

WINTER  
SOLSTICE

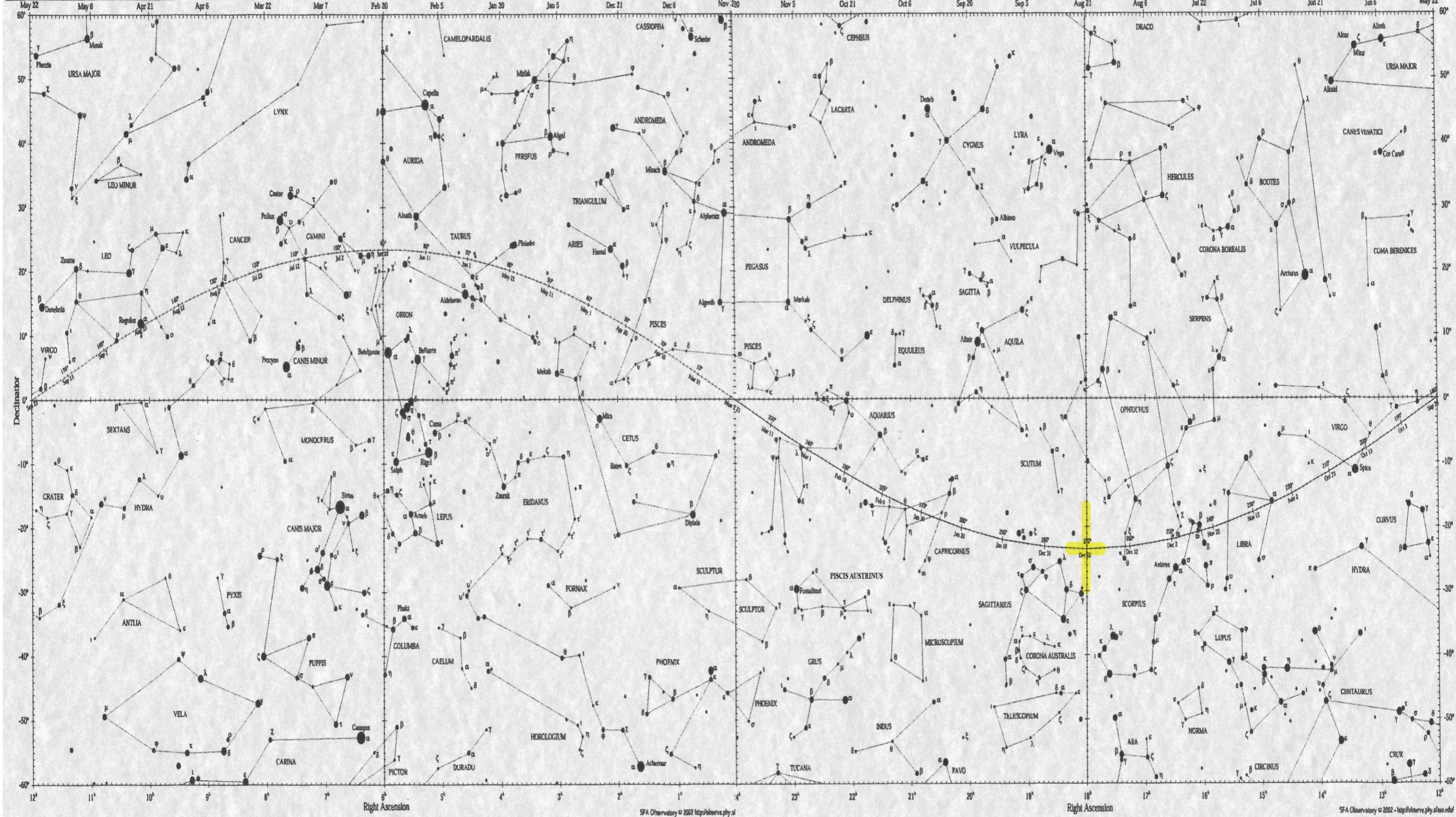


SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM

Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM

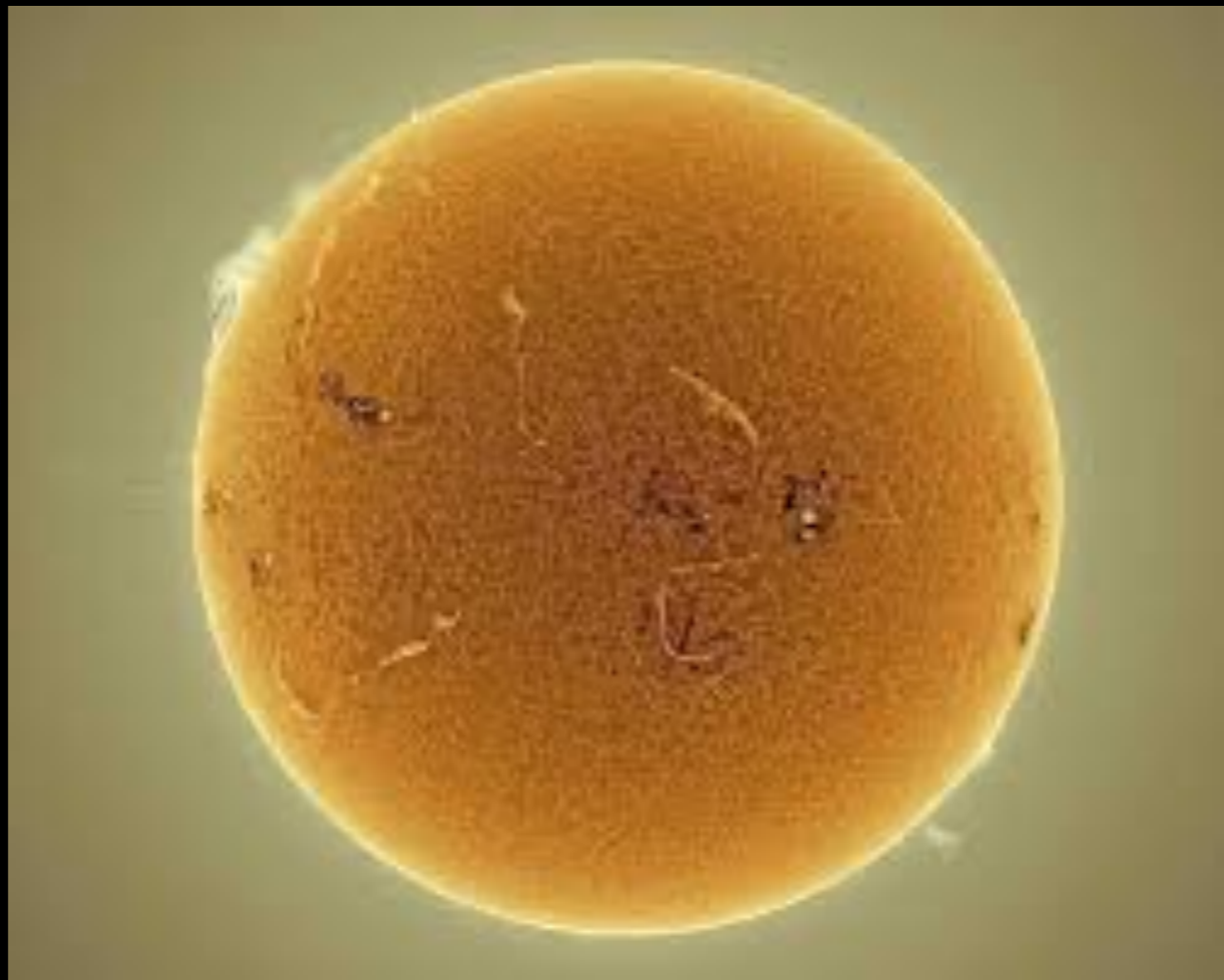


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# WINTER SOLSTICE





**SUMMER  
SOLSTICE**

**WINTER  
SOLSTICE**





**Sunrise**





Sunset





# Our Milky Way Galactic Center



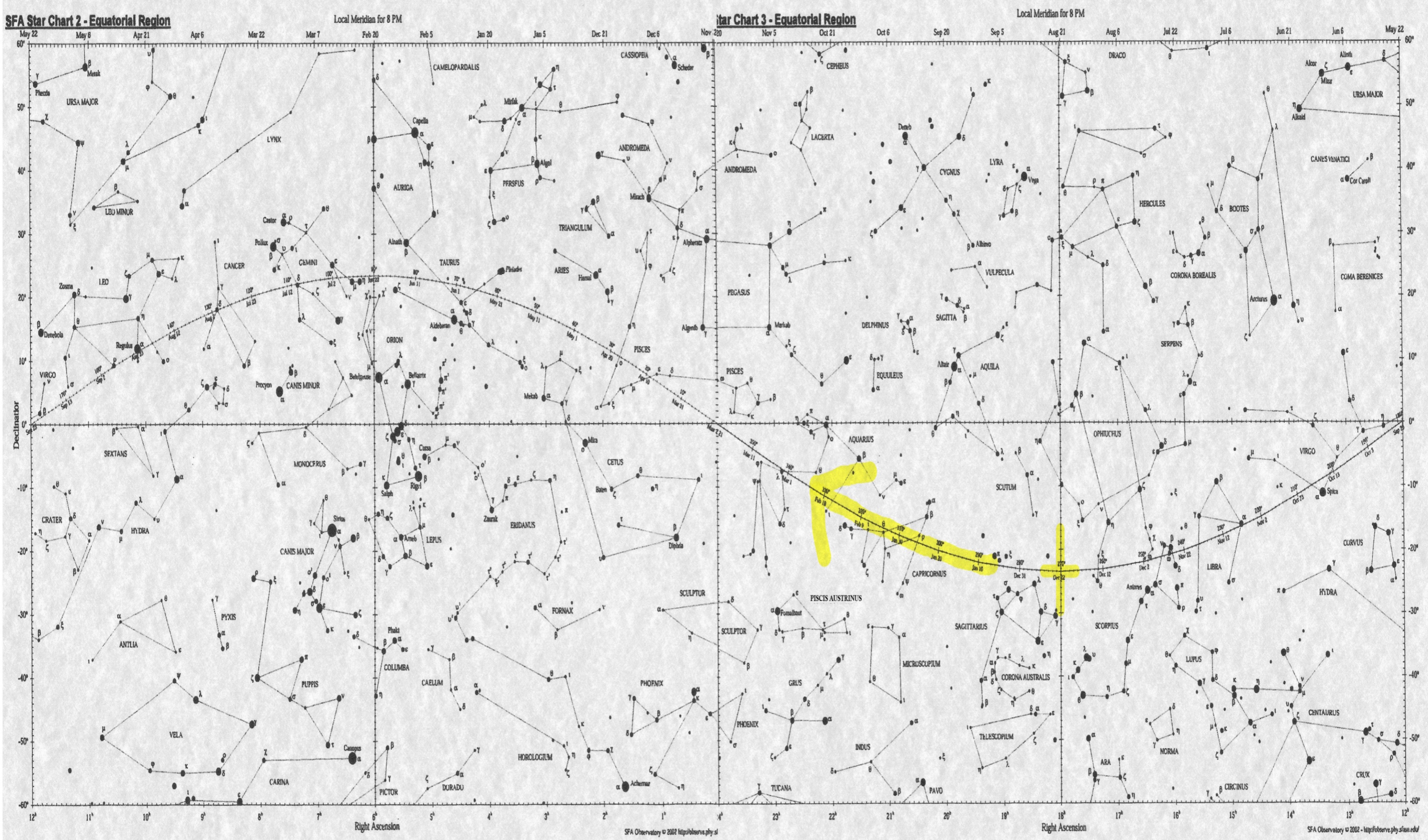
# Sagittarius C

## Protostar cluster



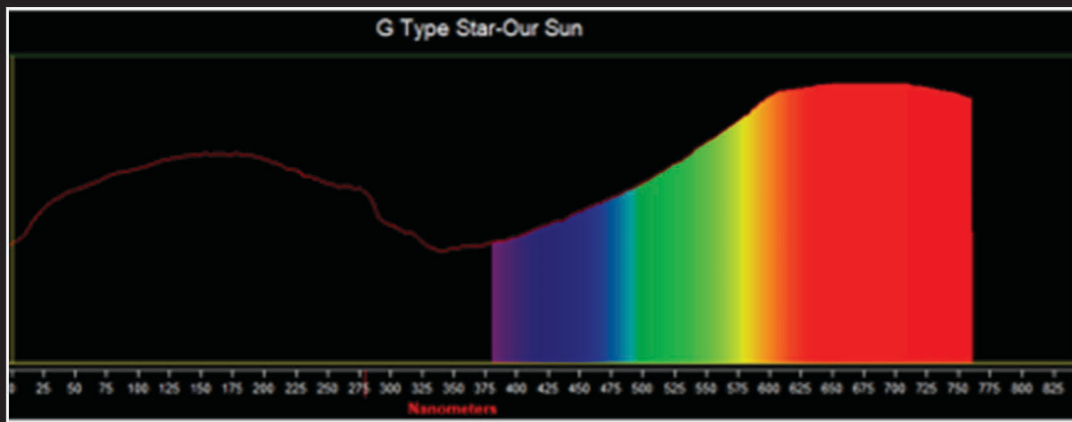
