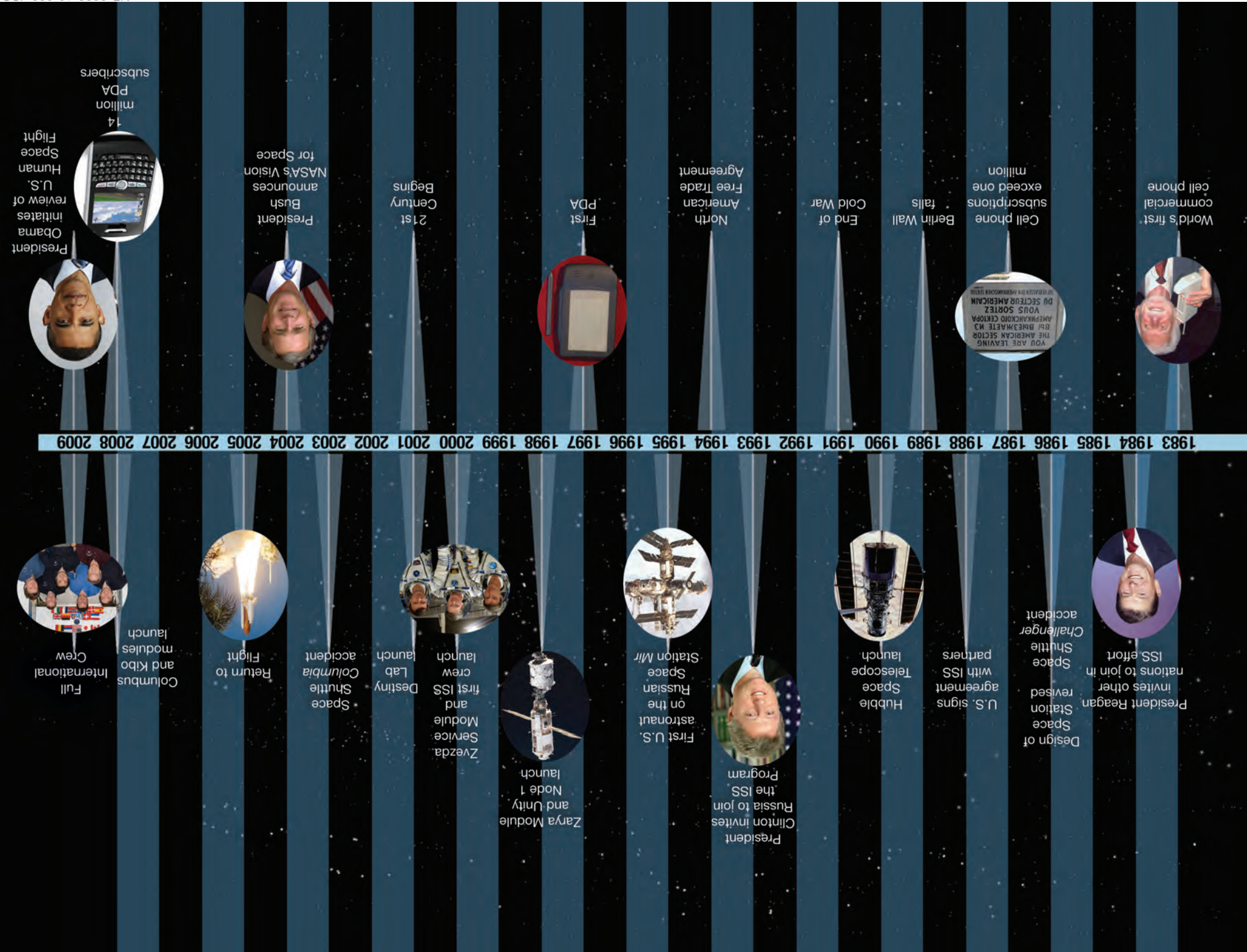
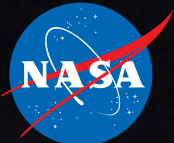




National Aeronautics and Space Administration



International
Space Station

calendar2010



With the beginning of a new year, construction of the International Space Station is nearing completion. As the largest and most complicated spacecraft ever built, this orbiting outpost can support a crew of six, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. It is a shining example of international cooperation for the United States and its space exploration partners.

