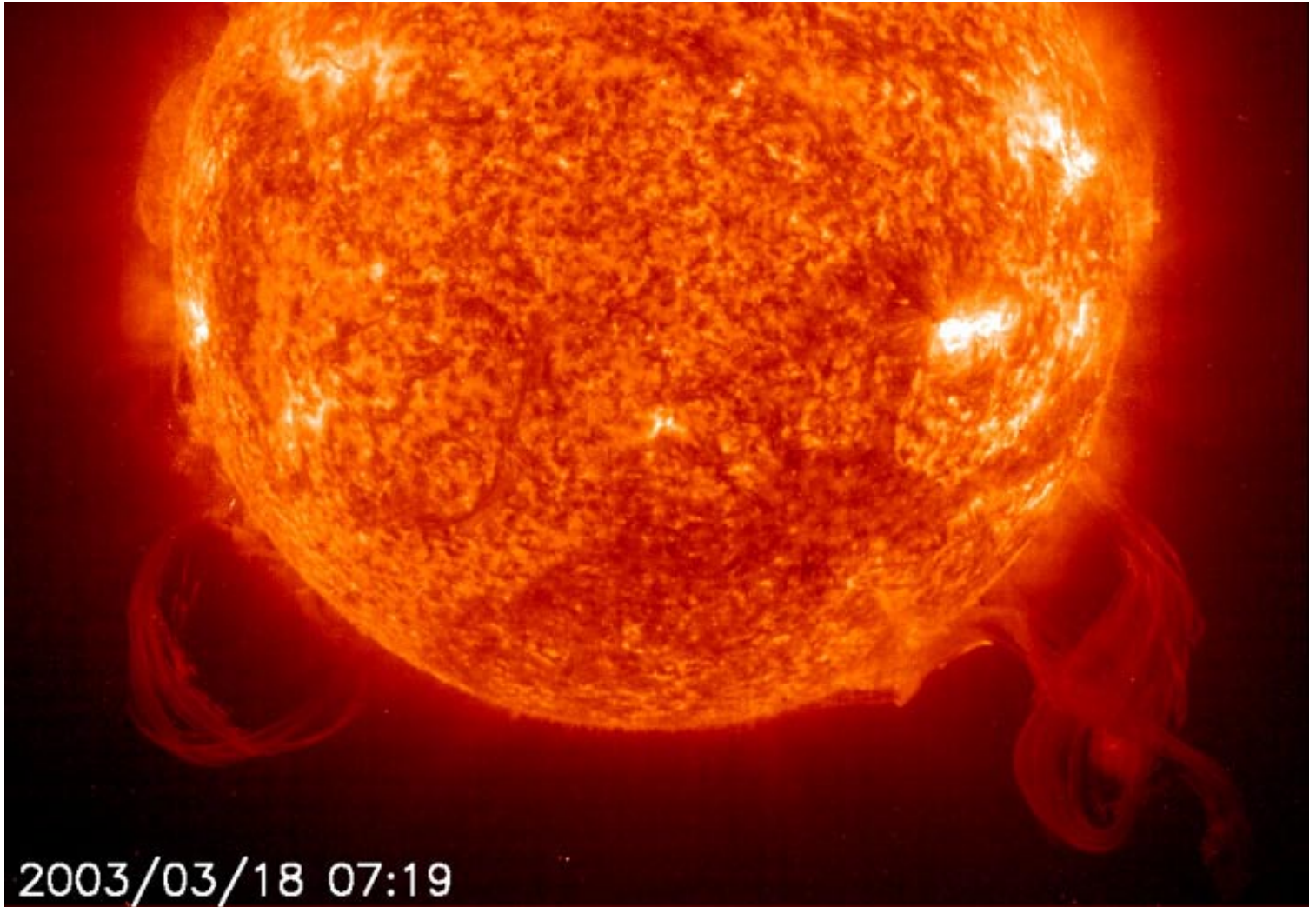


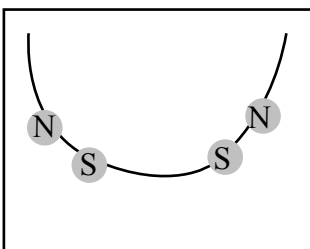
# The Magnetic Sun

## IMAGE #1



2003/03/18 07:19

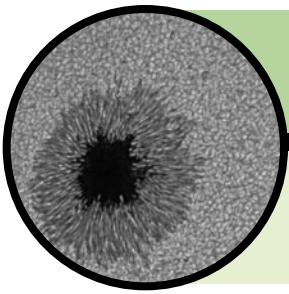
Key: Image 1



Description: These two large prominences (lower right and lower left) erupted from the Sun in March 2003. This ultraviolet image was captured by the SOHO spacecraft. (Image courtesy SOHO, NASA & ESA)