**Ionized Hydrogen**



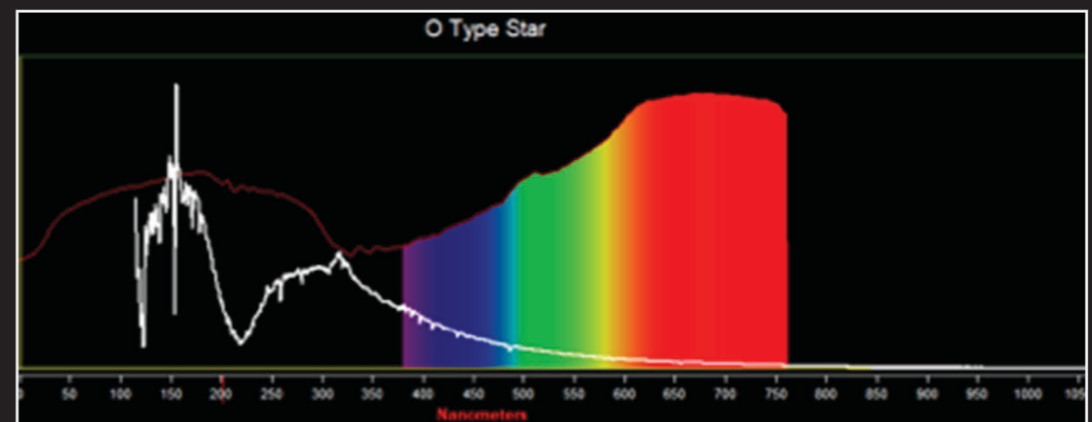


# WINTER PRECESSION

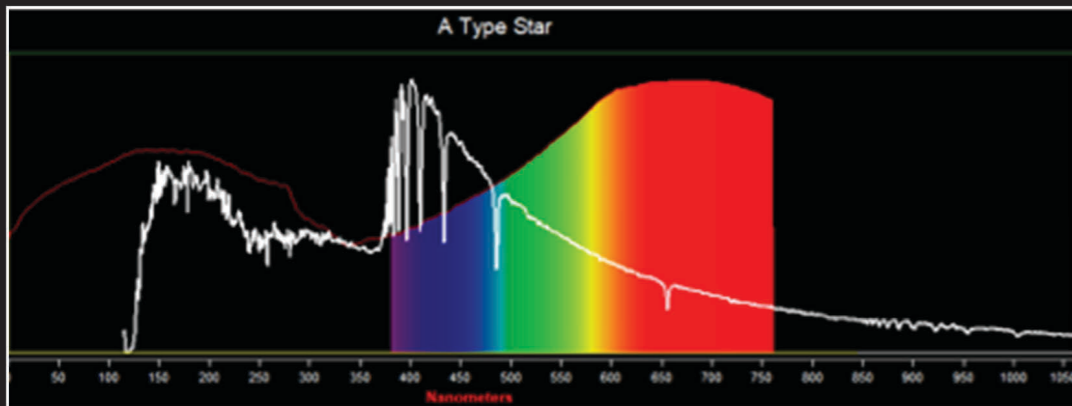




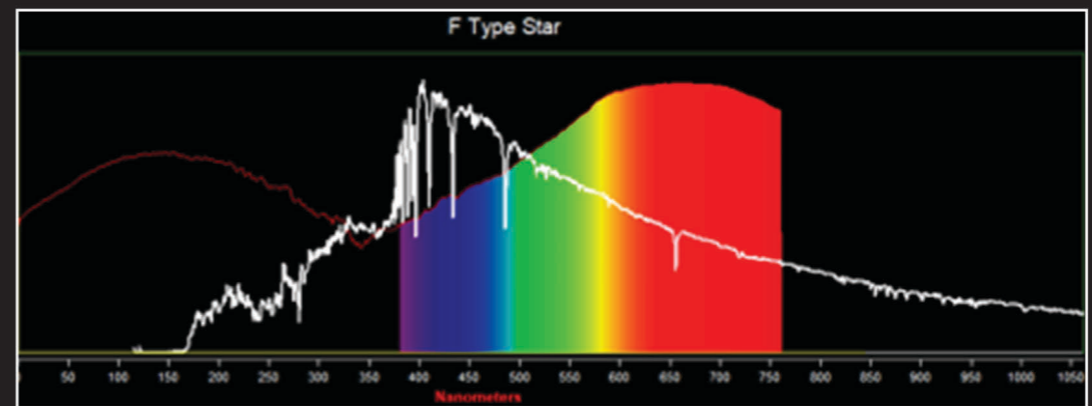
**G**



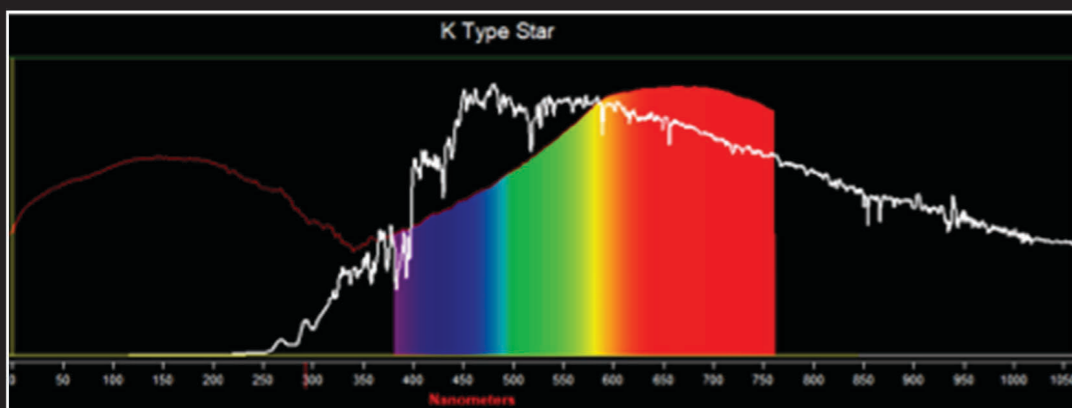
**O**



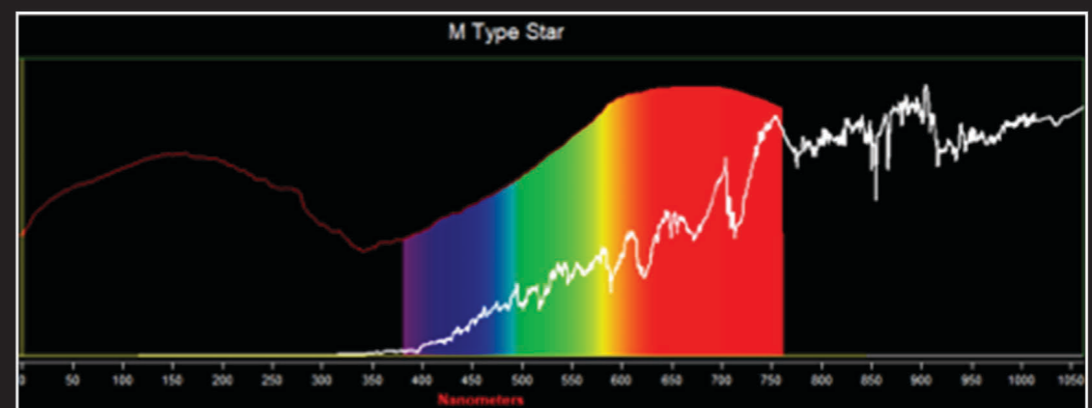
**A**



**F**



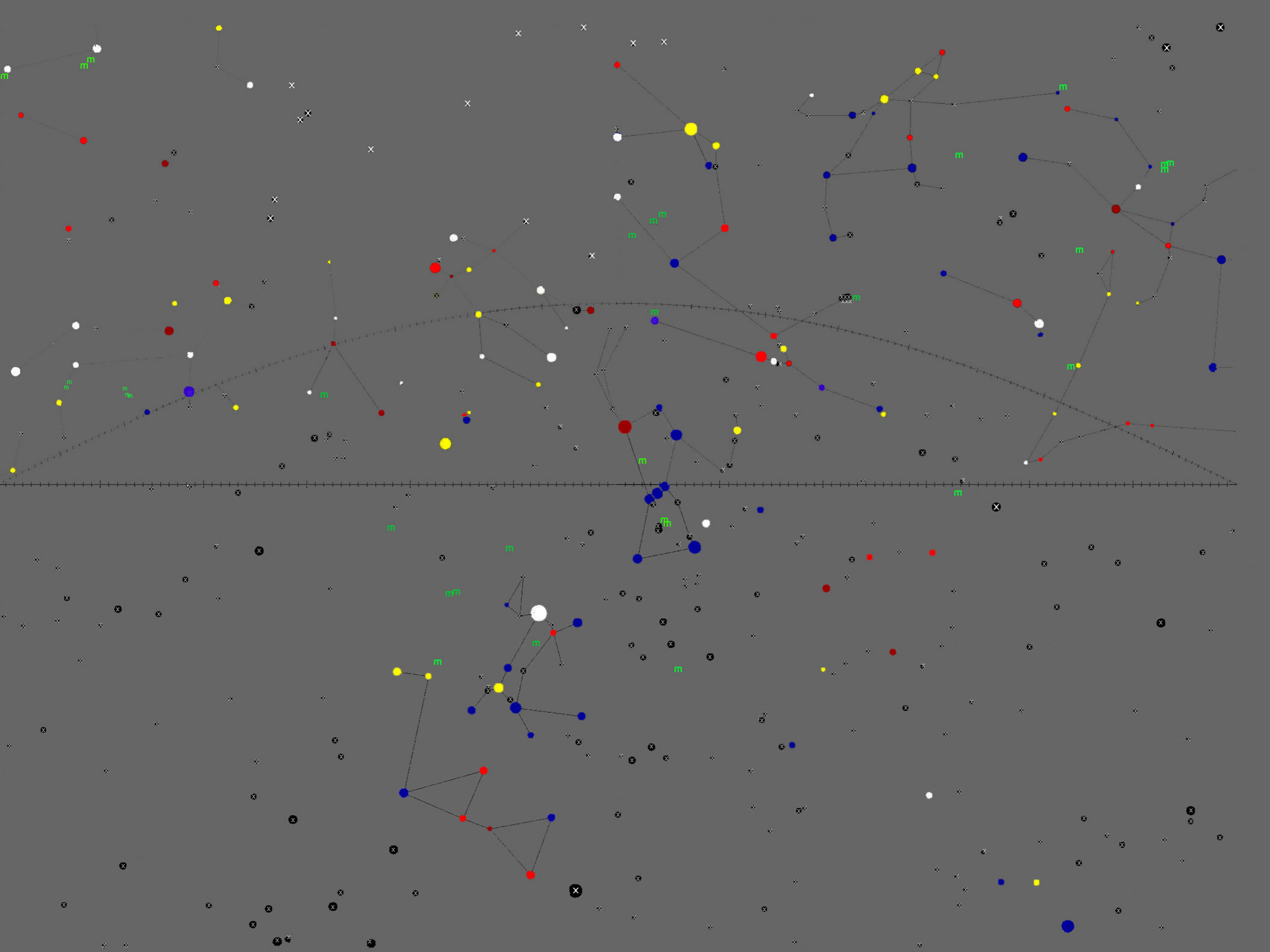
**K**



**M**

# Review: Star Classifications By Spectra

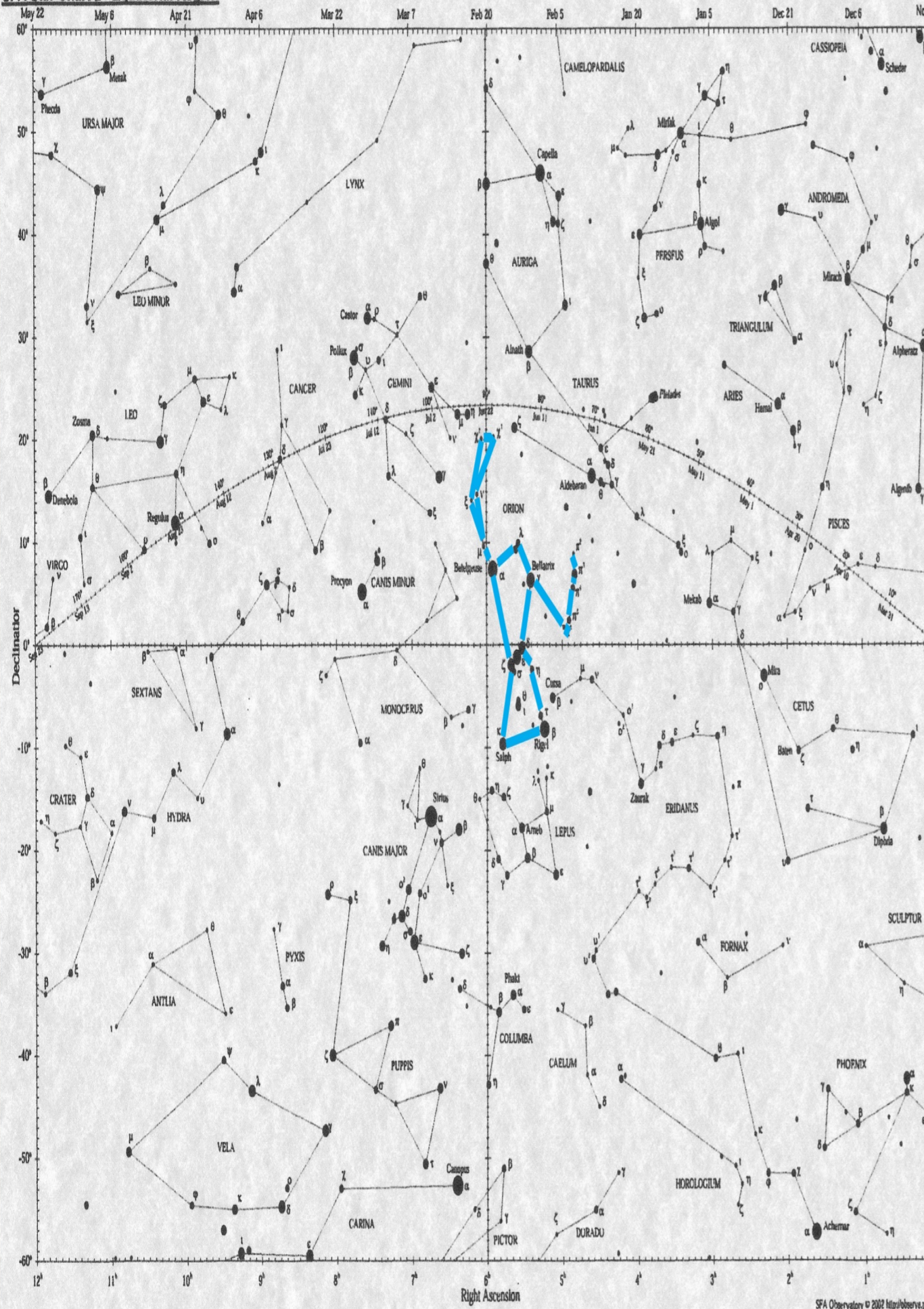






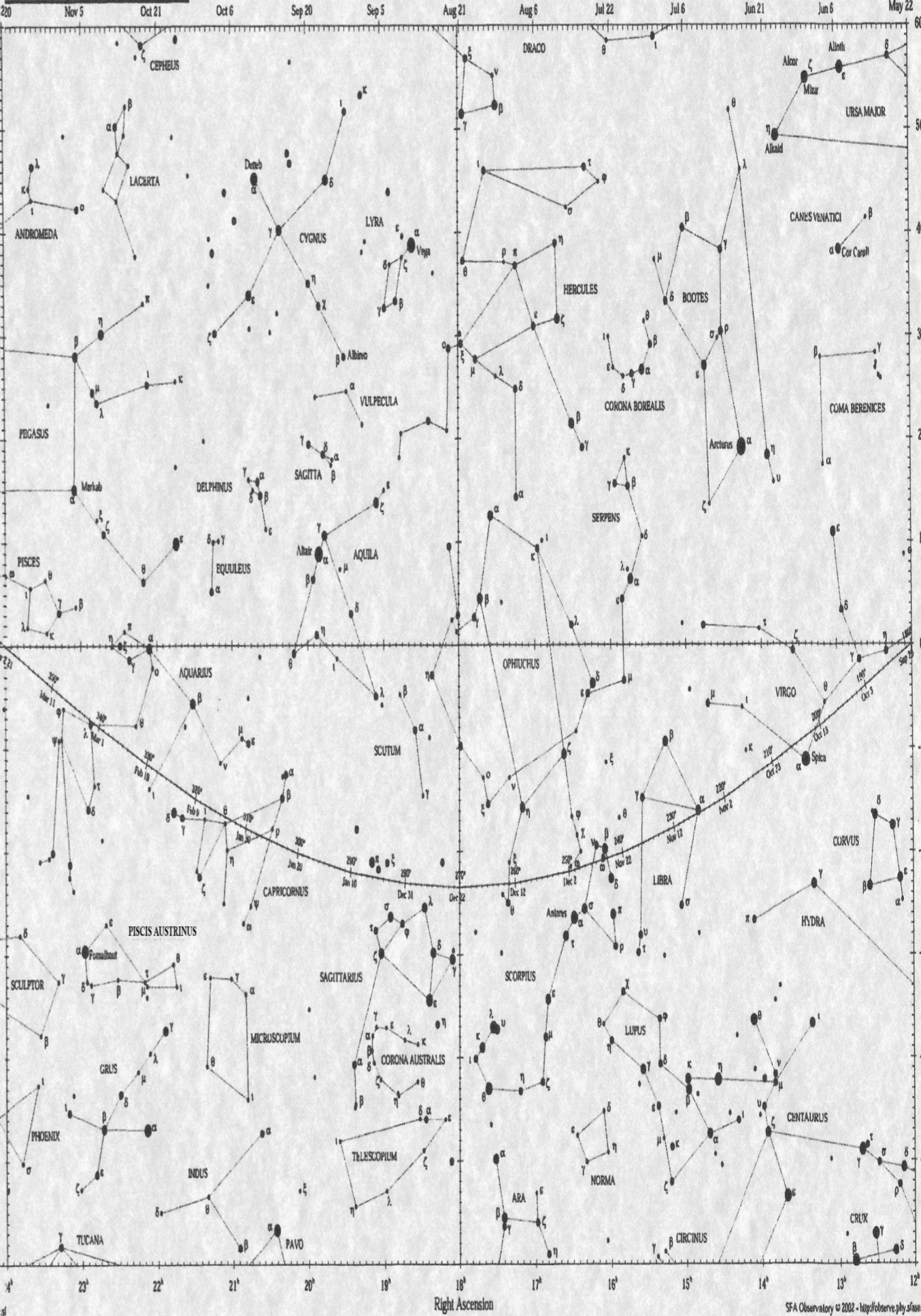
# SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM

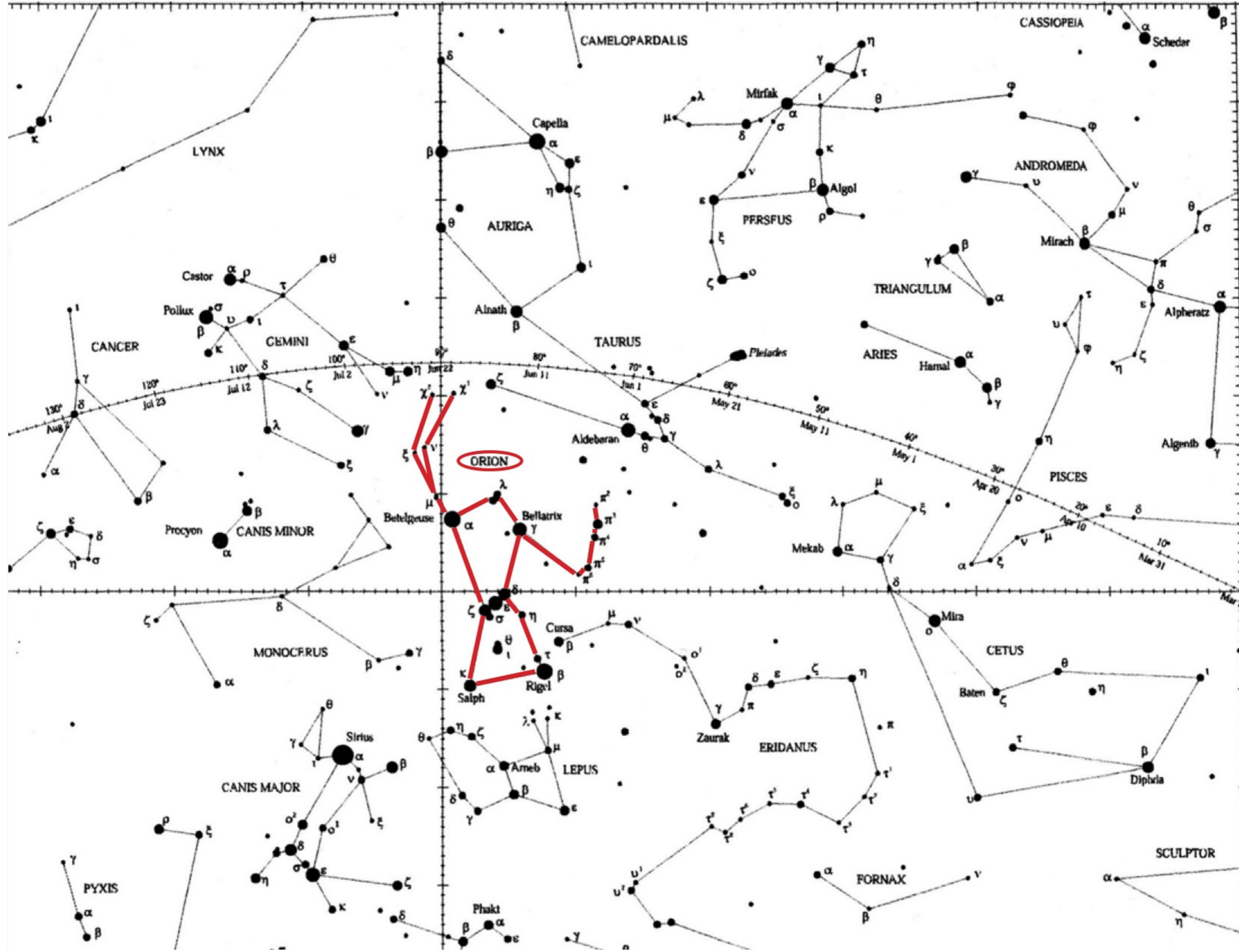


# Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM

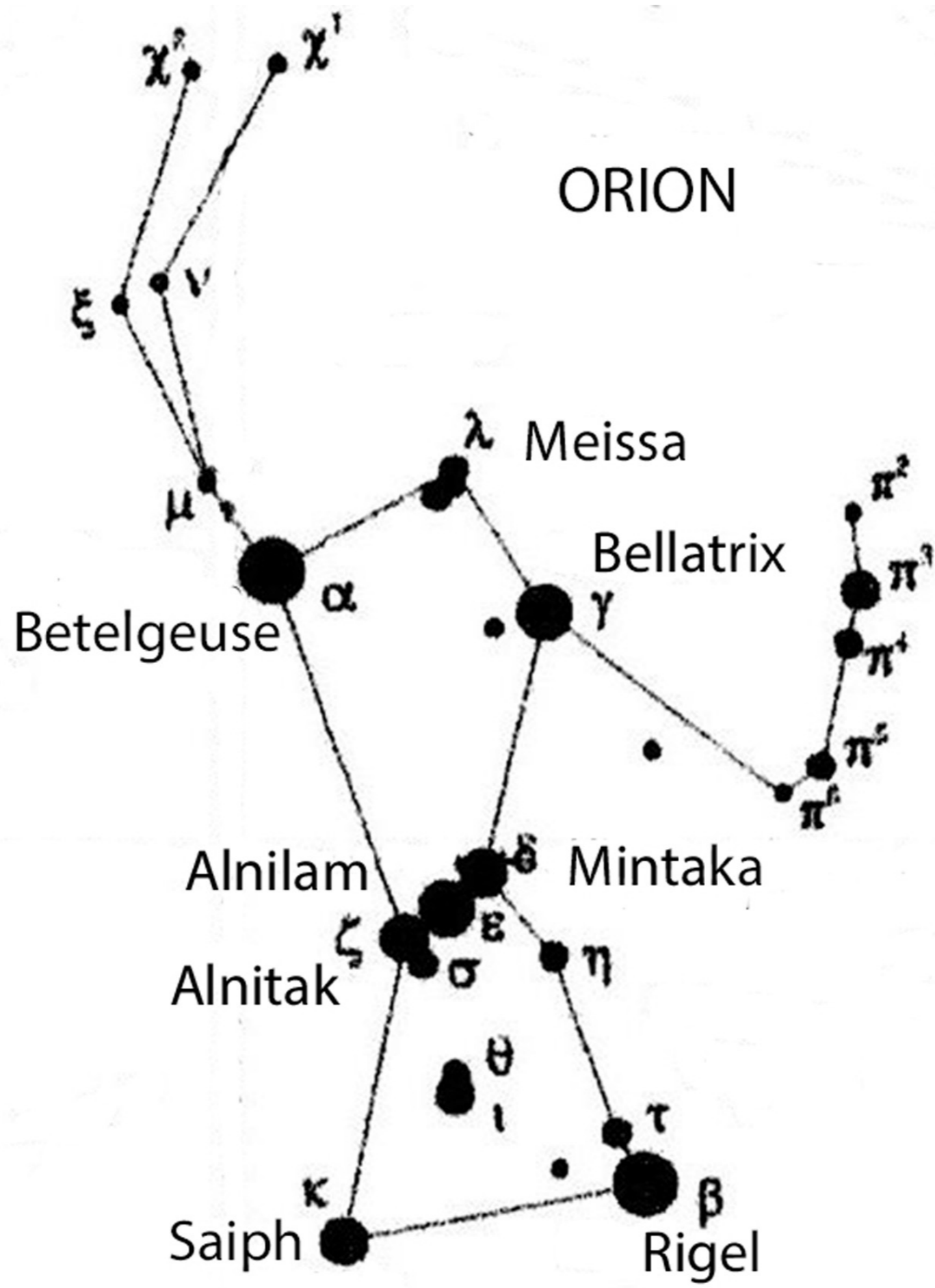




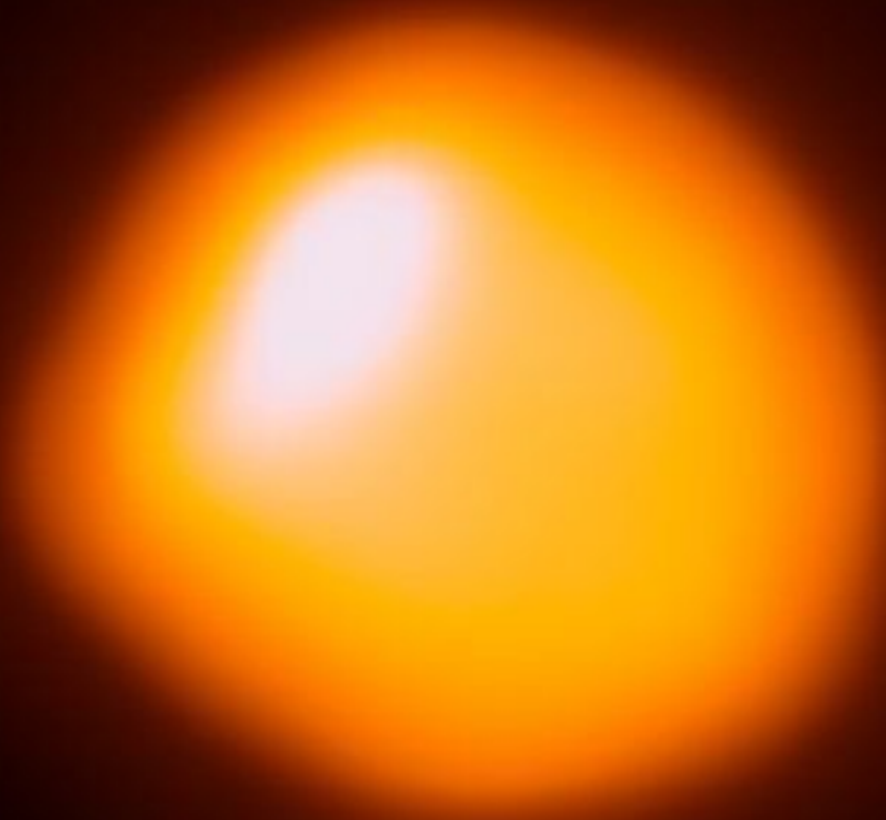




# ORION







$\alpha$  Orionis  
Betelgeuse  
ALMA image





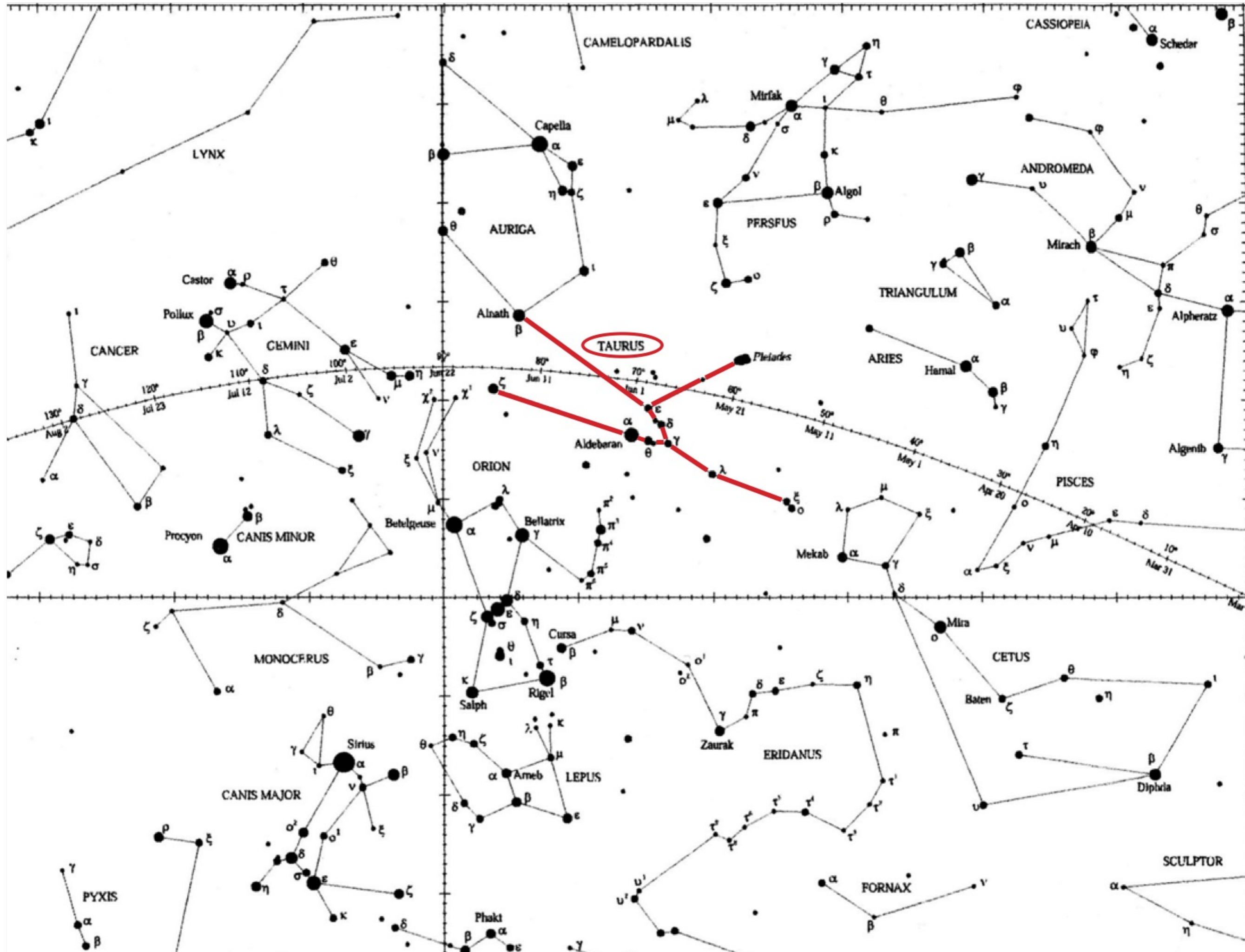


# Horse head Nebula

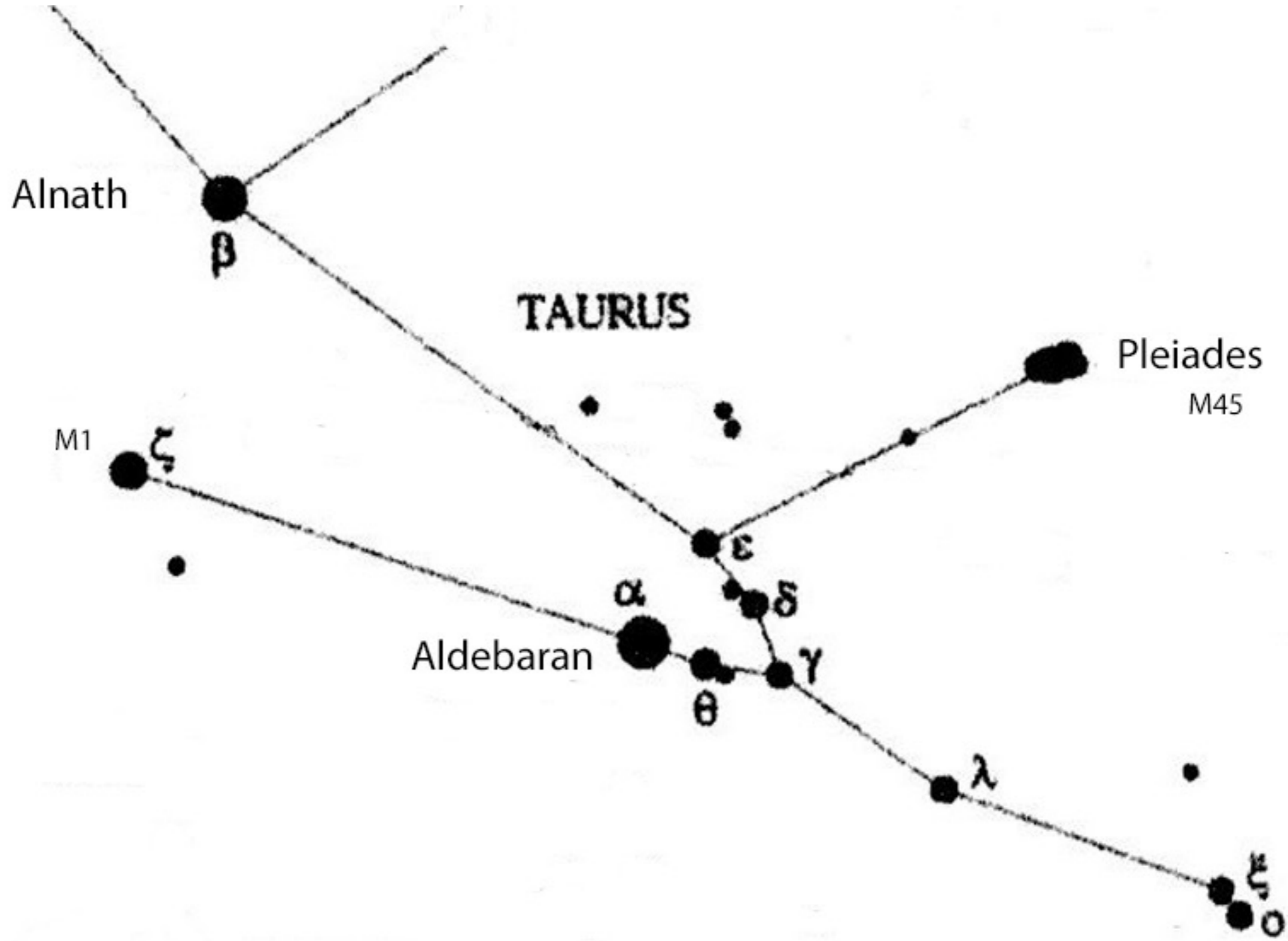


**Euclid: First Image**













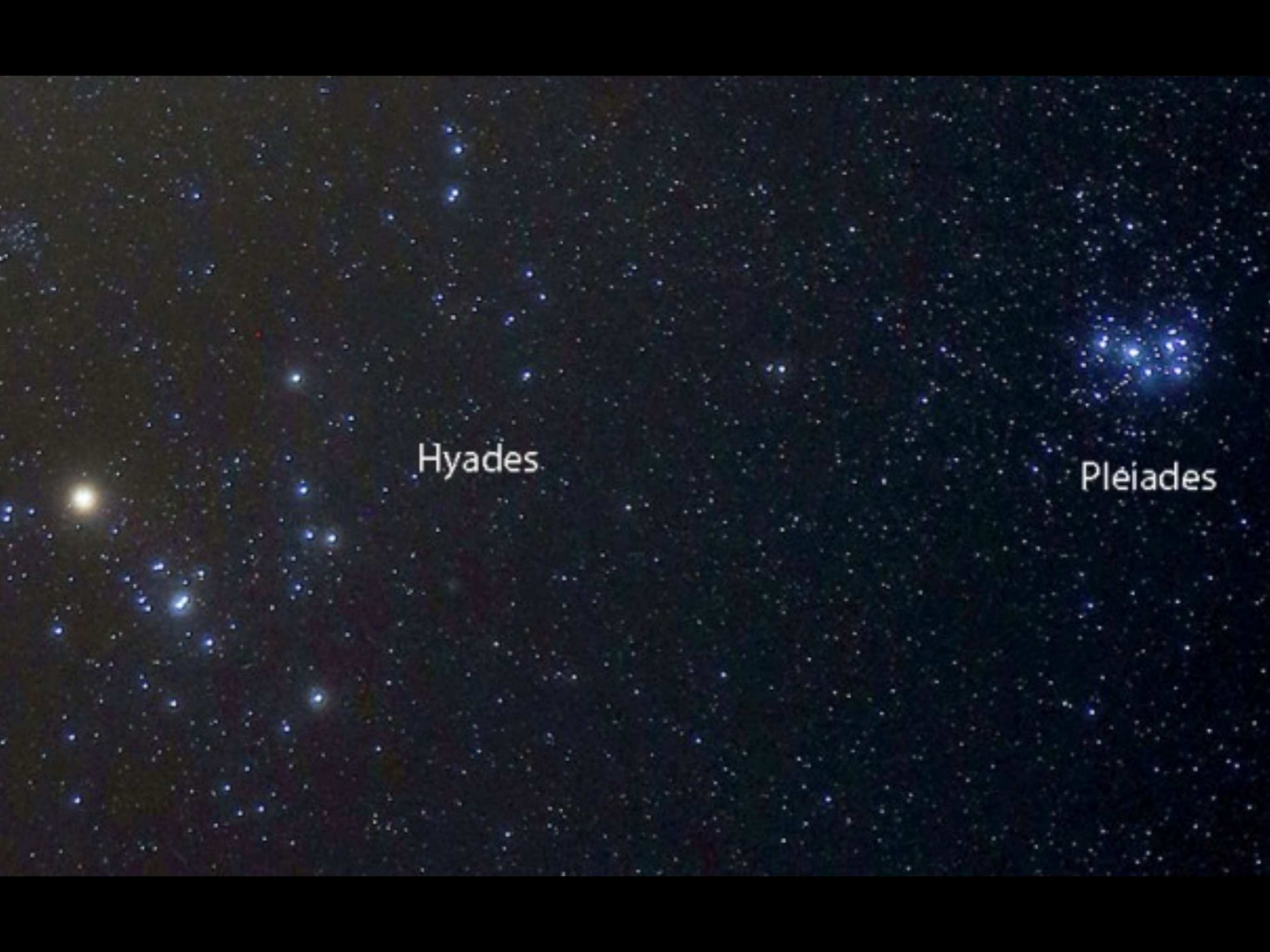
**Canis Major**  
**Sirius**

**Orion**

**Taurus**

**Aldebaran**  
**Hyades**  
**Pleiades**





Hyades

Pleiades



The image shows the M1 Crab Nebula, a supernova remnant, with a complex, multi-layered structure. The central region is a bright, dense core of blue and purple, surrounded by a ring of orange and red. The outer layers are more diffuse and show a mix of green and yellow. The overall appearance is that of a turbulent, expanding cloud of gas and dust.