A New Year of Exploration

January 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
					1973 – Pioneer 10. Flyby of Jupiter. First flyby of outer planet	1965 – Gemini VII 1998 – STS-88 Unity Connecting Module. First U.S. segment
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2001 – STS-108 Expedition 4		1972 – Apollo 17. Final Apollo mission		2006 – STS-116 P5 truss		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			1965 – Gemini VI-A and VII successfully rendezvous 1970 – Venera 7 (U.S.S.R.). First spacecraft to land on another planet (Venus)		1903 – Wright brothers first flight	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Winter Solstice – Winter begins			Christmas
		1968 – Apollo 8			1968 – Apollo 8 becomes first crewed mission to orbit the moon	
26	27	28	29	30	31	



3rd
5



New
13



1st
21



Full
28

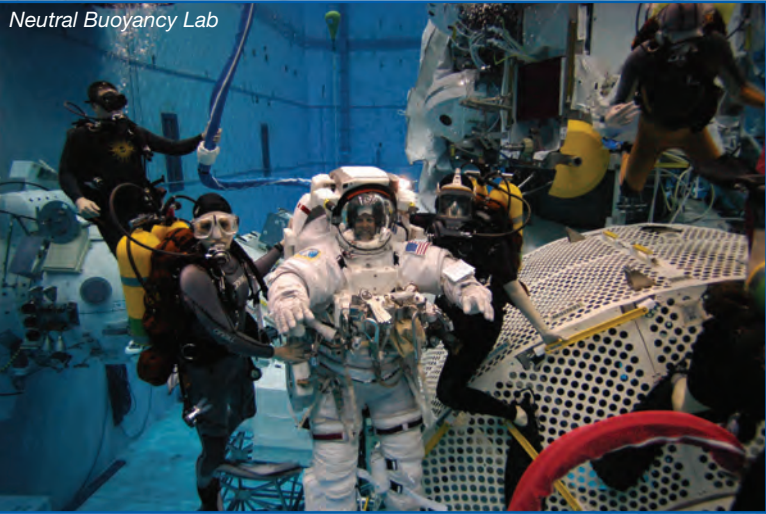
November 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

January 2011

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

For more information about the International Space Station please visit www.nasa.gov



Ground support for the International Space Station involves more than 100,000 people in space agencies, at 500 contractor facilities and in 37 U.S. states. Crew trainers, food technicians and scuba divers are only a few examples of the diverse workforce necessary to keep the space station operational.

From the
Ground Up

December 2010

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					1 New Year's Day	2 1959 – Luna 1 becomes first spacecraft to reach escape velocity and orbit the sun
3 2004 – Spirit rover lands on Mars	4	5 1968 – Surveyor-moon 1998 – Lunar Prospector	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 1997 – STS-81 Shuttle-Mir	13	14	15	16 2003 – STS-107 Spacehab
17	18	19 Martin Luther King Day 1965 – Gemini II	20	21	22 1968 – Apollo 5 1998 – STS-89 Shuttle-Mir	23
24 1986 – Voyager 2 Uranus flyby 2004 – Opportunity rover lands on Mars	25 1984 – President Ronald Reagan announces U.S. plans to build a space station	26	27 1967 – Apollo 1 fire	28 1986 – STS-51L Space Shuttle Challenger accident	29 1998 – Intergovernmental Agreement on Space Station Cooperation signed	30
31 1958 – Explorer 1 First U.S. satellite 1961 – Mercury 2 1971 – Apollo 14						

3rd

7

New

15

1st

23

Full

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December 2009

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February 2010

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The 2005 NASA Authorization Act designated the U.S segment of the space station as a national laboratory, making it available for research by other Federal entities and the private sector. The research conducted on this one-of-a-kind orbiting lab helps improve life on Earth and teaches us valuable lessons needed to tackle the challenges of long-duration space flight.