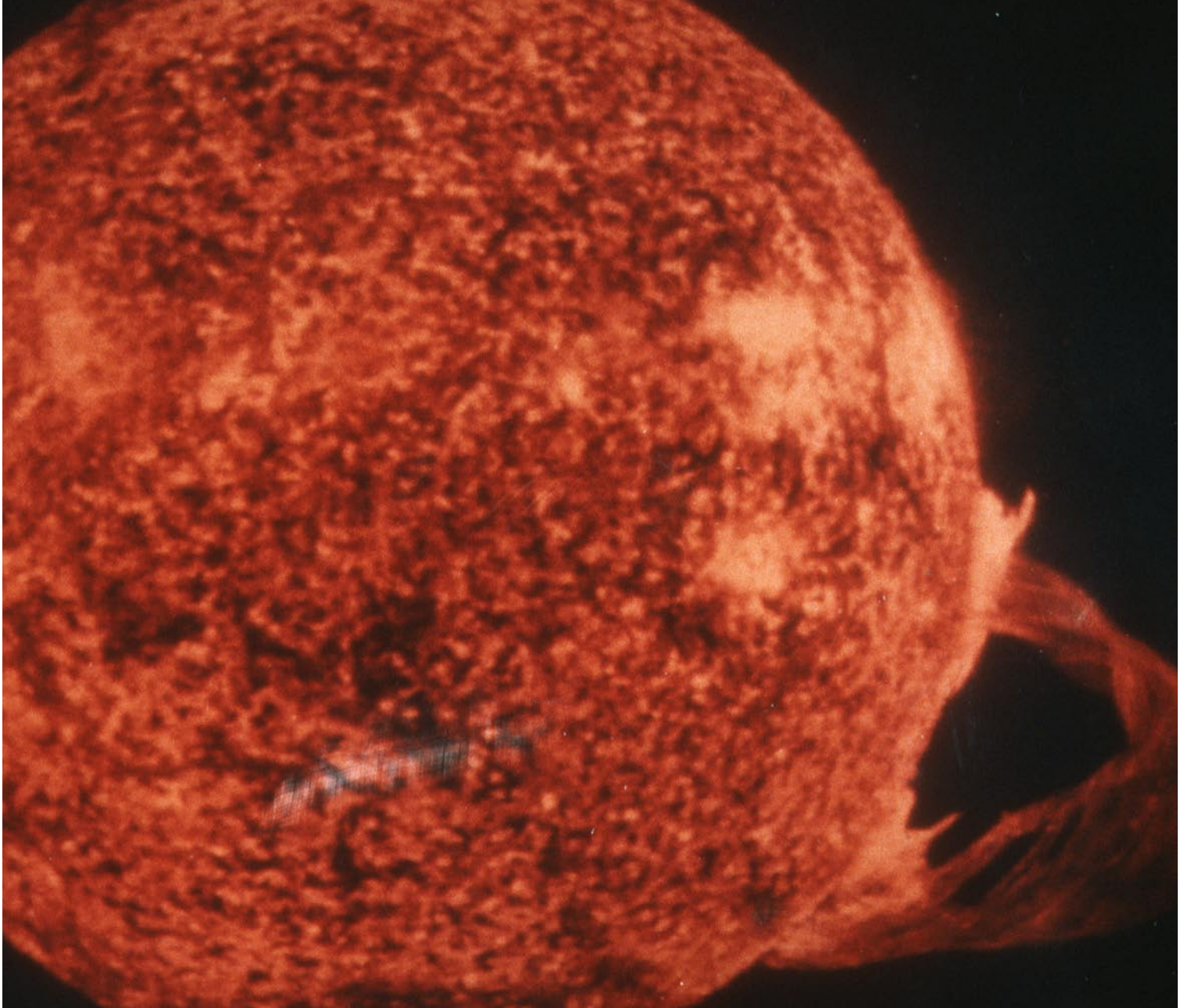
Directions: Put a magnet where each prominence connects with the solar surface. Orient magnets so that each prominence has a pair of opposite poles facing up.