**Xray  
Chandra**

**IR  
Spitzer**

**V  
Hubble**



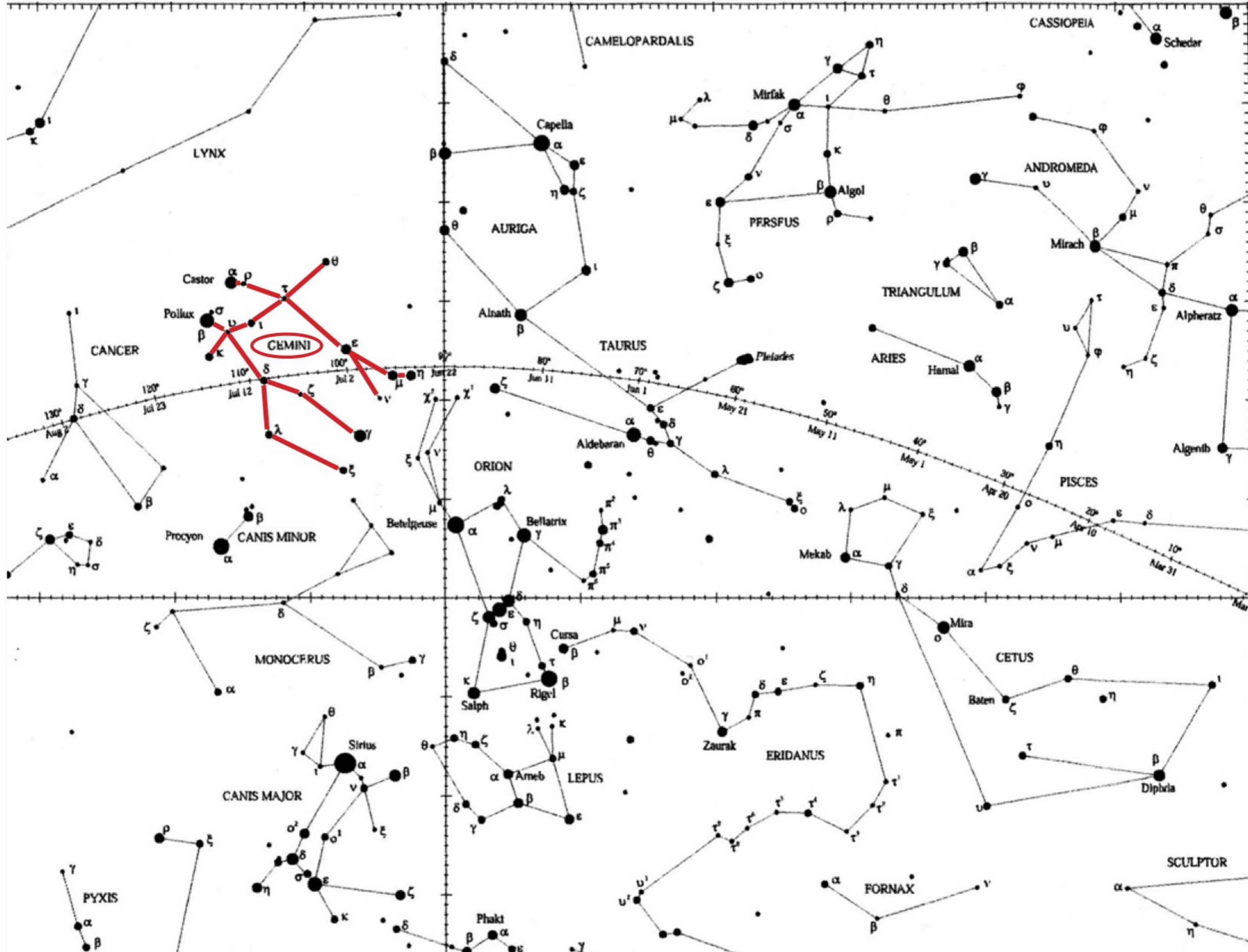


**Hubble**  
**M1**

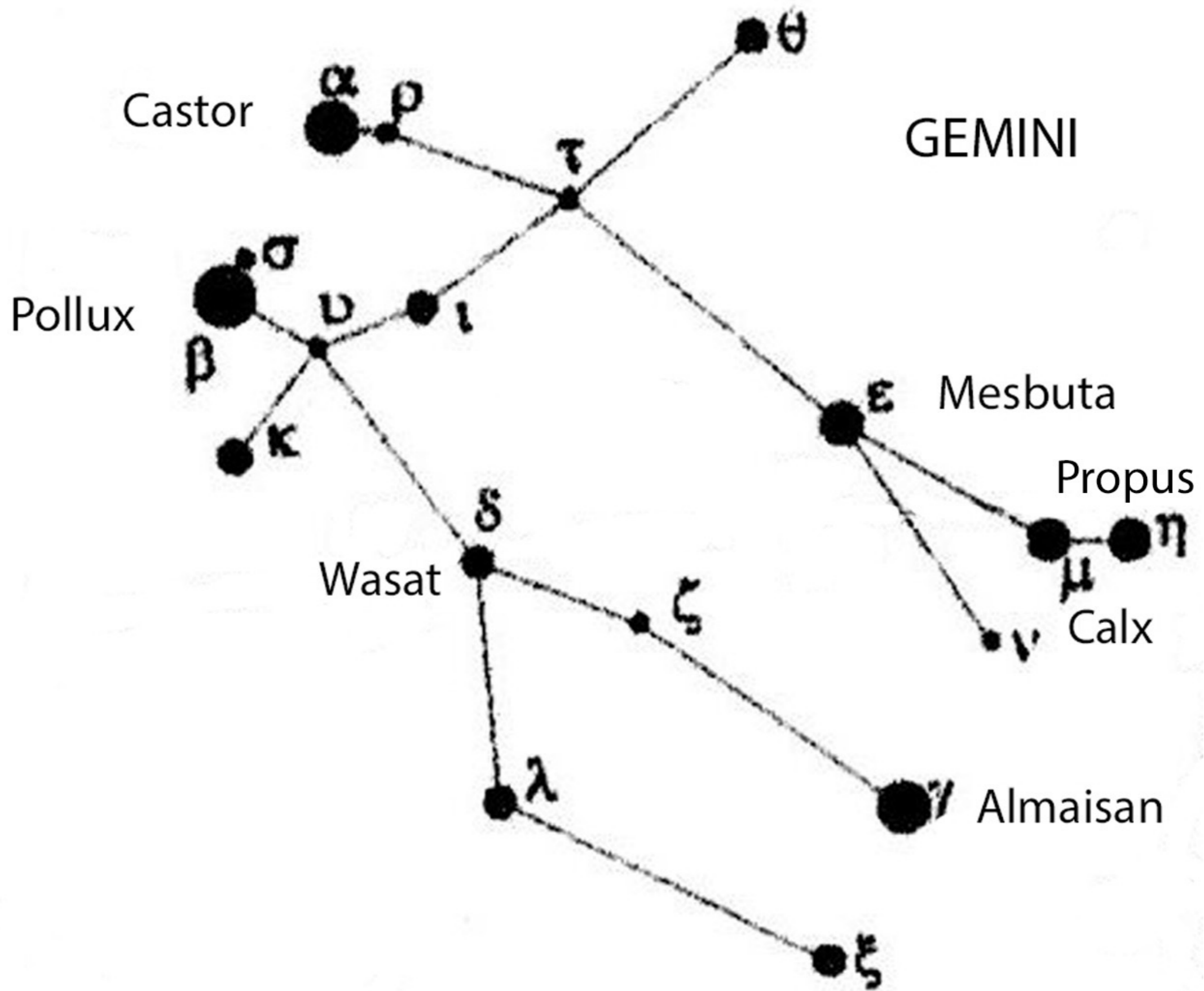


**JWST**  
**M1**

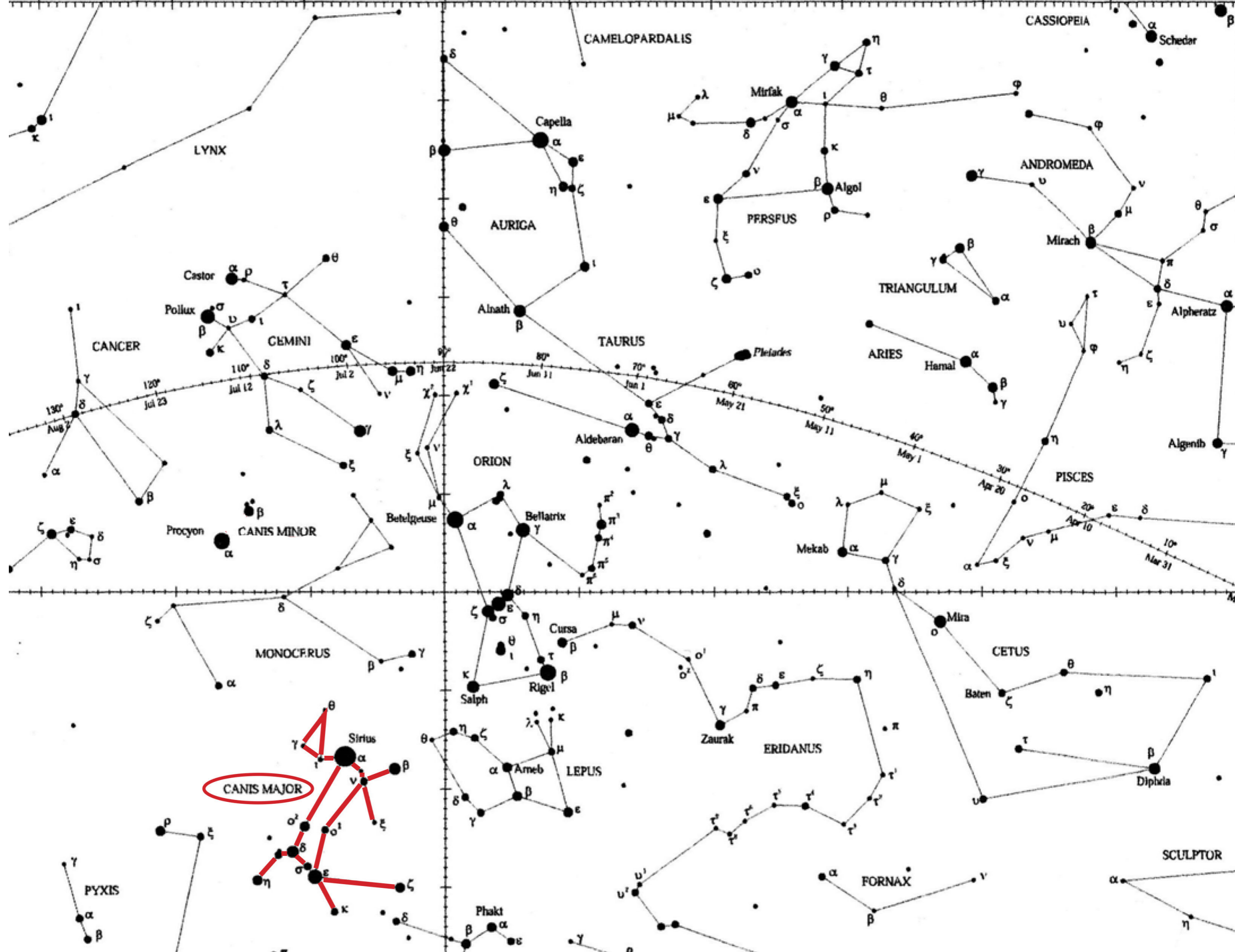




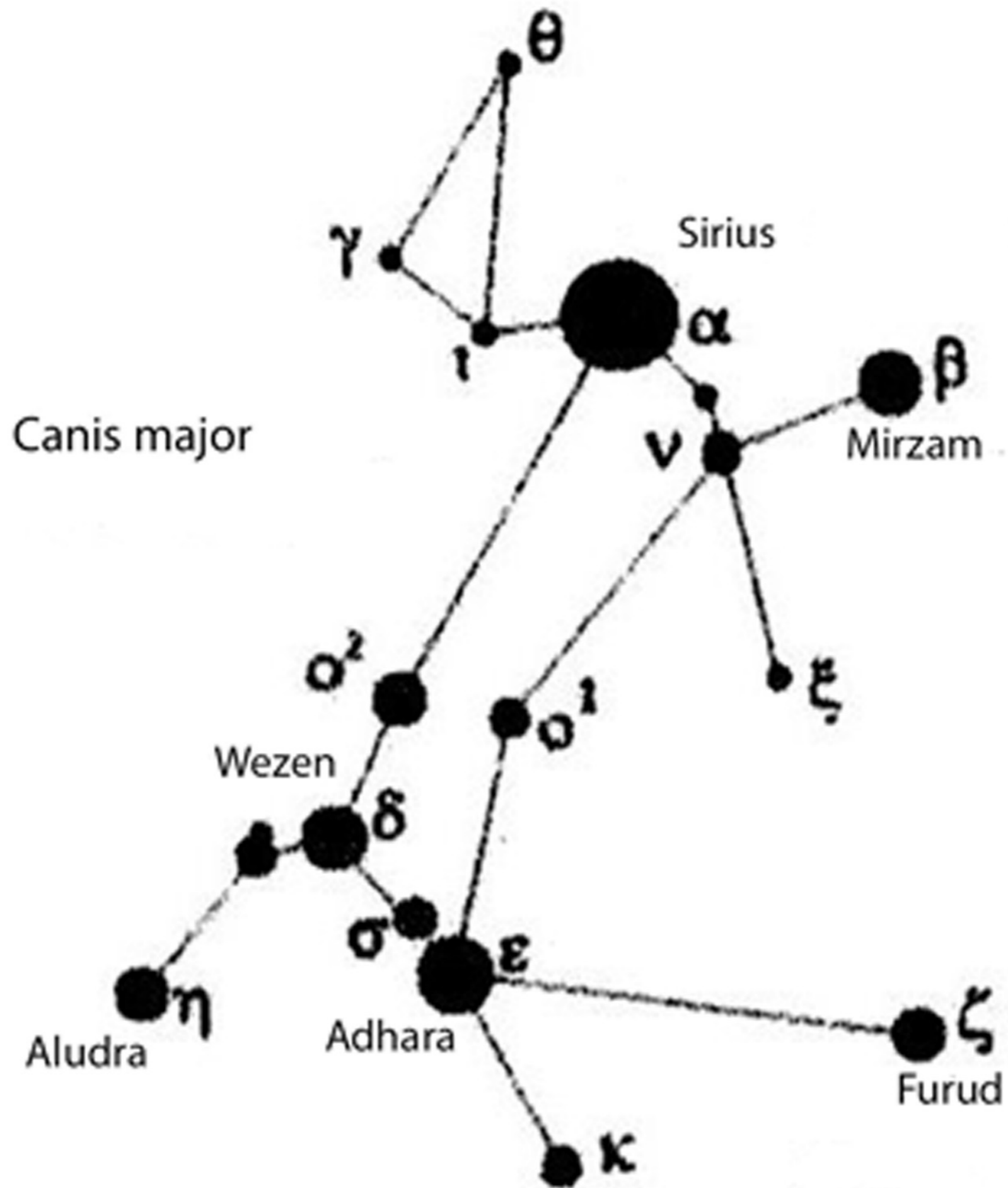










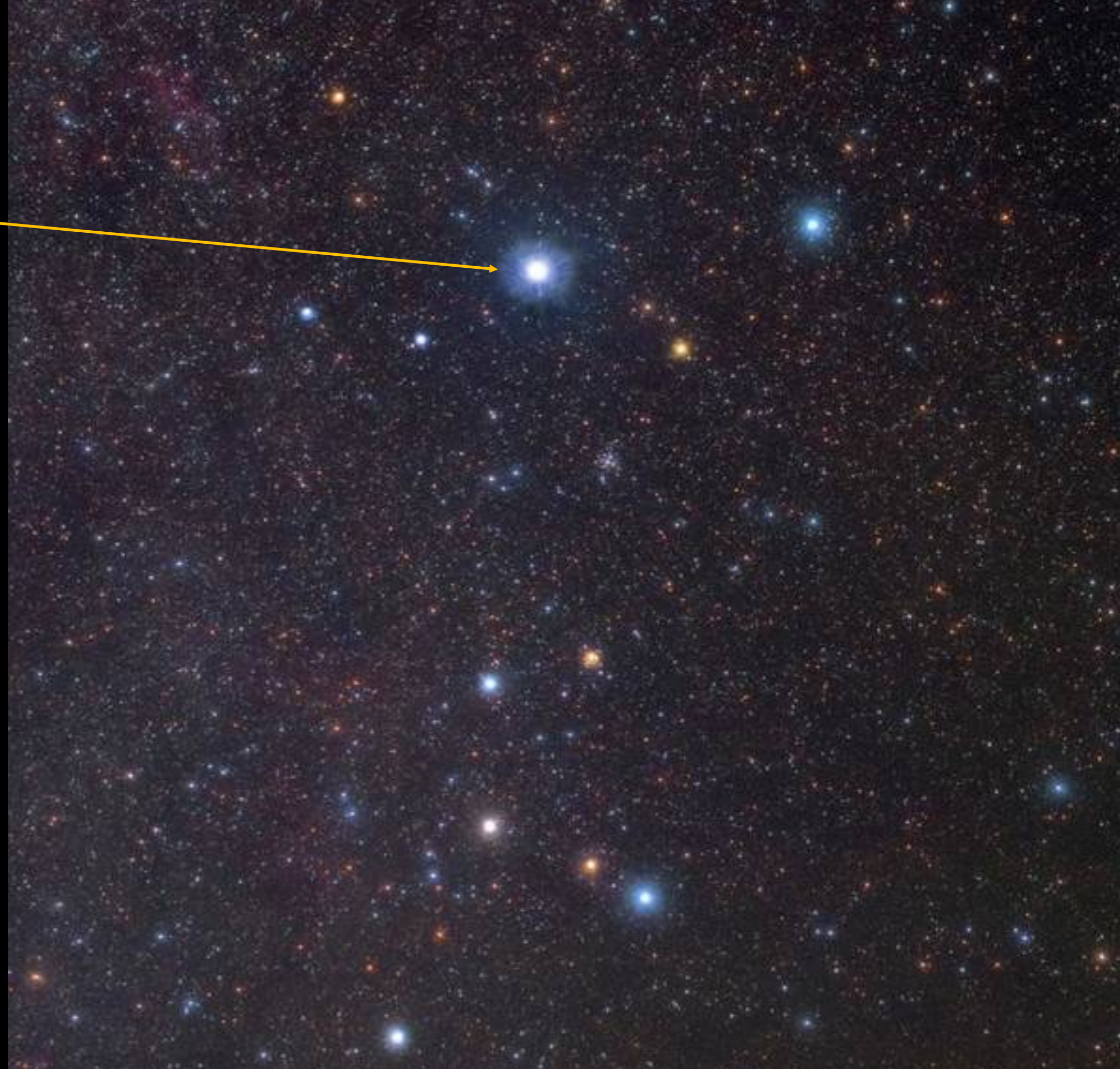




$\alpha$  Canis Major  
Sirius



Canis  
Major