Out of this World Science

February 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2 2000 – Expedition 1 arrives at ISS. Continuous human occupation of ISS begins	3 1973 – Mariner 10. First spacecraft to explore Mercury	4	5	6
7 1996 – Mars Global Surveyor	8	9 1967 – Apollo 4	10	11 Veterans Day	12 1966 – Gemini XII 1982 – STS-5. First space shuttle operational mission	13 1971 – Mariner 9–Mars. First spacecraft to orbit another planet
14 1969 – Apollo 12 2008 – STS-126 Supply	15	16 1973 – Skylab 4	17	18	19	20 1998 – Zarya Control Module. ISS construction begins
21	22	23 2002 – STS-113 P1 truss, Expedition 6	24	25 Thanksgiving	26	27
28 1964 – Mariner 4–Mars 1983 – STS-9. First non-American participates in U.S. mission	29	30 2000 – STS-97 P6 truss. First set of ISS solar arrays				



October 2010							December 2010						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2			1	2	3	4	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	



Since the arrival of the Expedition 1 crew on November 2, 2000, there has been a continuous human presence on the International Space Station. During that decade, the space station has been home for crew members and visitors from around the world. Represented here are flags of the international partners and crew patches for each expedition.

A Decade in Space

November 2010

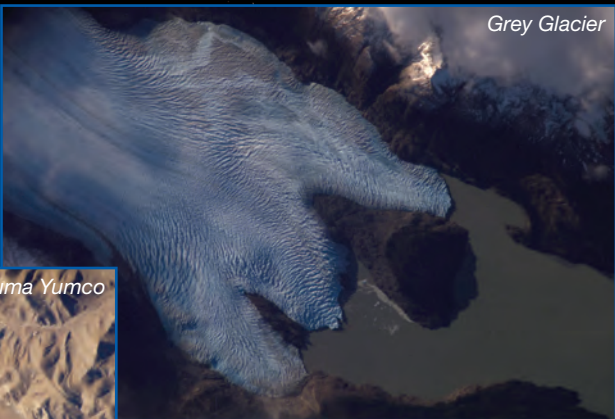
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1 2003 – STS-107. Space Shuttle Columbia accident	2	3 1995 – STS-63. Eileen Collins first female space shuttle pilot	4	5	6
7 1984 – STS-41B. Astronauts conduct first untethered spacewalks 2001 – STS-98. <i>Destiny</i> Laboratory 2008 – STS-122. ESA <i>Columbus</i>	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 Presidents Day	16	17 1965 – Ranger 8–moon	18 1977 – Space Shuttle <i>Enterprise</i> first flight test	19	20 1962 – <i>Friendship 7</i> . John Glenn first American to orbit Earth
21	22	23	24	25	26 1966 – Apollo/Saturn 201	27
28						



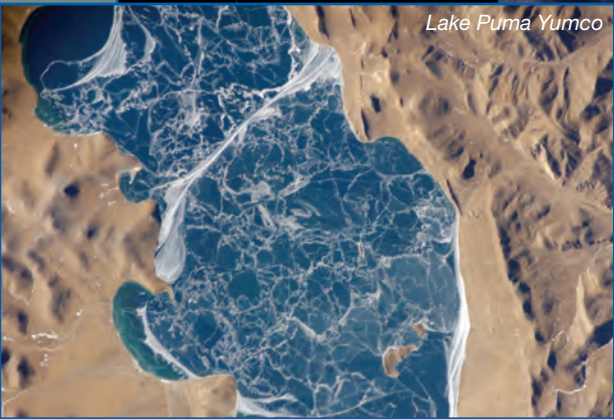
January 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	March 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30		28	29	30	31				



Viedma Glacier



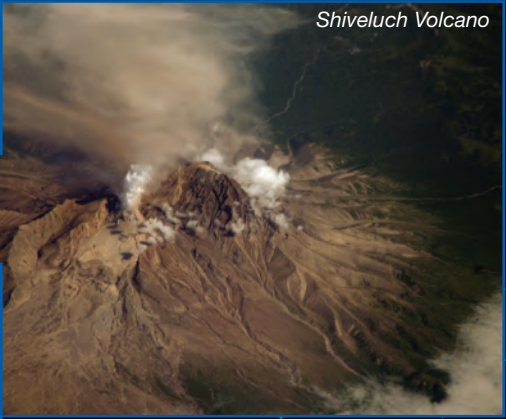
Grey Glacier



Lake Puma Yumco



Cleveland Volcano



Shiveluch Volcano



Sarychev Peak Volcano

For nearly a decade, crew members on board the space station have taken thousands of photos of the Earth below. From fiery volcanoes spewing smoke and lava to icy lakes and glaciers in the coldest environments of our planet, crews have given humankind views of these natural phenomenon from one of the most unusual perspectives available.

