



Media Kit

Who We Are

Spaceport Australia® Pty Ltd is a private Australian registered company based in Moree, Northern New South Wales. Space Port Australia is committed to the development of an integrated educational, technological and research facility, to aid human exploration of space.

Spaceport Australia is a full member of the Global Spaceport Alliance
<https://www.globalspaceportalliance.com>

Mission Statement

Spaceport Australia® aims to develop technological and biological solutions to aid human exploration of space.

Space Port Australia® has nominated these areas of research interest:

Research

- Spaceport Australia® has 3 main areas of research interest: space medicine, human factors, and humans in the space environment.

Education

- Committed to space medicine and human factors training, STEM education and preparing future generations for the space economy.

Facilities

- To construct facilities to aid research, provide space medicine and human factors training, provide training and acclimation for astronauts and future space workforce

Who We Welcome

Space Port Australia® welcomes joint ventures and individuals with an interest in space, human health, human factors and space medicine as they relate to space exploration.

Individuals who would like to contribute to the peer review eco-system of space health and human factors.

This broad area includes space medicine, space equipment and materials (i.e. for radiation protection), habitat requirements, space rocket material development, telemedicine communications, nutrition and agriculture, and just about anything you can think of that will make human space travel and colonisation a healthy human endeavor.

Skills Spaceport Australia® has found quite suited to space health and human factor problem solving include: general practitioners, rural and remote practitioners, geriatricians, junior doctors, and those skilled in biological engineering who can contribute to solving a human factors problem, those individuals with an applied physics background, and satellite and telecommunications, along with biological and agricultural sciences – because humans will need to eat, live and grow food in space.

Continuing Professional Development (CPD)

Space health and human factors are emerging medical sciences that are cardinal for humans to successfully travel (particularly long haul) and colonise the space environment that does not encounter the comforts of our home, planet Earth.

Problem solving needs to be applied, and include new and novel techniques, fresh ways of thinking. To start you on your space exploration journey, Space Port Australia has developed accredited continuing professional development (CPD) modules. And for enthusiasts, Space Port Australia® can steer you to appropriate postgraduate education programs.

Space is a hugely exciting human endeavour that crosses country boundaries, creates international cooperation and scientific pride. Space is rare in modern industry; just about every concept is *greenfield*. Come, understand, reflect and deploy your space health and human factors problem solving talent.

Investors

Spaceport Australia as released a number of projects for investment,
www.spaceportaustralia.com.au/investor-information

Media

Dr Caswell is available for comment.

Email is best contact: contact@spaceportaustralia.com.au

Australia Space Agency 2025 Awards

<https://www.spaceconnectonline.com.au/ausspaceawards>

Dr Caswell has been nominated as a finalist for five categories in 2025.

Contact

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What is Pleiades

Keen star gazers will have recognised that our logo incorporates the constellation of Pleiades. Pleiades is a constellation that is recognised the world over, with many cultures having associated mythologies.

The constellation has a number of stars, but some are not visible to the naked eye. In Greek mythology Pleiades is named the Seven Sisters: Sterope, Merope, Electra, Maia, Taygete, Celaeno and Alcyone along with their parents Atlas and Pleione.¹ The stars, in western tradition, make up the constellation of Taurus.² The earliest known depiction of the Pleiades is an artefact known as the Nebra Sky Disc (c. 1600 BC), from the Germanic Bronze age, but the Babylonian star catalogues also recognise Pleiades.³

Pleiades is a prominent sight in the northern hemisphere winter, but it is also easily visible in the southern hemisphere. Cultures from around the world including the Celts, Maori, Persians and Arabs, the Chinese, Japanese, the Mayan and Aztec from South America, as well as the Sioux and Cherokee people have mythologies concerning this constellation.⁴ Galileo Galilei was the first astronomer to view the Pleiades through a telescope; he published his observations in 1610 recording 36 stars, most too dim to see with the naked eye.⁵

By far the most ancient myths concerning Pleiades belong to the Australian Aboriginal people, where the constellation figures in the Dreamings of several language groups.⁶ As homage to their ancient culture and observations, Spaceport Australia has chosen Pleiades as our emblem, linking the ancient past of our continent to our future.

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pleiades>

² <https://www.space.com/17101-taurus-constellation.html>

³ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/science/horizon/2004/stardisctrans.shtml>

⁴ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pleiades>

⁵ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pleiades>

⁶ Andrews, Munya. 2018 The Seven Sisters of the Pleiades: Stories from around the World. Spinifex Print Australia; atnf.csiro.au