*Cut here*

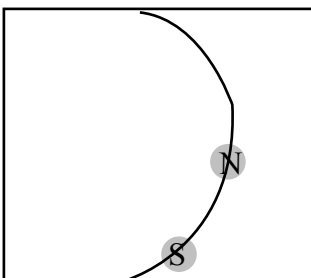


# The Magnetic Sun

## IMAGE #2



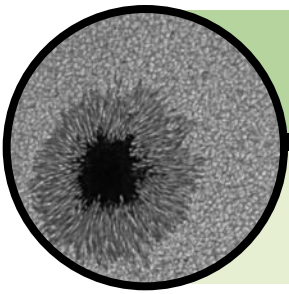
Key: Image 2



### Description:

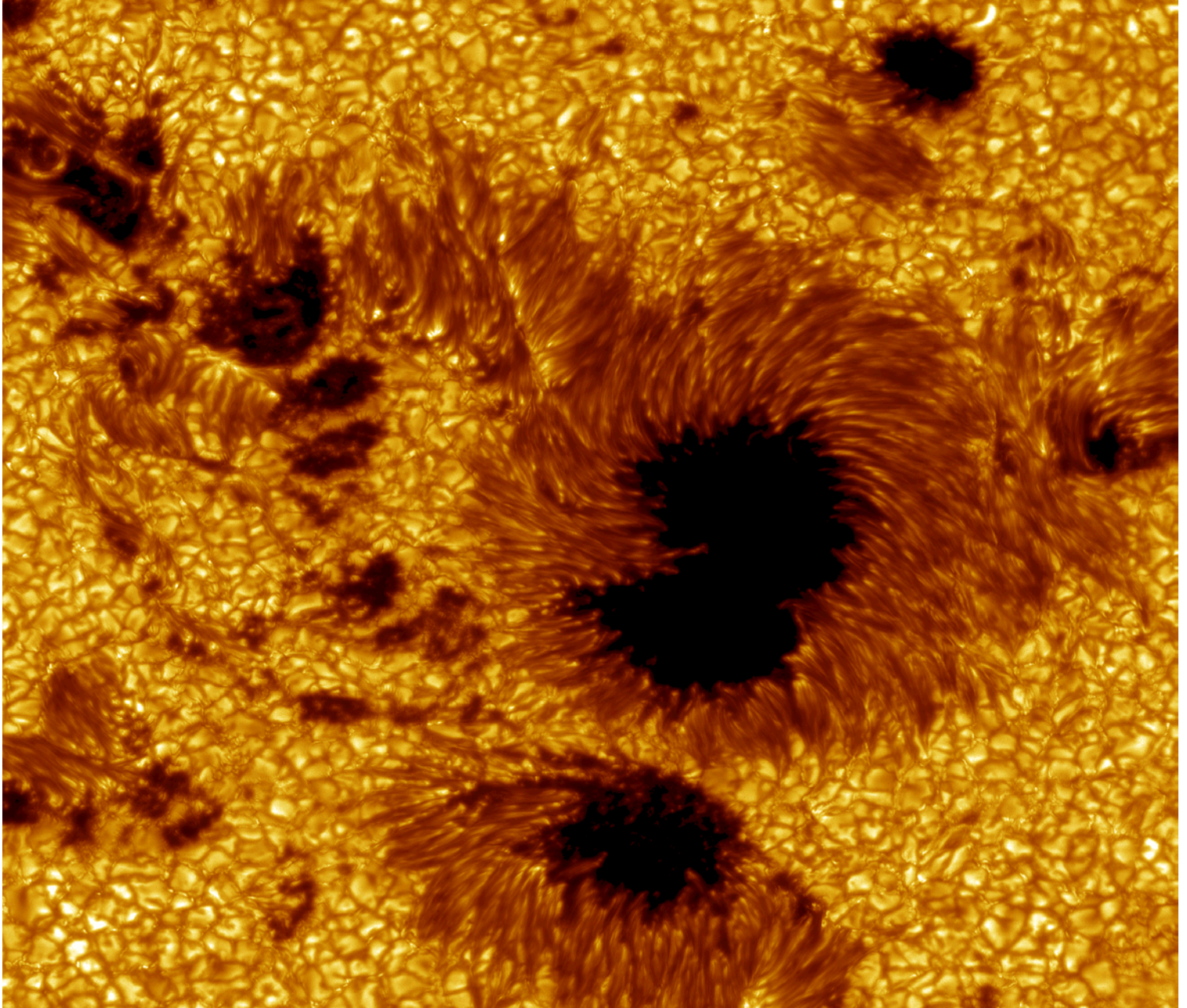
A solar prominence is an eruption of hot gas from the upper chromosphere or the inner corona of the sun. Some of this erupting matter escapes into space. Solar prominences are denser than the surrounding portions of the solar atmosphere, but their temperatures are lower. (UCAR Digital Image Library)