Fire and Ice

March 2010

SMTWTFS

						1	2
						1958 – NASA officially begins operations	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1962 – Sigma 7	1957 – First satellite, Sputnik 1 (U.S.S.R.)			2002 – STS-112 S1 truss			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
2007 – Expedition 16 Peggy Whitson first female ISS commander	Columbus Day 1958 – Pioneer I. First NASA launch 1968 – Apollo 7. First crewed Apollo mission 2000 – STS-92 Z1 truss	1964 – Voskhod 1 (U.S.S.R.). First flight with multiple crew members		2004 – ISS Expedition 10 2008 – ISS Expedition 18			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	2003 – Expedition 8	1967 – Mariner 5–Venus flyby				2007 – STS-120 Harmony Connecting Module	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
		1977 – Last free-flight test –Space Shuttle Enterprise			1998 – STS-95. John Glenn returns to space		
31							

2000 – Expedition 1 First ISS crew

3rd1

New7

1st14

Full23

3rd30

September 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

November 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

For more information about the International Space Station please visit www.nasa.gov



Long-duration space flight requires the invention of new technologies that often have life-improving applications back on Earth. Enhanced surgical robotics, more accurate automobile safety testing, improved air purification and plant growth using less water and no pesticides are just a few of the technological spinoffs from the International Space Station that improve our daily lives.

Improving Life on Earth

October 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2 1972 – Pioneer 10. First spacecraft to visit outer planet and leave solar system	3 1959 – Pioneer 4. First successful lunar mission by U.S. spacecraft 1969 – Apollo 9	4	5	6
7	8 2001 – STS-102 Expedition 2. First crew rotation. First multi-purpose logistics module flight	9 2008 – First ESA ATV	10	11 2008 – STS-123 JAXA ELM-PS	12	13
14	15 2009 – STS-119 S6 truss	16 1926 – First liquid-fueled rocket 1966 – Gemini VIII. First successful docking of two spacecraft	17	18 1965 – Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov becomes the first person to spacewalk	19	20 Spring Equinox – Spring begins
21	22	23 1965 – Gemini III. First crewed mission of Gemini Project	24	25	26 2009 – ISS Expedition 19	27
28	29 2006 – ISS Expedition 13	30	31			



S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6							1	2	3
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
28							25	26	27	28	29	30		

Globular Cluster NGC 2808

Abell S0740

Orion Nebula

Planetary Nebula NGC 2440

Giant Nebula NGC 3603

On April 24, 1990, the Hubble Space Telescope was launched aboard Space Shuttle *Discovery* and placed on orbit approximately 347 miles (559 km) above the Earth. Five servicing missions have kept Hubble's vision crystal clear as it continues to capture thousands of stunning images of faraway galaxies, helping us uncover the mysteries of our universe.

Hubble
Turns 20

April 2010

S		M		T		W		T		F		S	
				1		2		3		4			
								1976 – Viking 2 lands on Mars					
5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1977 – Voyager 1		Labor Day				1967 – Surveyor 5 moon 2000 – STS-106 Supply		1975 – Viking 2 2006 – STS-115 P3/P4 truss		2009 – First JAXA HTV		1997 – Mars Global Surveyor enters martian orbit	
12		13		14		15		16		17		18	
1966 – Gemini 11		1961 – Mercury-Atlas 4		2001 – Pirs docking compartment								2007 – Expedition 14	
19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
				2003 – Galileo. First spacecraft to enter Jupiter's atmosphere		Autumnal Equinox – Autumn begins							
		1966 – Surveyor 2-moon										1992 – Mars Observer	
26		27		28		29		30		31			
						1988 – STS-26. First shuttle flight following the Space Shuttle Challenger accident		2005 – Expedition 12					