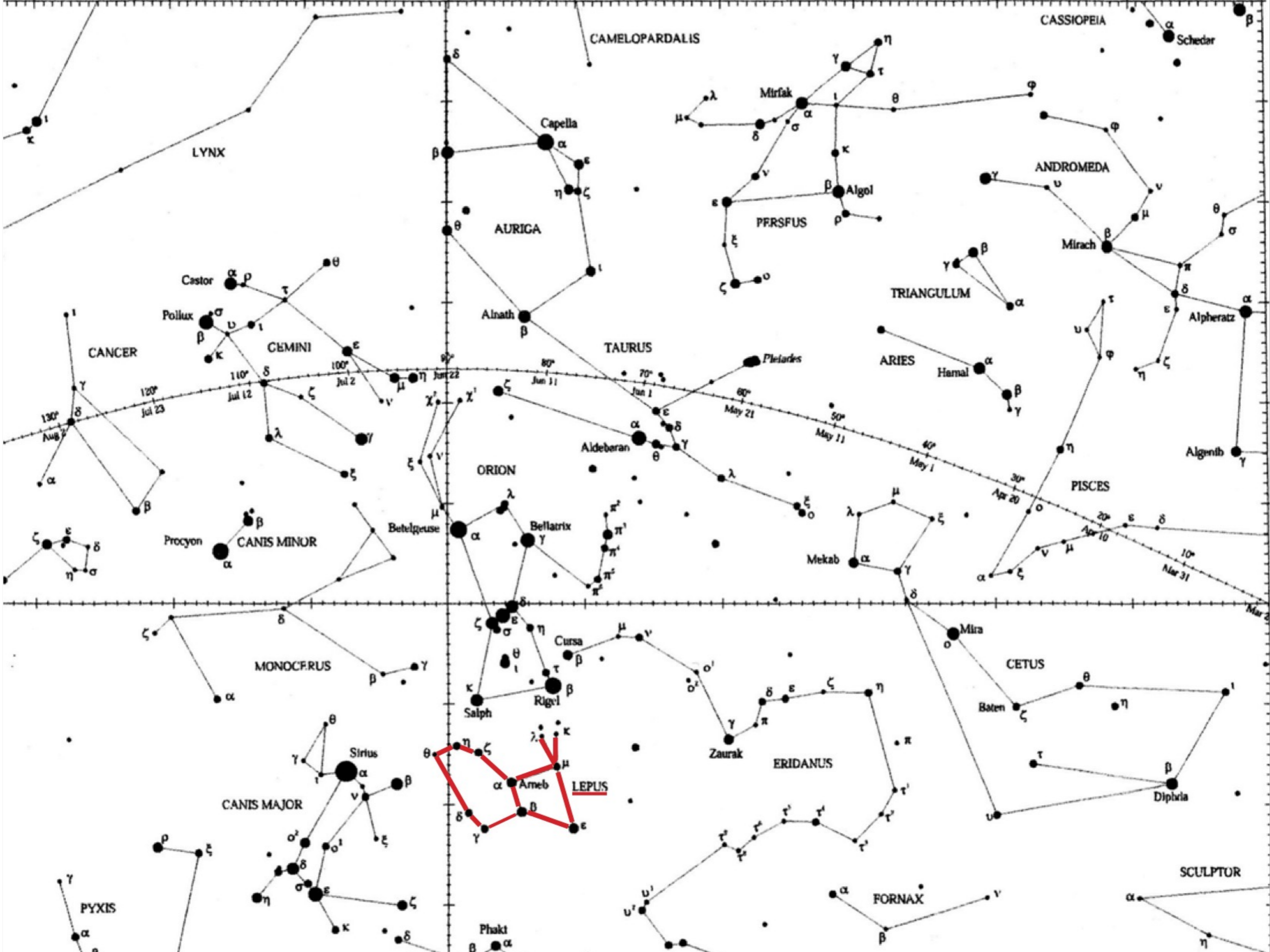




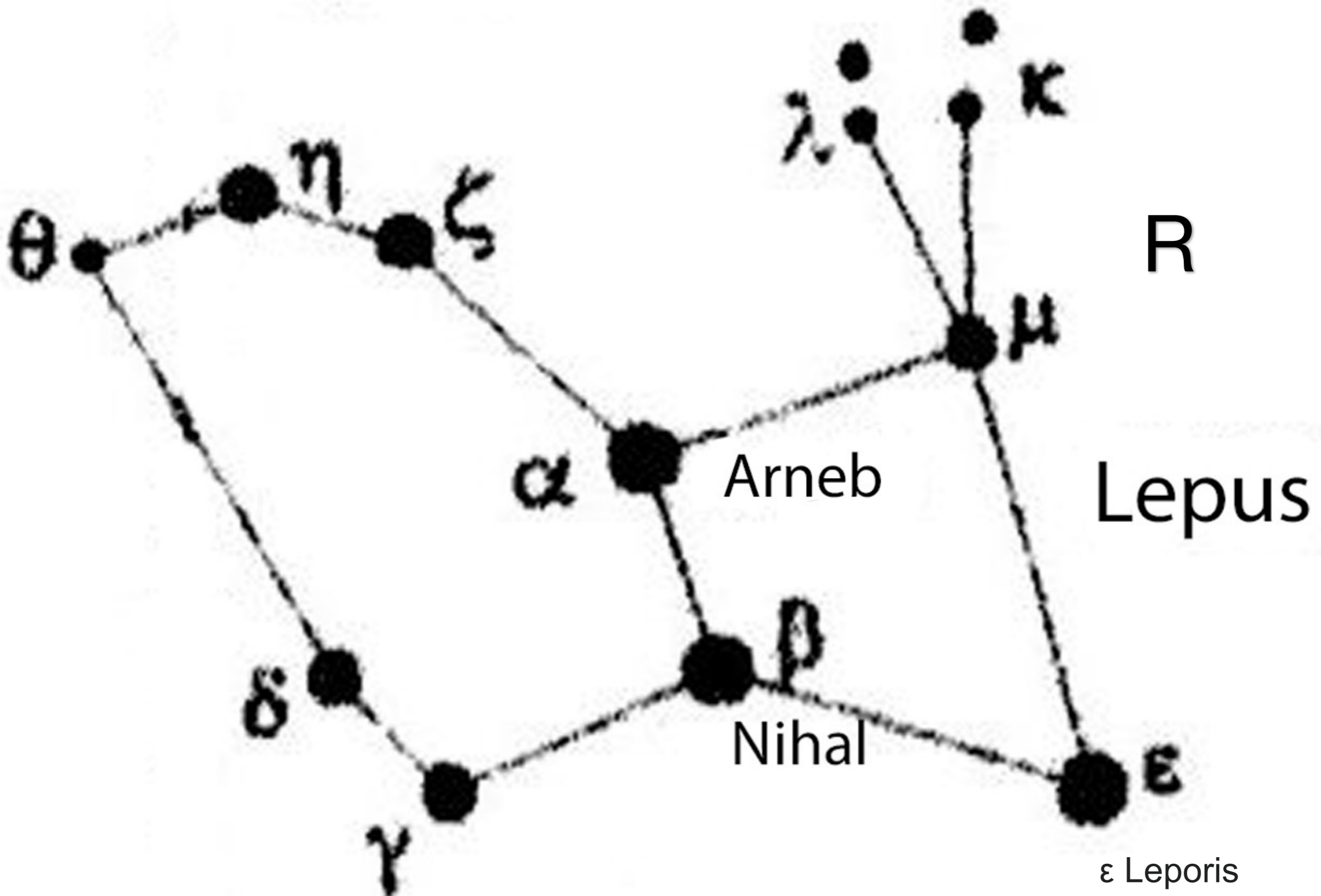
Wolf-Rayet star  
EZ Canis Majoris

**SH2-308**  
**Dolphin**  
**Emission Nebula**









Arneb

Nihal

Lepus

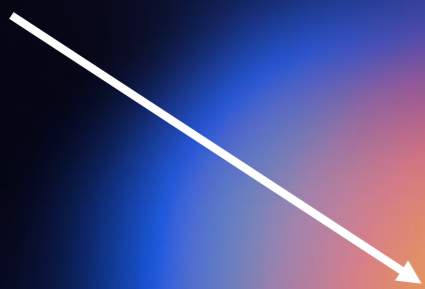
ε Leporis  
Variable K star



# R Leporis

ALMA, 5 arcseconds

Star surface

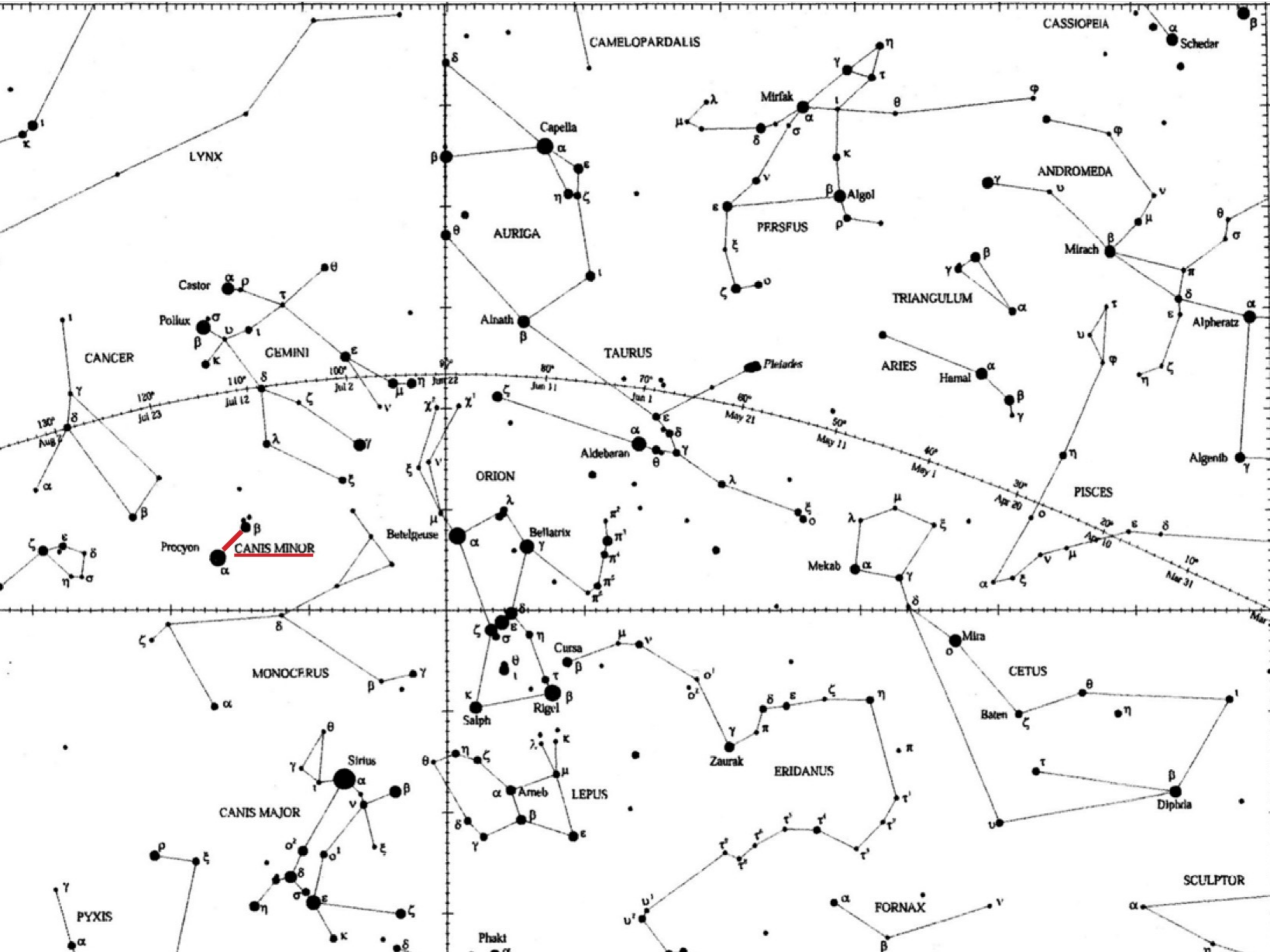


HCN cloud