*Cut here*

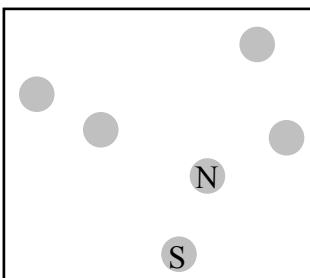


# The Magnetic Sun

## IMAGE #3



Key: Image 3

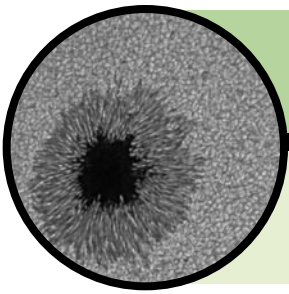


### Description:

Large field-of-view image of sunspots in Active Region 10030 observed on 15 July 2002. The image has been colored yellow for aesthetic reasons. (Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences)

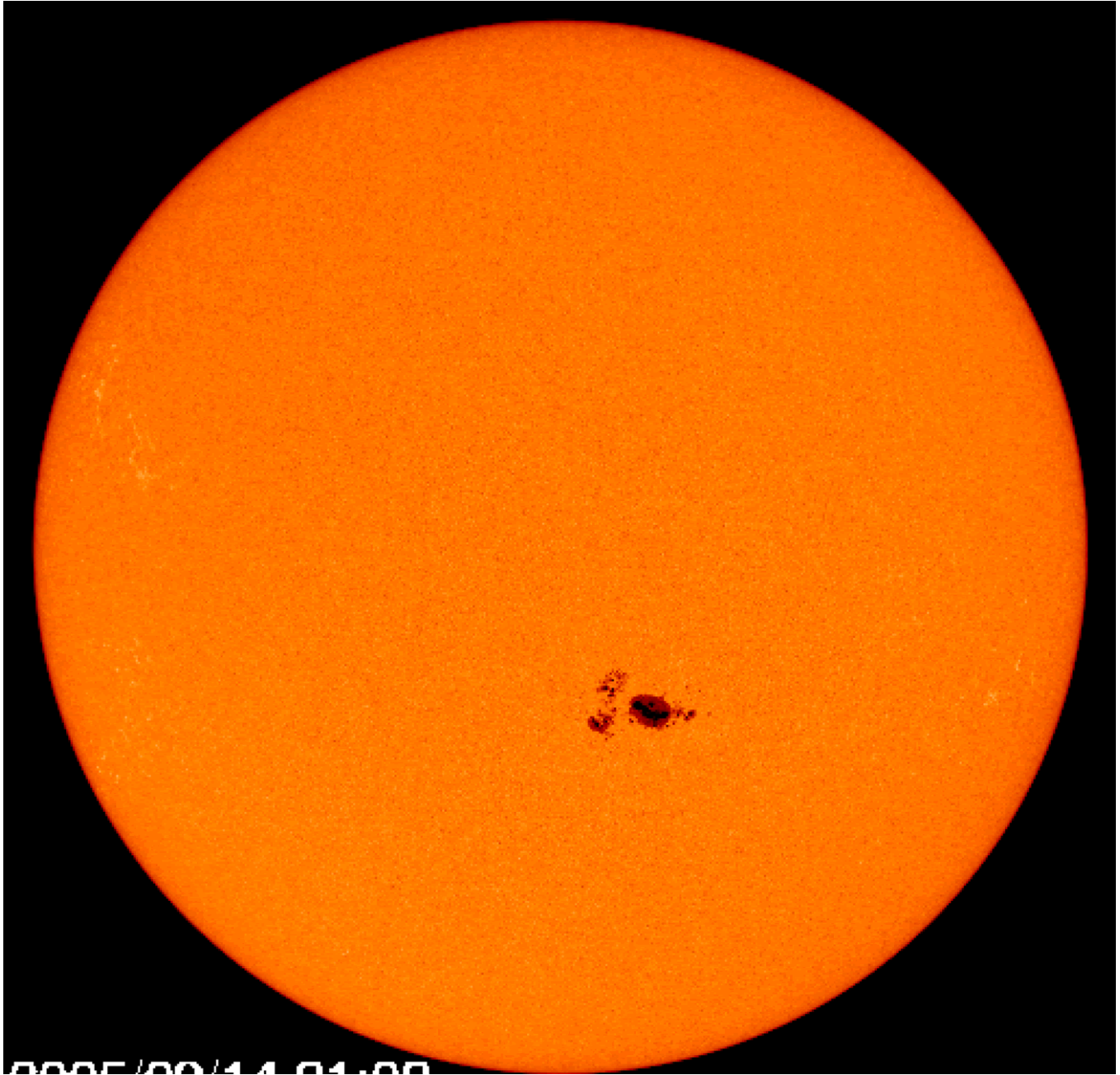
Directions: Add additional small magnets to smaller dark areas if possible.