3rd
1



New
8

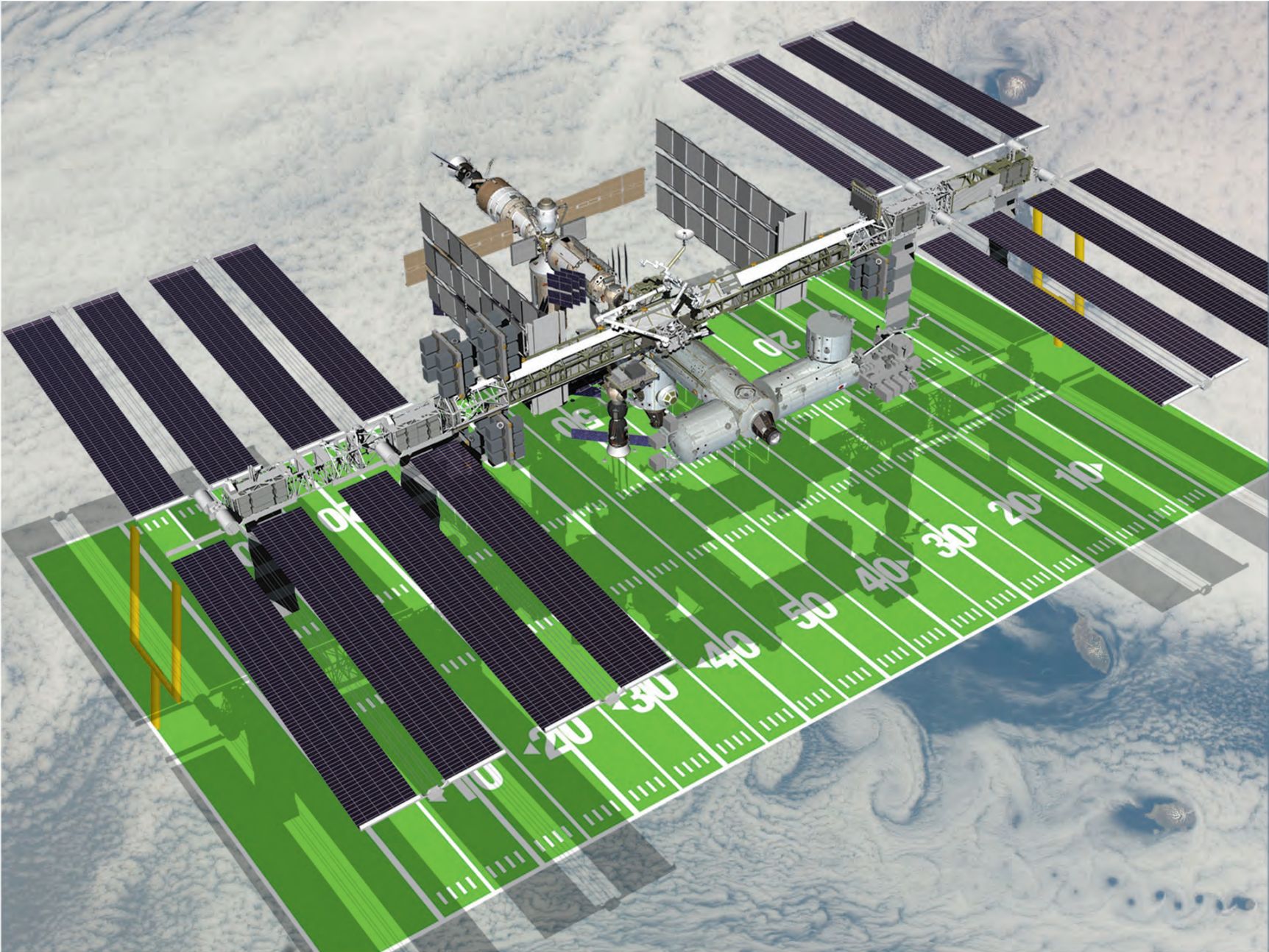


1st
15



Full
23

August 2010							October 2010						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1 2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					24	25	26	27	28	29	30



With the installation of its last solar arrays, the International Space Station is equal to the length of a football field, including both end zones. Once complete, it will weigh almost a million pounds (453,592 kg) and have living space nearly equal to the room inside one and a half Boeing 747 jetliners. Currently, the space station travels an equivalent distance to the moon and back in about a day.

