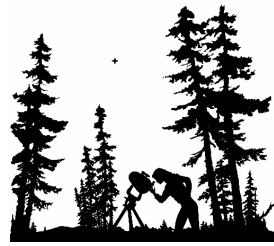


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Single panel images

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	1. Title slide		17. Mars telescope view		32. Mars spaceship		47. Impact sites B
	2. Big Dipper title		18. Jupiter telescope view		33. Jupiter indicator		48. Impact sites C
	3. Big Dipper arrow		19. Saturn telescope view		34. Jupiter telescope view		49. Impact sites D
	4. Arcturus title		20. Moon		35. Hubble Space Telescope		50. Jupiter post impacts
	5. Spica title		21. Moon binocular view		36. Earth chord		51. Saturn indicator
	6. Leo title		22. Moon telescope view		37. HST/Jupiter 1		52. Saturn telescope view
	7. Cygnus arrow		23. Moon obsrv. view		38. HST/Jupiter 2		53. HST/Saturn
	8. Cygnus title		24. Apollo astronaut		39. Voyager		54. HST/Saturn storm
	9. Scorpius title		25. Apollo rover		40. Voyager/Jupiter 1		55. Title credit
	10. Orion title		26. Apollo footprint		41. Voyager/Jupiter 2		56. Writer/Prod./Art credit
	11. Sirius title		27. Mars indicator		42. Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9		57. Narr./Voices/Music credit
	12. Sirius		28. Mars telescope view		43. Impacts telescope view		58. Video/Characters credit
	13. Sun		29. Mars Viking view		44. HST/impacts 1		59. Special Thanks credit
	14, 15. Yellow, Red star indicator		30. Early Mars		45. HST/impacts 2		60. Exec. Producer credit
	16. Moon telescope view		31. Future Mars		46. Impact sites A		61. Copyright credit



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Multi-panel images

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A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L



M1. Forest/observatory pan

A | B | C | D | E | F

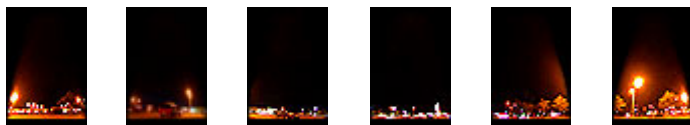


M2. Campfire/family pan



M3. Campsite pan

A | B | C | D | E | F



M4. City all-sky



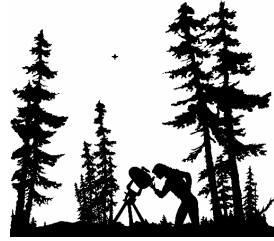
M5. Backyard all-sky





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time	visuals	audio	
12:45		A blue-white star like Sirius is very hot, and that means it's a young star.	1 2 3
12:53	[14] Yellow star indicator	A yellow star, like this one, is likely to be middle-aged.	4 5 6
13:01	[15] Red star indicator	And, if it's orange or red, like this one, it's most likely an old and cool star.	7 8 9
13:10	-- VIDEO -- Blue star Zoom to pinpoint	All that we know about stars comes from the light they give off. It travels across space, sometimes for millions of years. And just by studying the light, we learn a lot about stars! We know they're big, burning balls of gas, like the Sun; incredibly hot and bright.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
13:35	-- END VIDEO -- Observatory pan fades	But stars are so far away, they're just pinpoints of light, even through my observatory telescope. Traveling to the stars is still just a dream.	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25



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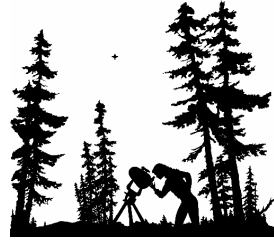
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time	visuals	audio	
13:49		But there are things I see in my telescope that are a lot closer; and they're places we can actually visit.	1 2 3 4
13:58	[16] Moon telescope view STARS out	I can see the craters of the Moon,	5 6
14:03	[17] Mars telescope view	the rusty red surface of Mars,	7 8
14:09	[18] Jupiter telescope view	the clouds of Jupiter,	9 10
14:14	[19] Saturn telescope view	and the rings of Saturn.	11 12
14:19	STARS up	To me, the Moon and planets are like stepping stones to the stars.	13 14 15
		<i>(music segue: 8 seconds)</i>	16 17
14:32	[20] Moon	I love to watch the Moon. Did you know the Moon is often up during the day? Of course, it's a lot easier to spot at night!	18 19 20 21
14:45	Planetarium Moon phases sequence	Night after night, the Moon seems to change shape. Right after sunset, it's a thin crescent in the West.	22 23 24 25



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time	visuals	audio	
14:57		The crescent gets thicker as each night passes.	1
		<i>(music bridge: 13 seconds)</i>	2
			3
			4
			5
15:15		In a couple of weeks, it's grown into a magnificent full Moon.	6
			7
			8
		<i>(music bridge: 12 seconds)</i>	9
			10
15:31		Then it shrinks back to a crescent shape.	11
			12
		<i>(music bridge: 17 seconds)</i>	13
			14
15:51	STARS out	The Moon is the Earth's nearest neighbor in	15
	[21] Moon binocular view	space. People have watched it for thousands	16
	[22] Moon telescope view	of years. We've aimed all sorts of telescopes	17
	[23] Moon observatory view	at it, counted its craters and measured its	18
		mountains. And, we've actually been there.	19
			20
16:12	[24] Apollo astronaut	Before the Apollo astronauts walked on the	21
	[25] Apollo rover	Moon, hardly anyone thought we'd travel in	22
	[26] Apollo footstep	space. Now we know we can, simply	23
		because a man took one small step onto the	24
		Moon's surface.	25



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time	visuals	audio	
16:30	STARS up	Just as the Moon moves against the backdrop of the stars, the other planets do too.	1 2 3 4
16:39	[27] Mars indicator Planetarium Mars Annual motion sequence	<i>This</i> reddish-orange dot over here is Mars. Now you won't see Mars moving during one night. But note where it is in the star pattern. Then look at it a week later. Let a few more nights pass, then find it again. You can tell that it's moving slowly against the stars.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
		<i>(music bridge: 8 seconds)</i>	12 13
17:17	[28] Mars telescope view	When I look at it through my telescope, I can tell that Mars is a lot closer than the stars, because it's not a pinpoint -- it's a disc! And while the Moon looks gray, Mars has a rusty reddish color, like a sandy desert.	14 15 16 17 18 19
17:35	[29] Mars Viking view	That's because the whole planet is a dry dusty desert; there are no oceans on Mars, no life -- and no Martians! But just because Mars is cold and lifeless today, that doesn't mean it's always been that way.	20 21 22 23 24 25