*Cut here*

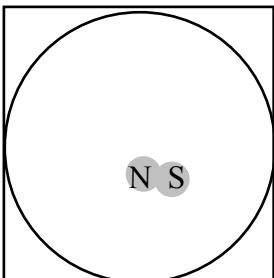


# The Magnetic Sun

## IMAGE #4



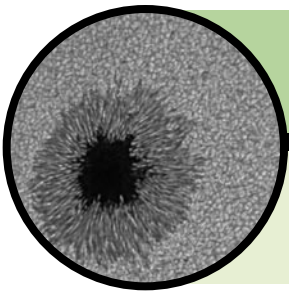
Key: Image 4



### Description:

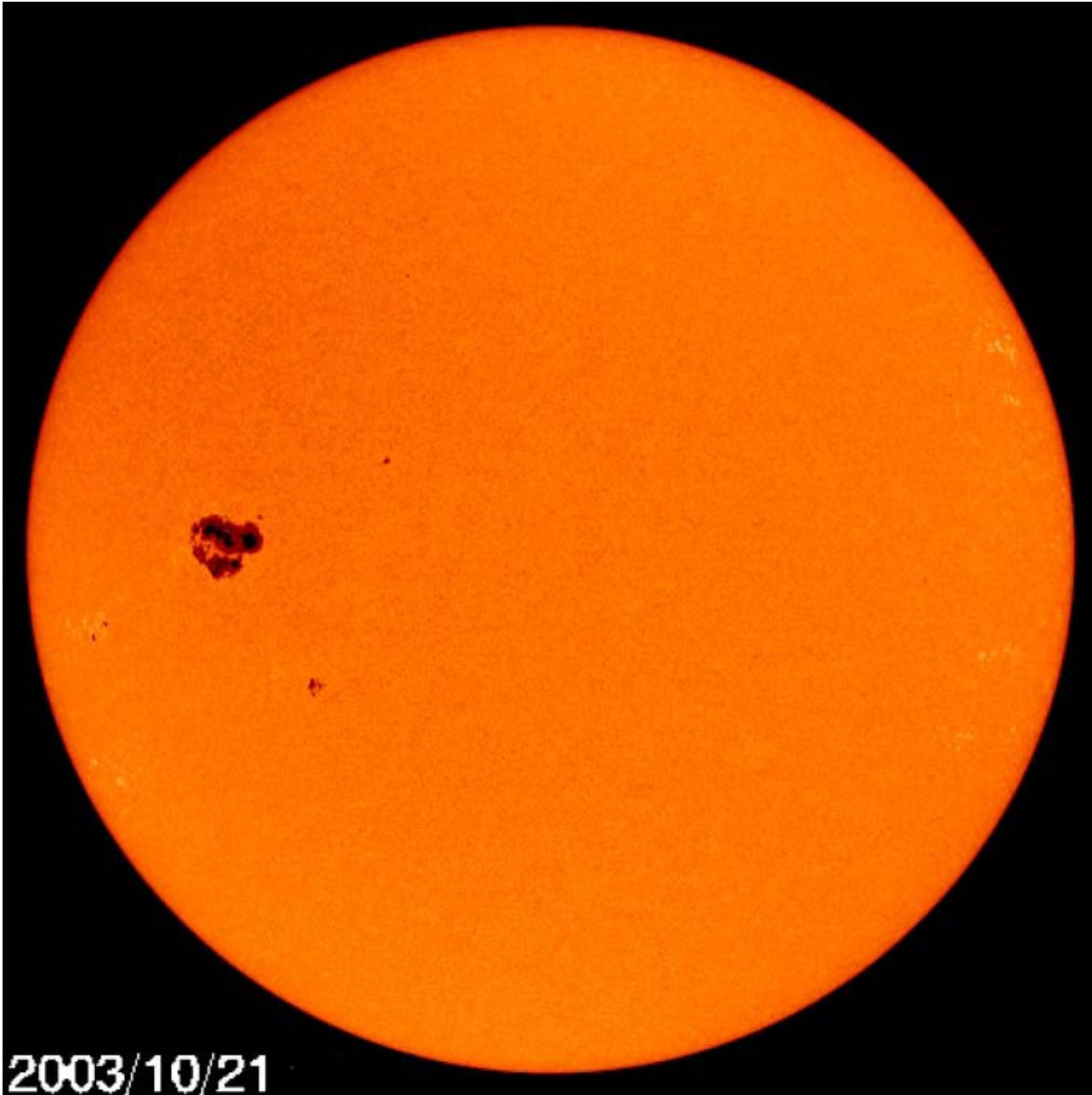
The fast-growing sunspot 9393 (in the white circle) covered an area of the solar disk equivalent to the surface area of 14 planet Earths on March 29, 2001.  
(<http://epod.usra.edu/archive/images/sunspots.jpg>)

*Cut here*

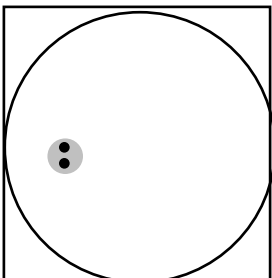


# The Magnetic Sun

## IMAGE #5



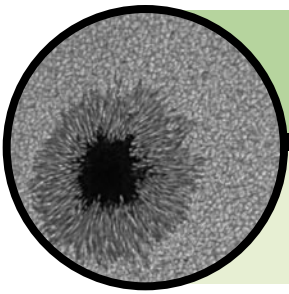
Key: Image 5



Description: NOAA Region 484 developed rapidly during 2003. It was about 10 times larger than the Earth, near the solar equator, and produced a major flare, causing a radio blackout on October 19, 2003. (NOAA)

Directions: The gray circle at left indicates position of ceramic magnet. However, if rare-earth magnets are available, place a pair with opposite poles facing up (indicated by the black dots).