Zone to Zone

September 2010

S				M			T		W	T		F	S
									1	2		3	
4				5			6		7	8		9	
1968 – Apollo 6				1973 – Pioneer 11			1984 – STS-41C. First orbital satellite repair mission		2007 – ISS Expedition 15	1964 – Gemini I test flight 2002 – STS-110 S0 truss 2008 – Expedition 17		1959 – NASA announces Mercury 7. NASA's first astronaut class	
11				12			13		14	15		16	
1970 – Apollo 13				1961 – Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes first human in space 1981 – STS-1. First space shuttle (Columbia) mission									
18				19			20		21	22		23	
2004 – Expedition 9				2001 – STS-100 Canadarm2									
25				26			27		28	29		30	
2003 – Expedition 7													



3rd
6



New
14



1st
21



Full
28

For more information about the International Space Station please visit www.nasa.gov

March 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

May 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					



Space Shuttle



Automated Transfer Vehicle (ATV)



Progress



H-II Transfer Vehicle (HTV)

Orbiting 240 statute miles (386.24 km) above the Earth at 17,500 mph (32,410 km/h) creates a challenge when it comes to making a trip to the grocery store. Crew members rely on an international collection of space “shopping carts” to make regular deliveries to the space station. Pictured is the United State’s space shuttle, a Russian Progress, the European Space Agency ATV and the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency HTV.

Special Delivery

May 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4 2007 – Phoenix Mars Lander	5	6	7
8 1978 – Pioneer 13–Venus 2007 – STS-118 S5 truss	9	10 2001 – STS-105 Expedition 3	11	12 1977 – Space Shuttle Enterprise first free-flight test 2005 – Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20 1975 – Viking 1–Mars 1977 – Voyager 2	21 1975 – Gemini V
22	23	24 1966 – Apollo/Saturn 202 1981 – Voyager 2. Saturn flyby 1989 – Voyager 2. Neptune flyby	25	26	27	28 2009 – STS-128 Supply
29	30	31				



3rd
3



New
10



1st
16



Full
24

July 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
September 2010	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						



Sleeping, eating and exercising are just as critical in space as they are on Earth. On the space station, microgravity requires a unique approach to accomplishing all of these. Crews literally have to strap in to take a jog, enjoy a meal or get a good night's rest.

Life in Space

August 2010

SMTWTFS

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1961 – Freedom 7. Alan Shepard, Jr. first American in space			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		2000 – STS-125. Hubble Space Telescope servicing	1973 – Skylab space station		1963 – Faith 7. Final Mercury flight	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1969 – Apollo 10	2000 – STS-101 Supply			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1962 – Aurora 7		1973 – Skylab 2. First U.S. space station crew		1999 – STS-96 First space shuttle to dock with ISS 2009 – ISS Expedition 20		
30	31					
1966 – Surveyor I-moon 1971 – Mariner 9-Mars		2008 – STS-124 JAXA JPM		Memorial Day		

3rd

6

New

14

1st

20

Full

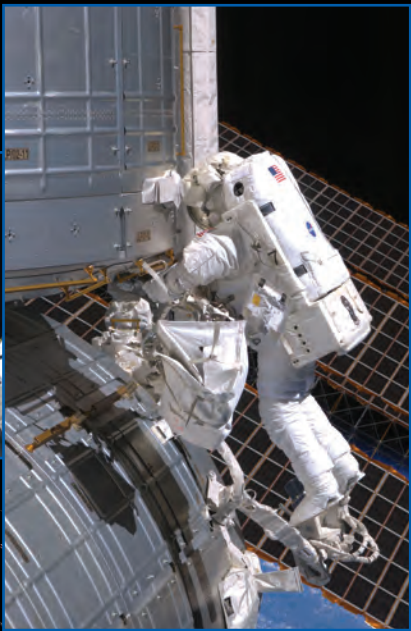
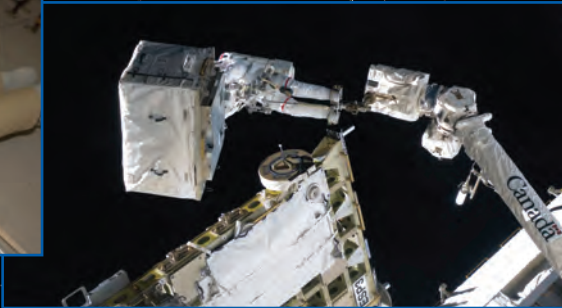
27

April 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

June 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



Spacewalks, global photography, scientific research, robotics – it's just another day at the office for space station crew members. Add to that the maintenance of a spaceship the size of a football field and it's easy to see how busy life on orbit can be for the space station's international crew.

