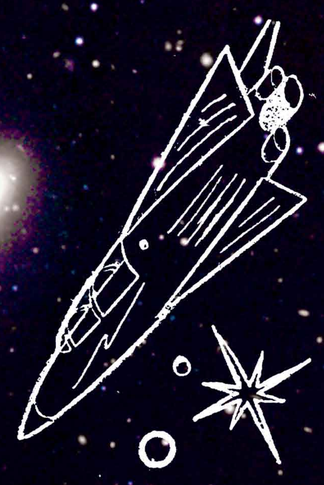
Amelia Earhart set three records for women flyers on August 25, 1932: the first non-stop U.S. crossing, the longest distance record, and a coast-to-coast record time.



The acronym "NASA" stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The term "aeronautics" originated in France, and was derived from the Greek words for "air" and "to sail."

On January 31, 1958, Explorer 1 became the first artificial satellite launched into space by the U.S.

The Altus II unmanned robot plane can circle for up to 24 hours over wildfires, beaming images and data back to computers via satellite — mapping dozens of fires in a day with no risk to a pilot.

TEN FACTS *from* NASA

IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE MONTH

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created in May of 2012 by the Bishop-Wisecarver® marketing team (www.bwc.com)
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Cumulonimbus clouds, or rain producing clouds, may stretch from their base near the Earth's surface to an altitude of 10 kilometers (33,000 feet) or higher.

In 1803, a man named Luke Howard used Latin words to categorize clouds. Cirrus, which means "curl of hair," is used to describe high, wispy clouds that look like locks of hair.

On March 16, 1926, Dr. Robert H. Goddard successfully launched the first liquid fueled rocket in Auburn, Massachusetts, and is regarded by flight historians to be as significant as the Wright Brothers flight at Kitty Hawk.

The Dryden Flight Research Center (DFRC) is NASA's center for aeronautical flight research and atmospheric flight operations. It also serves as a backup landing site for the Space Shuttle and can be used for testing and validating design concepts and systems used in development and operation of the Orbiters.

NASA's Environmental Research Aircraft and Sensor Technology program (ERAST) develops pilotless airplane technology and small science instruments.