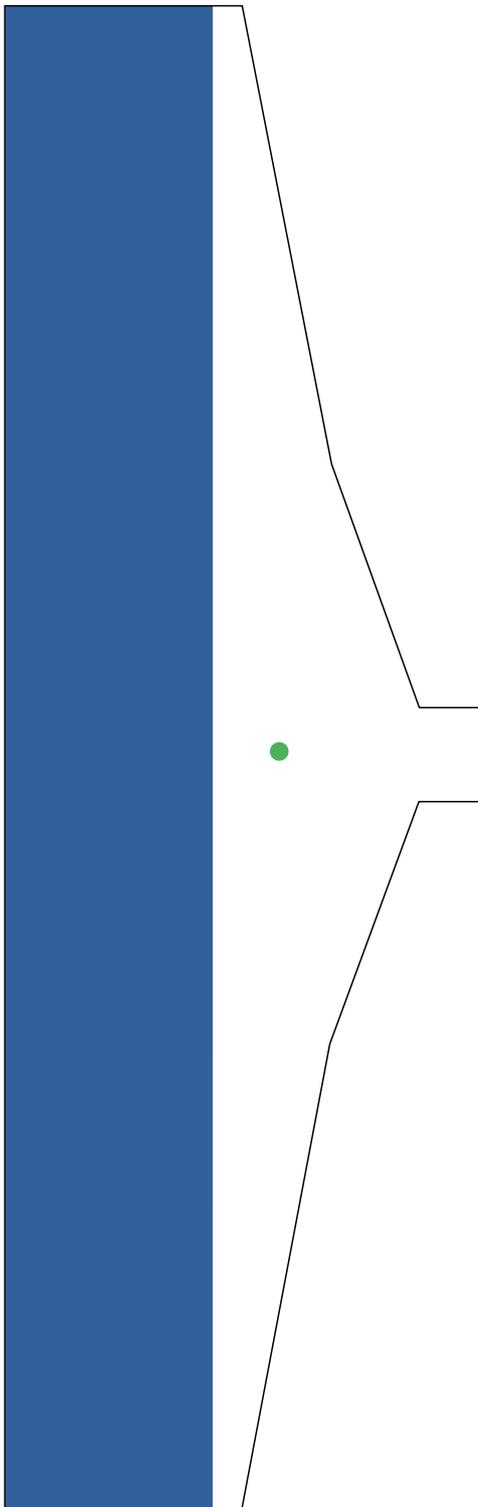
Globe stand

Stand base bottom

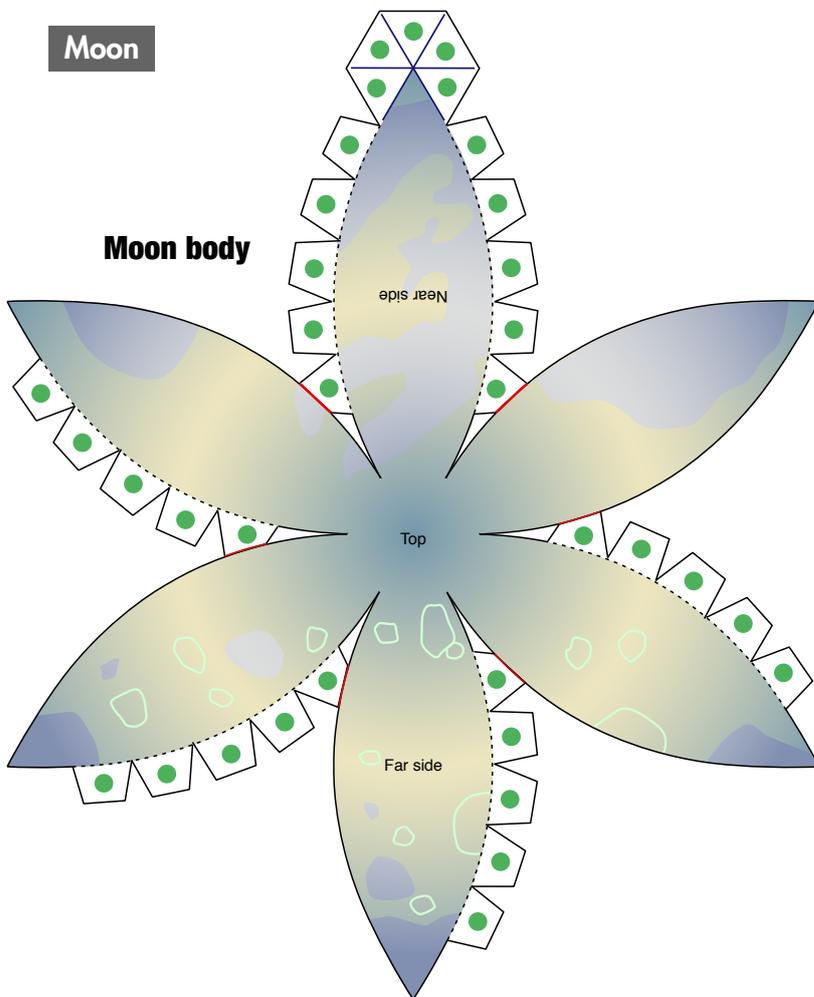


Use scissors to indent the globe core hole, after folding down along the line. Unfold after indenting.
Insert a pencil or similar item from the rear surface and fold downward.