A Day at the Office

June 2010

S M T W				T F S		
				1	2	3
				1962 – Cape Canaveral, Fla. established as NASA Launch Operations Center		
4	Independance Day	5		8	9	10
1997 – Mars Pathfinder lands on red planet 2006 – STS-121 Supply		1966 – Apollo/Saturn 203				1962 – Telstar-1. First commercial communications satellite
11		12		15	16	17
1979 – Skylab reenters Earth's atmosphere		2001 – STS-104 Quest Airlock 2000 – Zvezda Service Module		1965 – Mariner 4 takes first close-up pictures of Mars 1967 – Surveyor 4-moon	1975 – Apollo-Soyuz Test Project 2009 – STS-127 JAXA EF and ELM-ES	1969 – Apollo 11
18		19	Summer Solstice – Summer begins	21	22	23
1966 – Gemini 10			1969 – Apollo 11 lands on moon 1976 – Viking 1. Frst U.S. mission to land on Mars	1961 – Liberty Bell 7	1999 – STS-93. Eileen Collins first female space shuttle commander	
25		26		28	29	30
1963 – Syncom 2 1971 – Apollo 15 2005 – STS-114 First shuttle flight following the Space Shuttle Columbia accident			1964 – Ranger 7 moon 1973 – Skylab 3 crew	1958 – NASA created 1960 – Mercury-Atlas 1		31



June 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
August 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

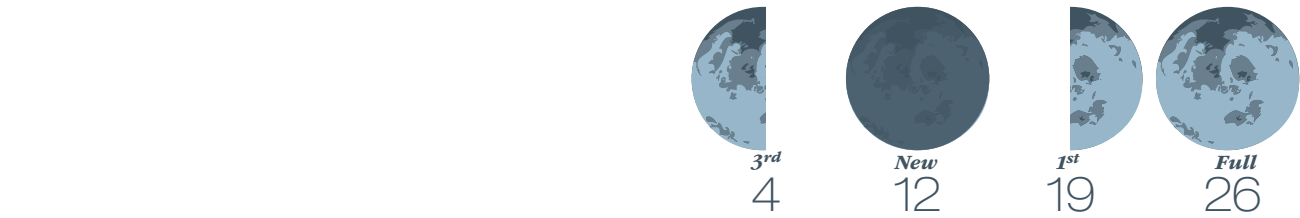


Wonders of our world, both natural and human-made, have been viewed and photographed by crew members living on board the space station for almost a decade. The amazing images captured by the crews continue to inspire and inform and help us better understand our world and our impact on it.