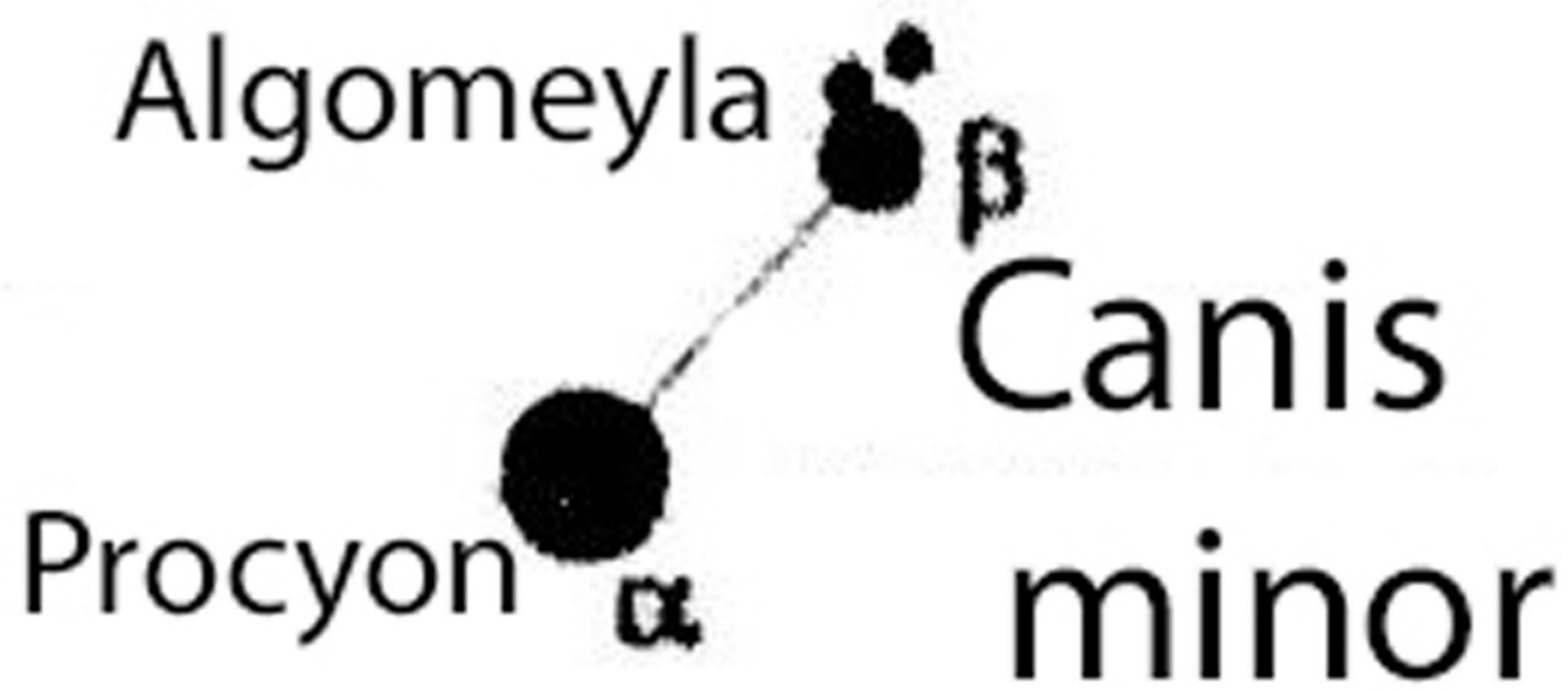


DSS2, 30 arcminutes  
Red, variable, Carbon star











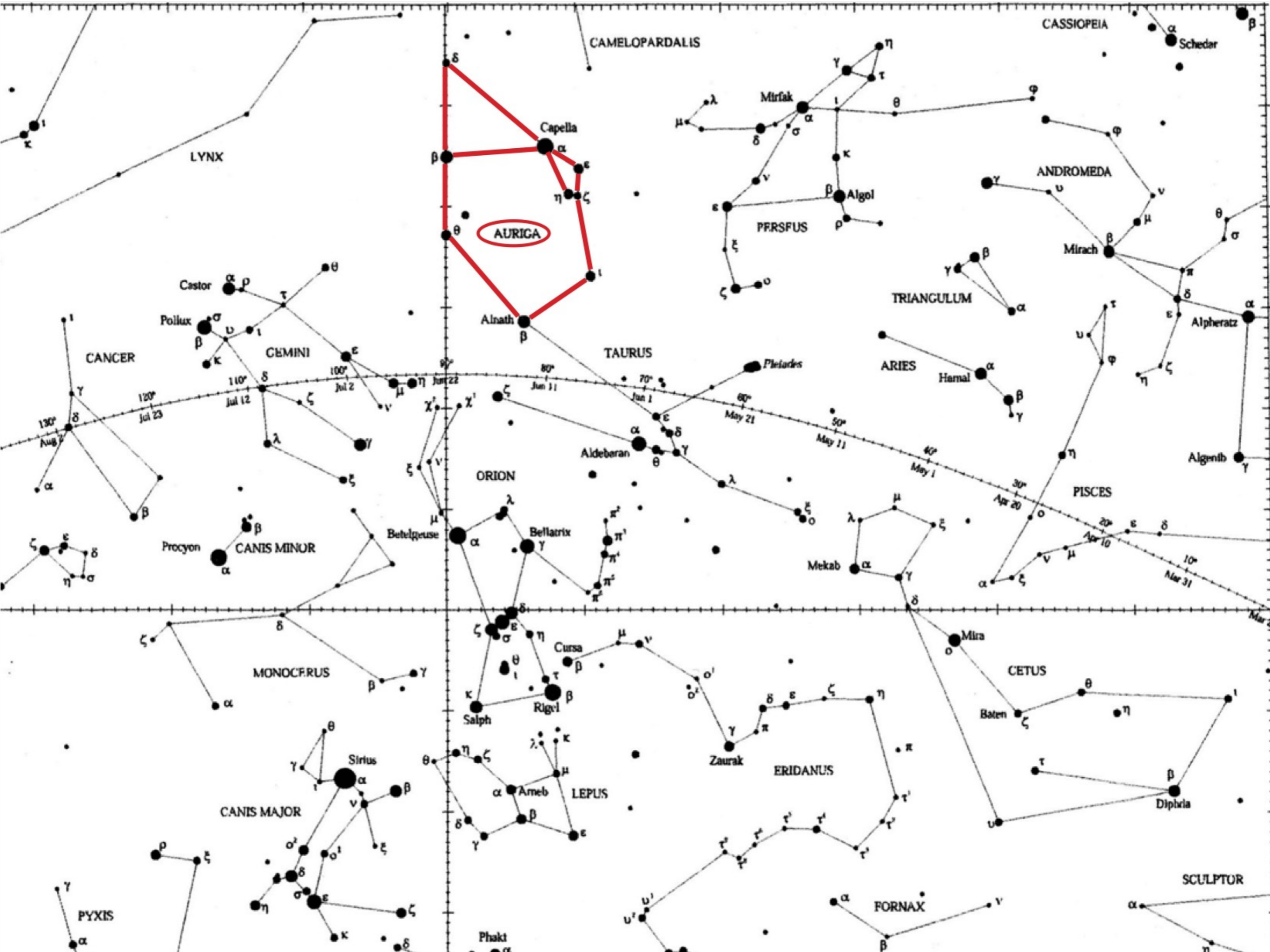
A deep blue star field with numerous small white stars. Two stars are highlighted with white labels: 'Gomeisa' in the upper right and 'Procyon' in the lower left. The star Procyon is significantly brighter than the others.