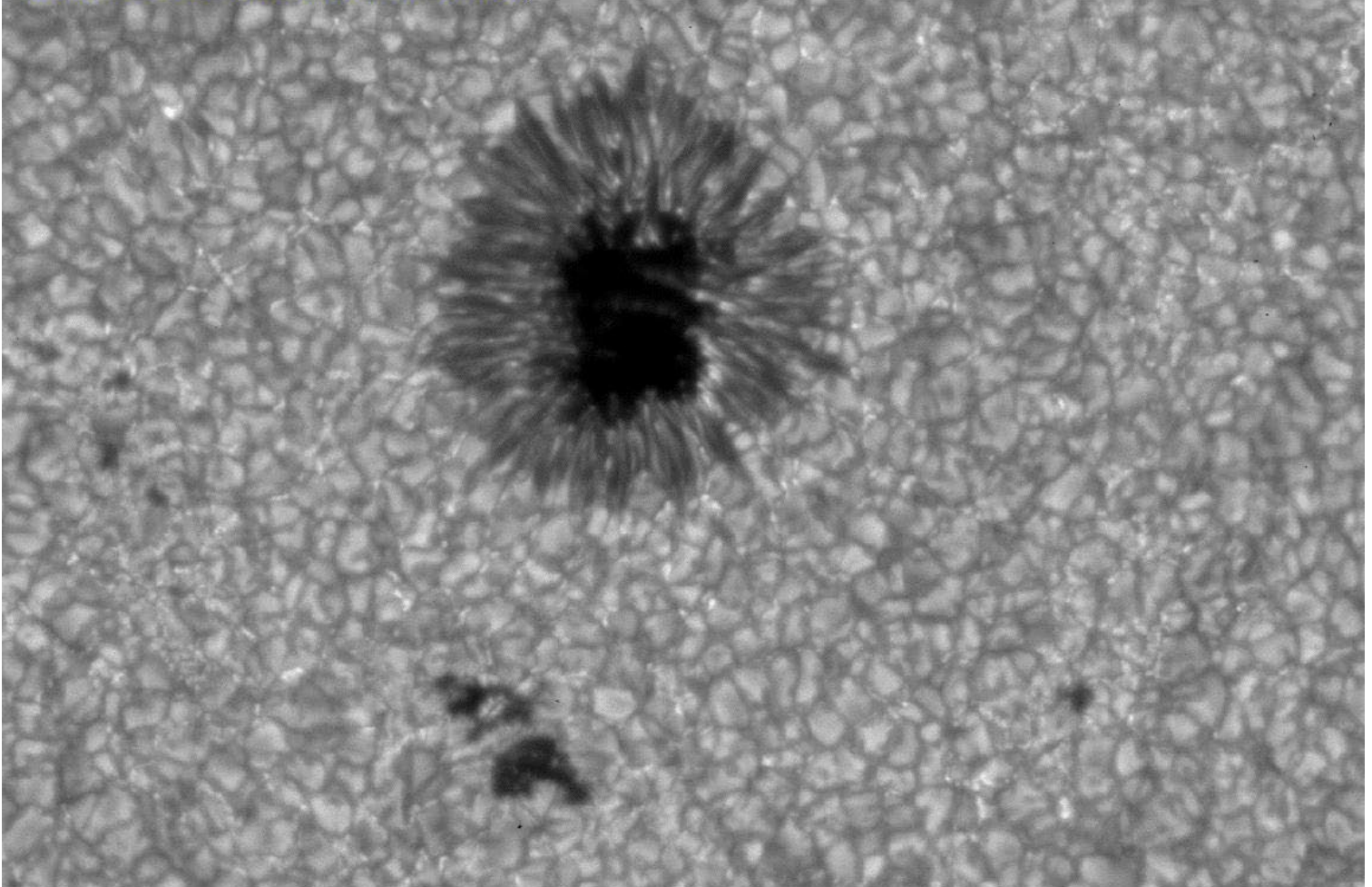
*Cut here*



# The Magnetic Sun

## IMAGE #6

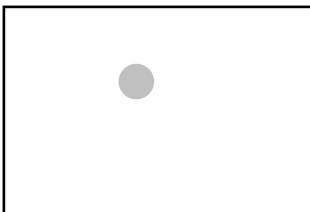
14 June 1994: Continuum Intensity



Source: Kiepenheuer/Uppsala/Lockheed (P. Brandt, G. Simon, G. Scharmer, D. Shine)

HAO A-003

Key: Image 6

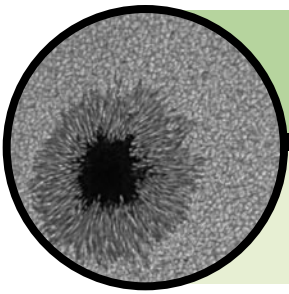


Description:

A sunspot (<http://image.gsfc.nasa.gov/poetry/workbook/sunspot1.jpg>).