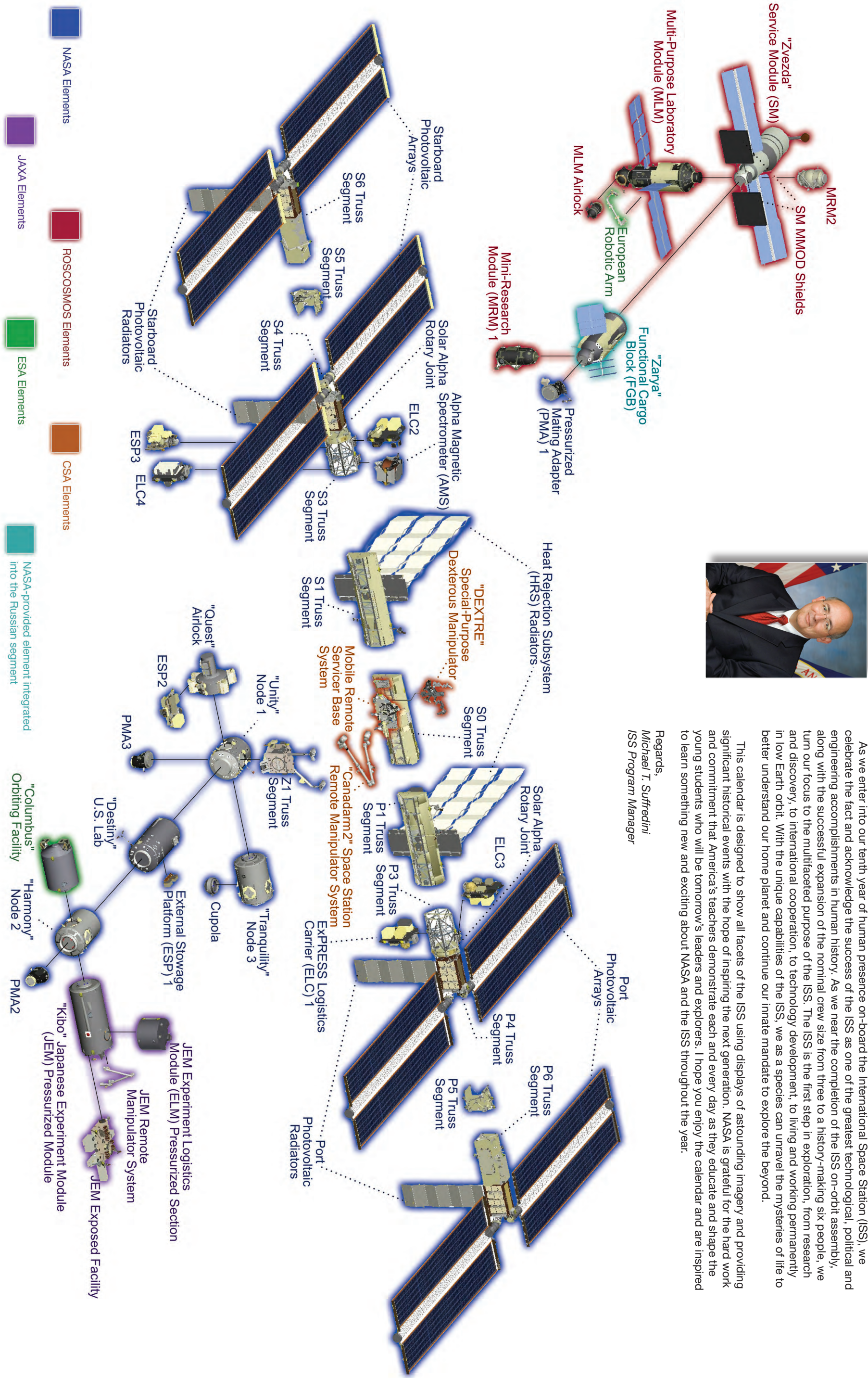
Wonders of Our World

July 2010

S		M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4	5
				1966 – Surveyor I becomes first U.S. spacecraft to soft land on moon	1965 – Gemini IV 1966 – Gemini IX-A		2002 – STS-111 Expedition 5
6	7	8		9	10	11	12
		2007 – STS-117 S3/S4 truss			2003 – Mars Exploration Rover-Spirit		
13	14	15		16	17	18	19
				1963 – Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes first female in space		1983 – STS-7. Sally Ride first U.S. female in space	
20	21	22		23	24	25	26
	Summer Solstice – Summer begins						
27	28	29	30				
		1995 – STS-71. Atlantis becomes first shuttle to dock with Russian Mir space station	1971 – Soyuz 11 accident				



May 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	July 2010	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
							1						1	2	3
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	3 ⁰	2 ³	25	26	27	28	29		25	26	27	28	29	30	31



As we enter into our tenth year of human presence on-board the International Space Station (ISS), we celebrate the fact and acknowledge the success of the ISS as one of the greatest technological, political and engineering accomplishments in human history. As we near the completion of the ISS on-orbit assembly, along with the successful expansion of the nominal crew size from three to a history-making six people, we turn our focus to the multifaceted purpose of the ISS. The ISS is the first step in exploration, from research and discovery, to international cooperation, to technology development, to living and working permanently in low Earth orbit. With the unique capabilities of the ISS, we as a species can unravel the mysteries of life to better understand our home planet and continue our innate mandate to explore the beyond.

This calendar is designed to show all facets of the ISS using displays of astounding imagery and providing significant historical events with the hope of inspiring the next generation. NASA is grateful for the hard work and commitment that America's teachers demonstrate each and every day as they educate and shape the young students who will be tomorrow's leaders and explorers. I hope you enjoy the calendar and are inspired to learn something new and exciting about NASA and the ISS throughout the year.

Regards,
Michael T. Suffredini
ISS Program Manager