Gomeisa

Procyon

$\alpha$  Canis Minor  
Procyon





CAMELOPARDALIS

CASSIOPEIA

LYNX

Capella

Mirfak

ANDROMEDA

AURIGA

PERSEUS

Algol

Mirach

Castor

TRIANGULUM

CANCER

GEMINI

TAURUS

ARIES

Pollux

Alnath

Plaiades

Hamal

Alpheratz

Aug 7

Jul 23

Jul 12

Jul 2

Jun 22

Jun 11

Jun 1

May 21

May 11

May 1

Apr 20

Apr 10

Mar 31

ORION

PISCES

Procyon

CANIS MINOR

Betelgeuse

Bellatrix

Mekab

Mira

Algenib

MONOCERUS

Salph

Rigel

Cursa

CETUS

Baten

CANIS MAJOR

Sirius

Arneb

LEPUS

ERIDANUS

Zaurak

SCULPTOR

PYXIS

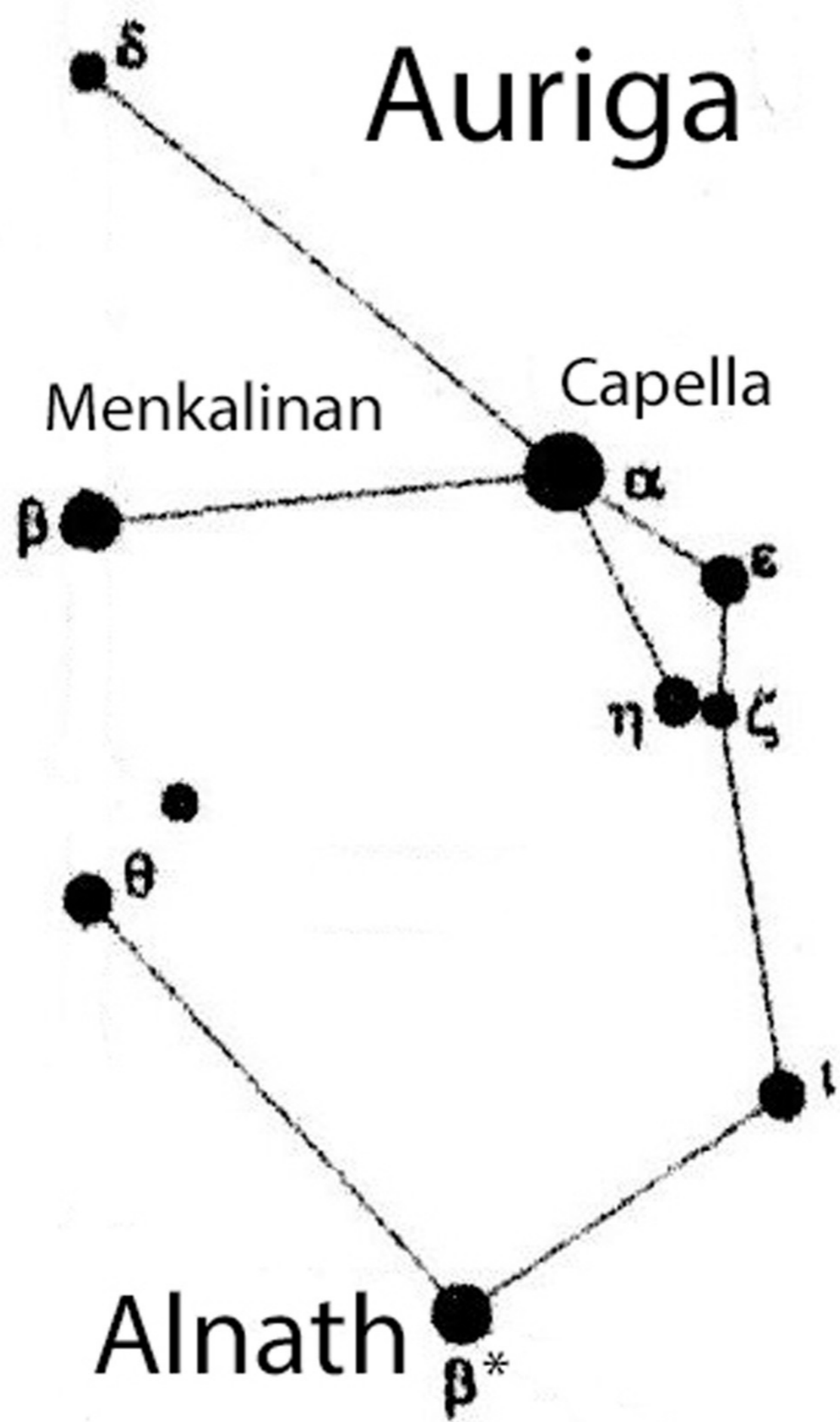
Phakt

FORNAX

Diphia



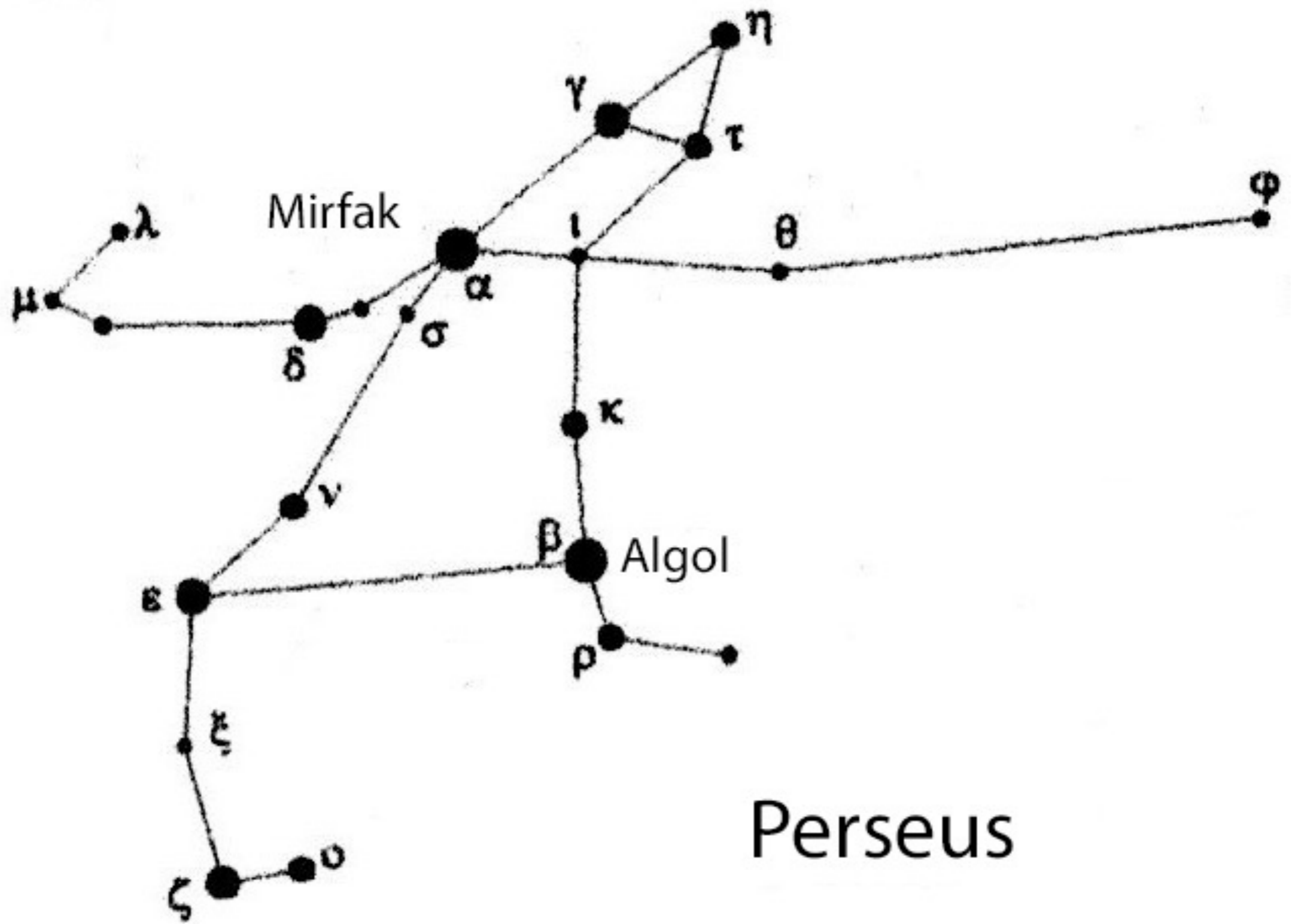
# Auriga





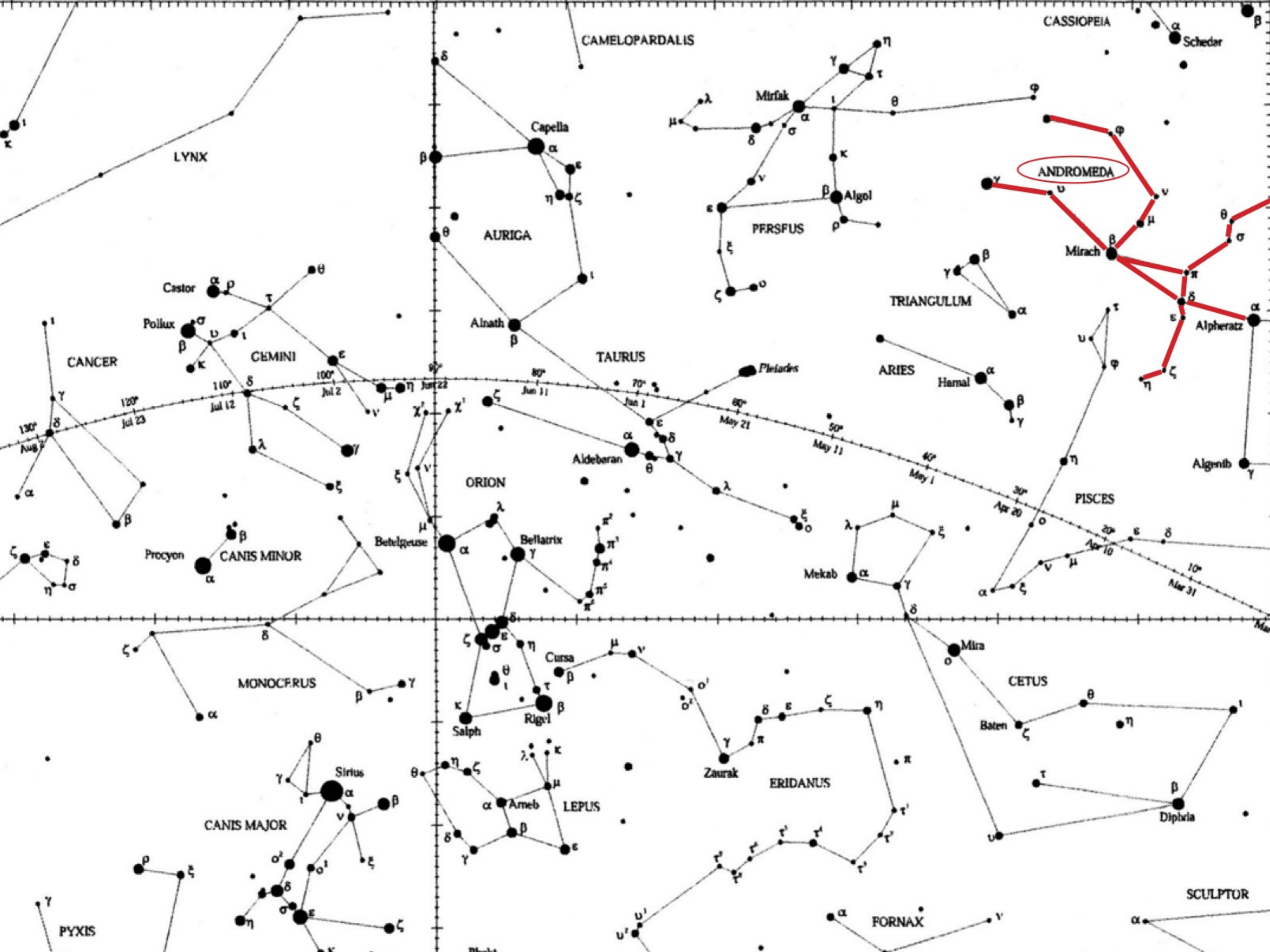




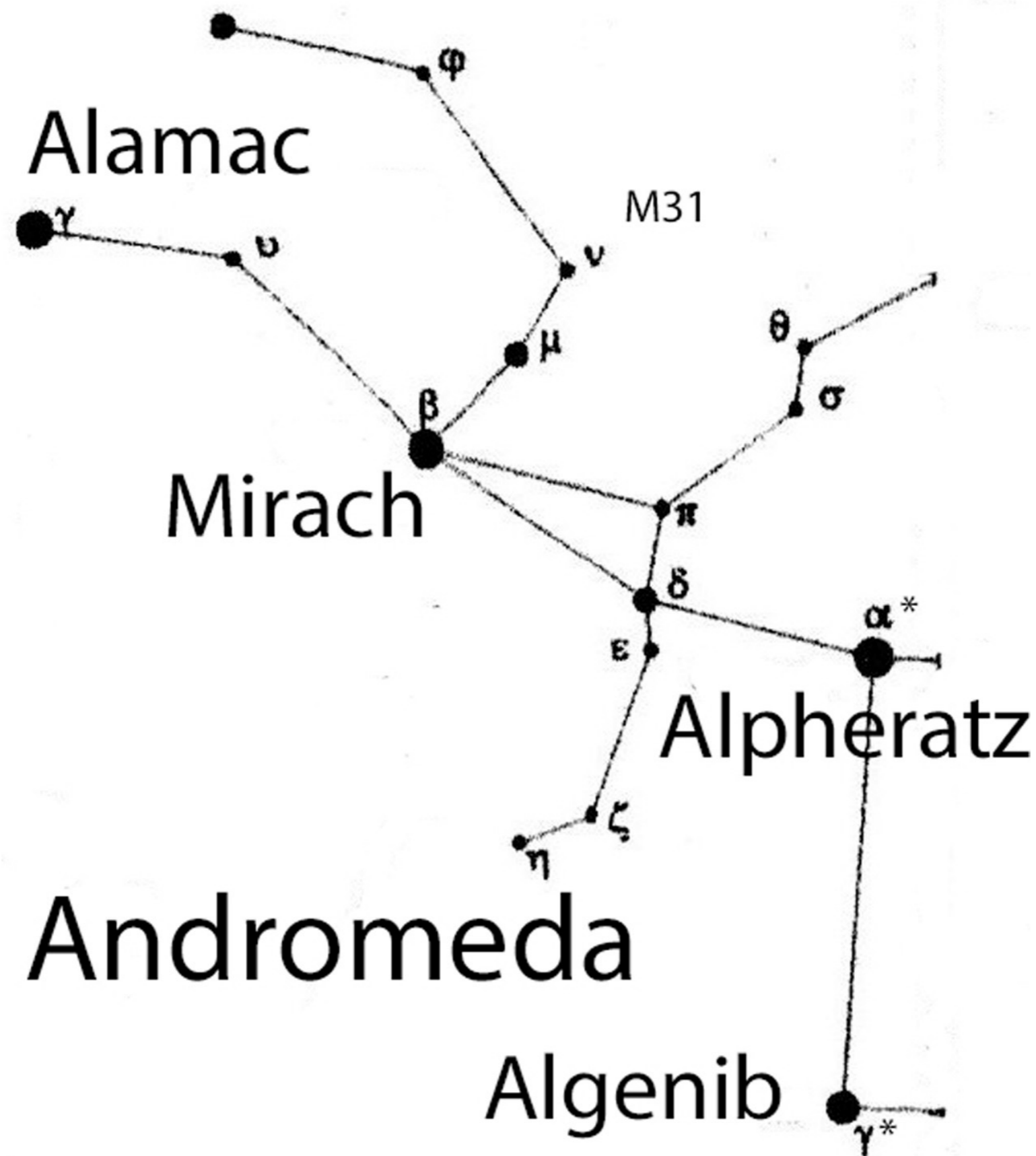


Perseus







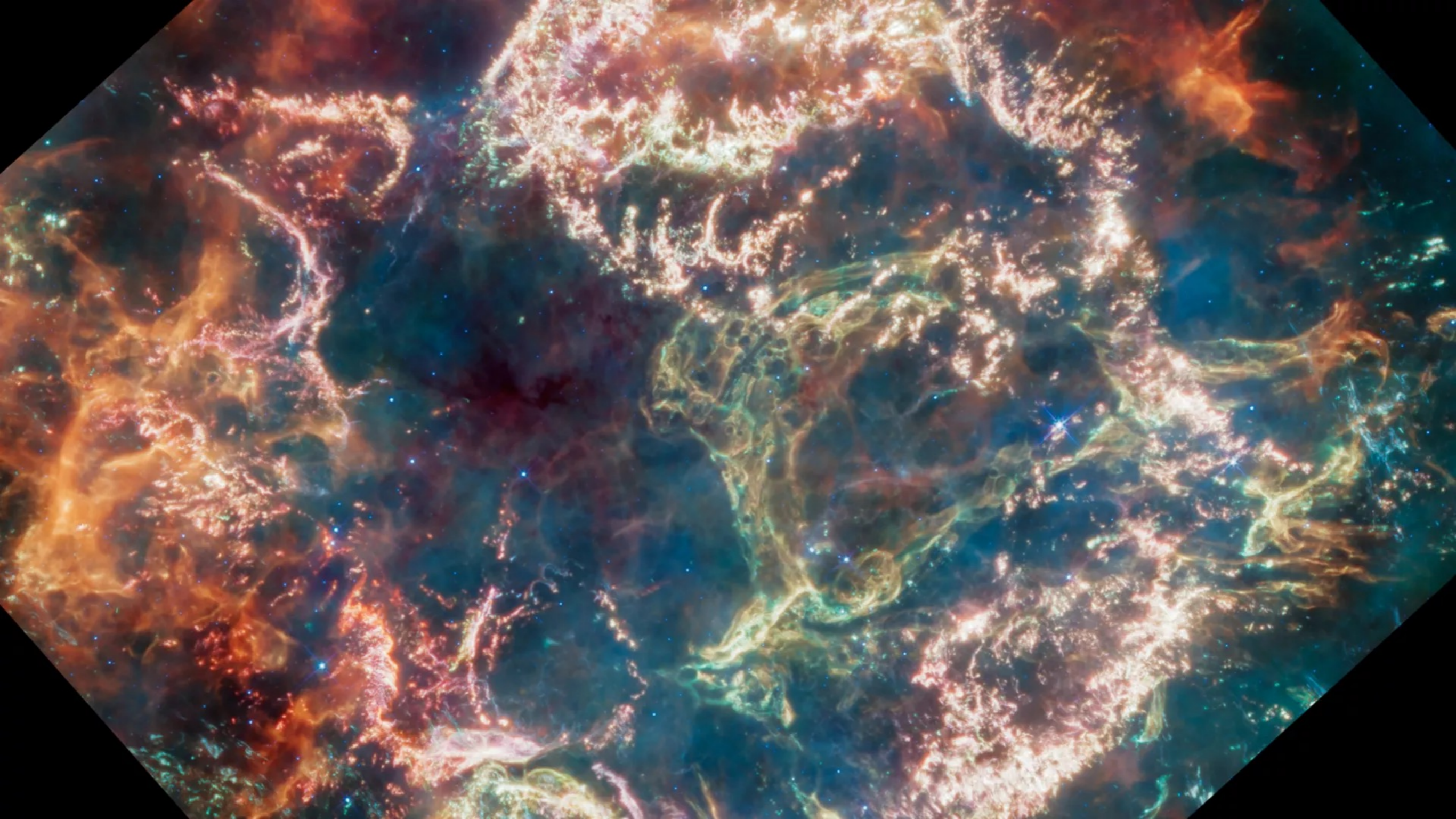