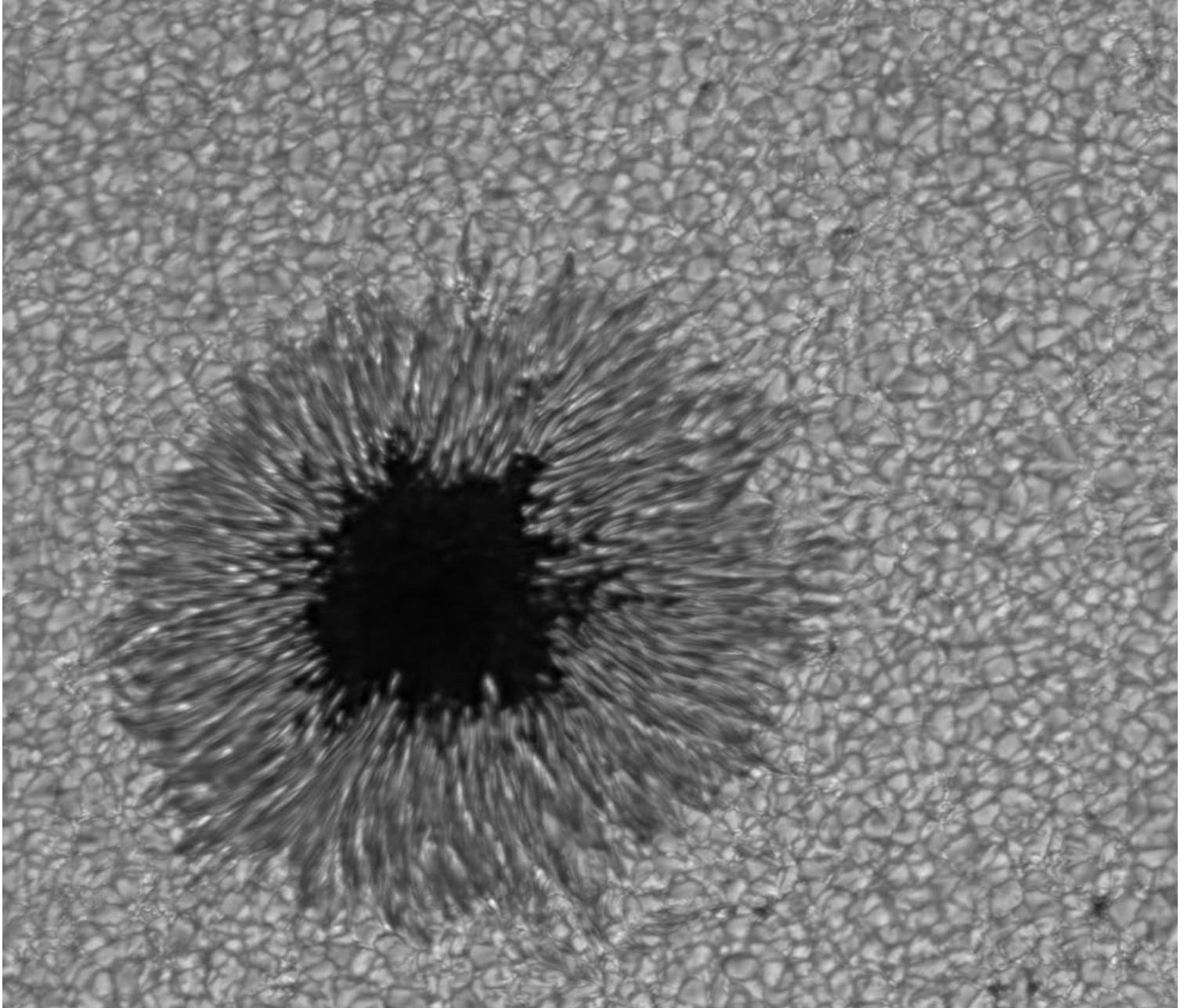
Directions: The gray circle at left indicates position of ceramic magnet. You might also add another magnet below the small black area in the lower part of the photo with the reverse pole facing up.

*Cut here*

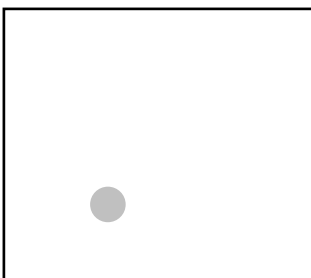


# The Magnetic Sun

## IMAGE #7



Key: Image 7



Description:

A sunspot in 2001 (<http://www.gsfc.nasa.gov/topstory/20010919sunspot.html>).

Directions: The gray circle at left indicates position of ceramic magnet.

*Cut here*