

A cloud of gas and dust in outer space, also called a star nursery. As the gas and dust condenses protostars begin to form.

When a star suddenly increases greatly in brightness because of a catastrophic explosion that ejects most of its mass.

An exceptionally luminous star whose diameter is more than 100 times that of the sun.

A luminous giant star of low or intermediate mass in a late phase of stellar evolution. The outer atmosphere is inflated making the radius larger.

A stellar core remnant, formed after most mass has been ejected. With high mass and low volume, causing it to be very dense.

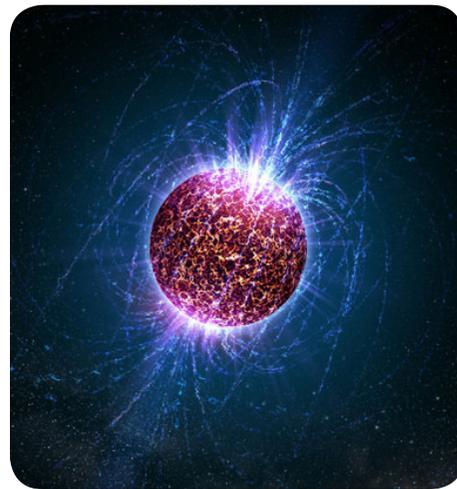
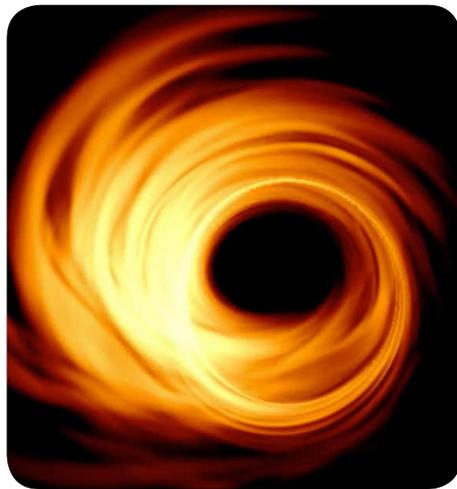
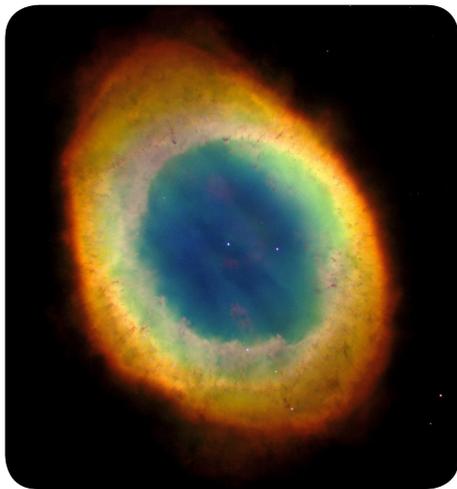
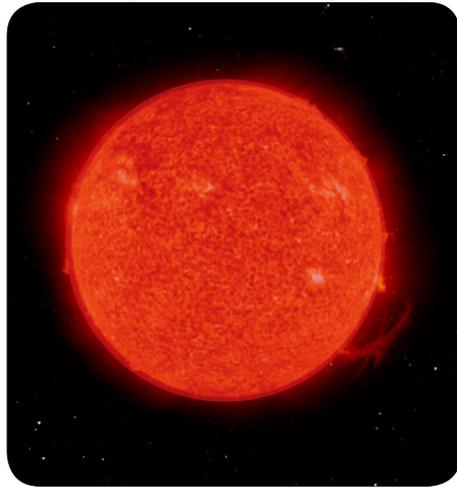
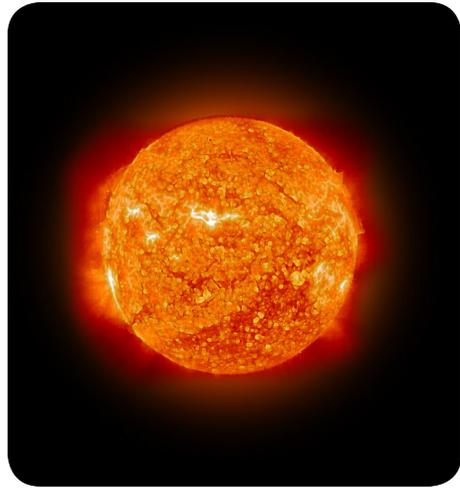
A ring shaped formed when a star ejects the majority of its outer gases. Occurs near the end of a stars lifetime.

A contracting mass of gas, with a gas disc around it, which represents an early stage in the formation of a star, before nucleosynthesis has begun.

Where the star lives the majority of its life and is fusing hydrogen at its core. The lower the mass of the star the longer it stays in this stage.

Where the star lives the majority of its life. Higher mass stars use up their hydrogen core quicker during fusion and evolve sooner.





High mass stars are much larger and hotter than low mass stars.

The hottest stars are blue in colour, cooling through yellow and orange to the cooler red stars.

Low mass stars (0.5-1 solar mass) will expand dramatically at the end of their main sequence.

A stars outer layer cools down as it leaves the main sequence.

Black holes have such strong gravitational attraction that past the event horizon even light can not escape them.

Neutron stars have strong magnetic fields.

Planetary nebulas actually have nothing to do with planets, but instead are colourful shell of glowing gases.