A detailed map of the Andromeda galaxy (M31) showing star migration. The map is a dense field of stars, with a central bright region. The stars are color-coded by age and metallicity, with a color gradient from blue (young, metal-poor) in the center to red (old, metal-rich) at the periphery. The text 'Star Migration M31 Andromedæ' is overlaid on the left side in yellow. The Kitt Peak DESI logo is in the bottom right corner.

**Star Migration**  
**M31 Andromedæ**

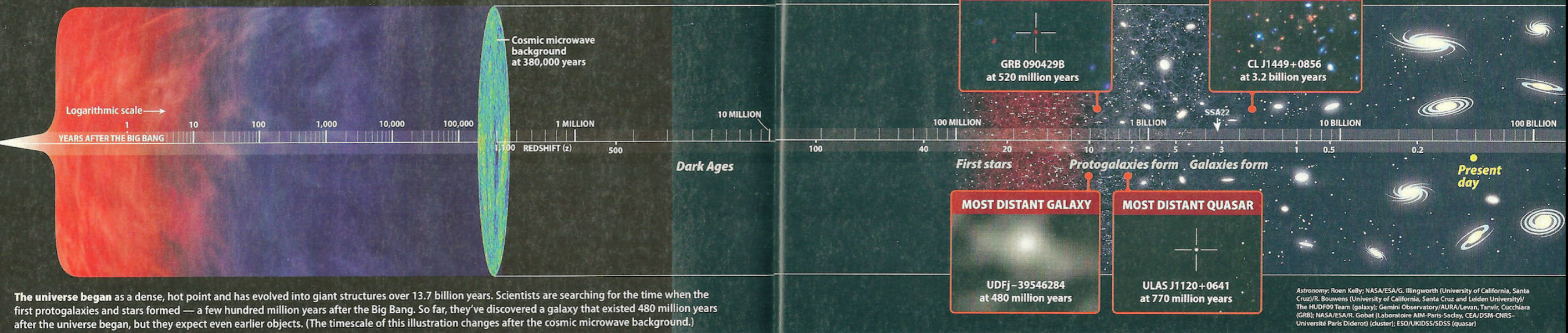




**Cassiopeia A  
Supernova Remnant**



# Cosmic Timeline



## The Growth of Cosmic Structure

Over billions of years, the universe went from smooth to structured. Powerful space telescopes have gradually uncovered much of the story of how this happened. The James Webb Space Telescope aims to reveal the crucial period when stars and galaxies first formed.