Globe core



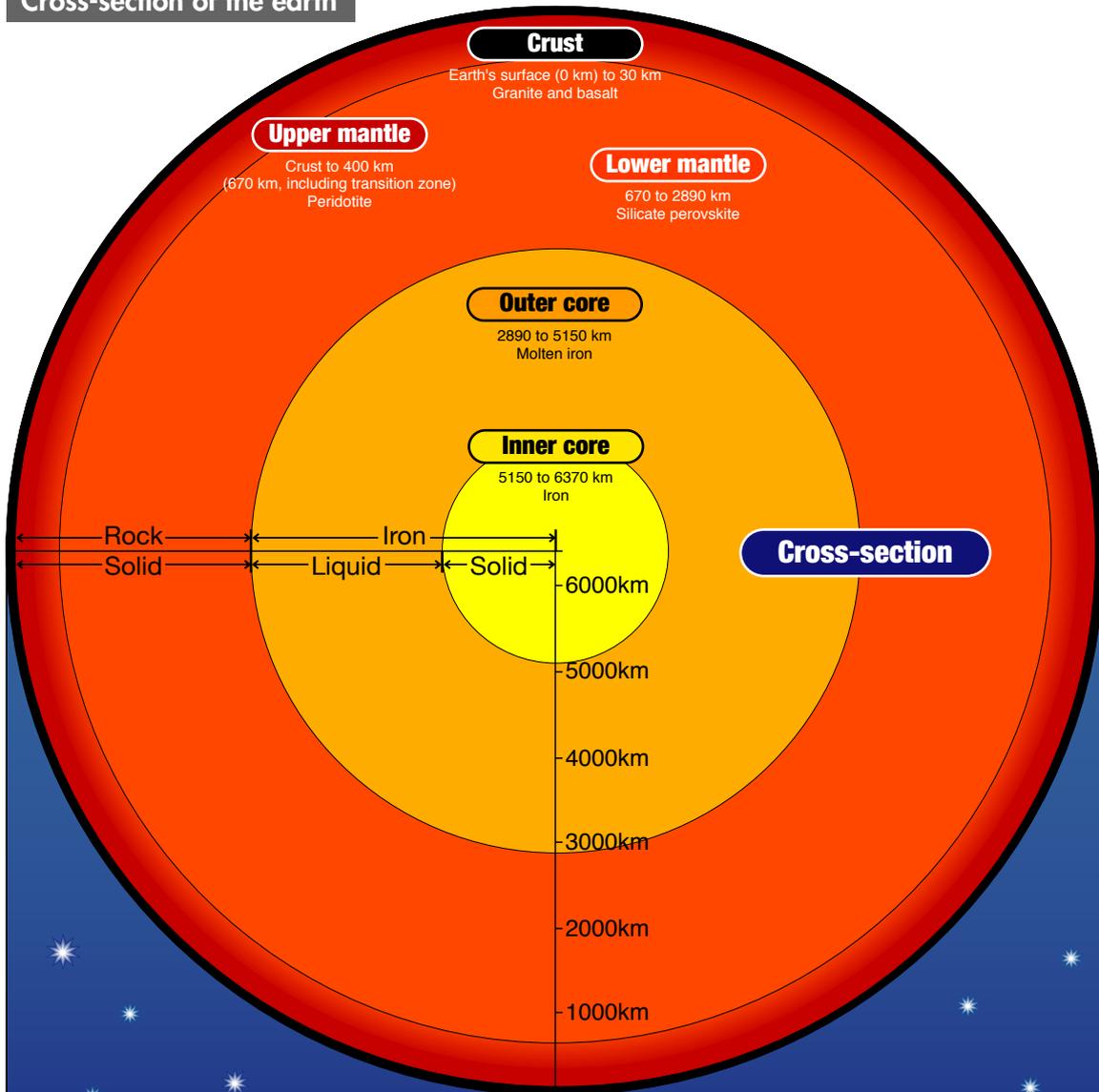
Moon



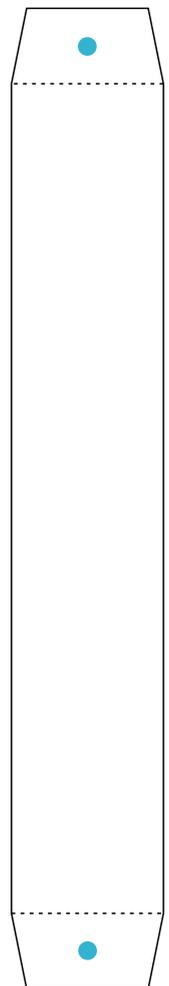
Moon stand



Cross-section of the earth



Support



Earth

Equatorial diameter 12,756.274 km	Average density 5.515 g/cm ³
Equatorial radius 6,378.137 km	Period of rotation 23.9345 hours
Polar radius 6,356.752 km	Equatorial tilt 23.45°
Surface area 510,065,600 km ²	Distance to sun 150,000,000 km
Mass 597,400 x 10 ¹⁸ kg	Distance to moon 384,400 km