



Dwingeloo 1 and 2 were discovered with the Dwingeloo dish in 1994 as part of a search for galaxies that are hidden by dust clouds in the plane of the Milky Way. Such dust clouds block the optical light of galaxies, but are transparent for their radio emission. Therefore, surveying the plane of the Milky Way with radio telescopes can reveal galaxies that are otherwise hard to see. In optical light, Dwingeloo 1 and 2 are almost invisible, but they have bright radio emission. The picture shows the radio image of Dwingeloo 1 and 2 made with the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope.

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