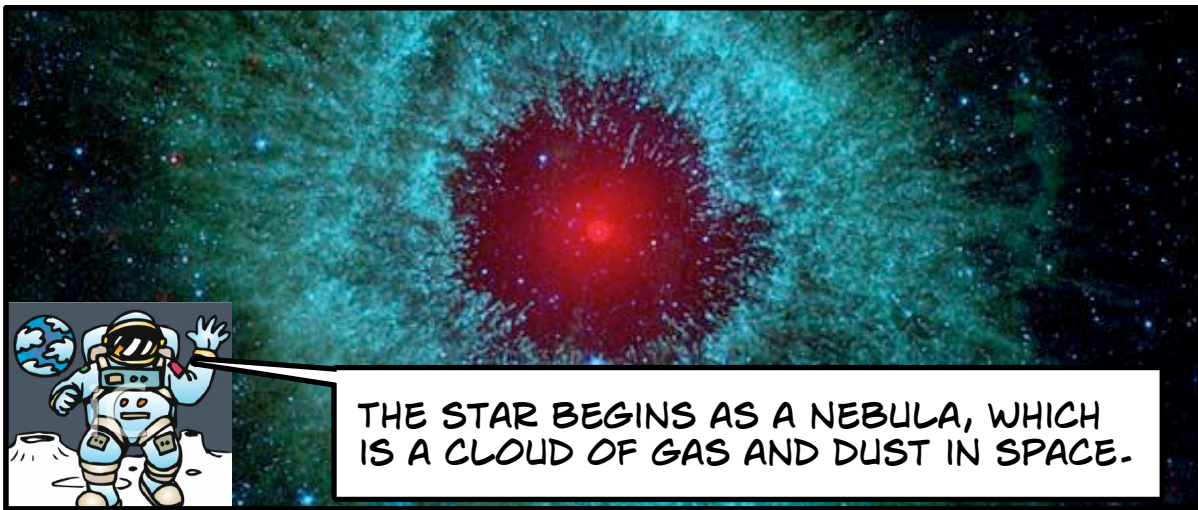
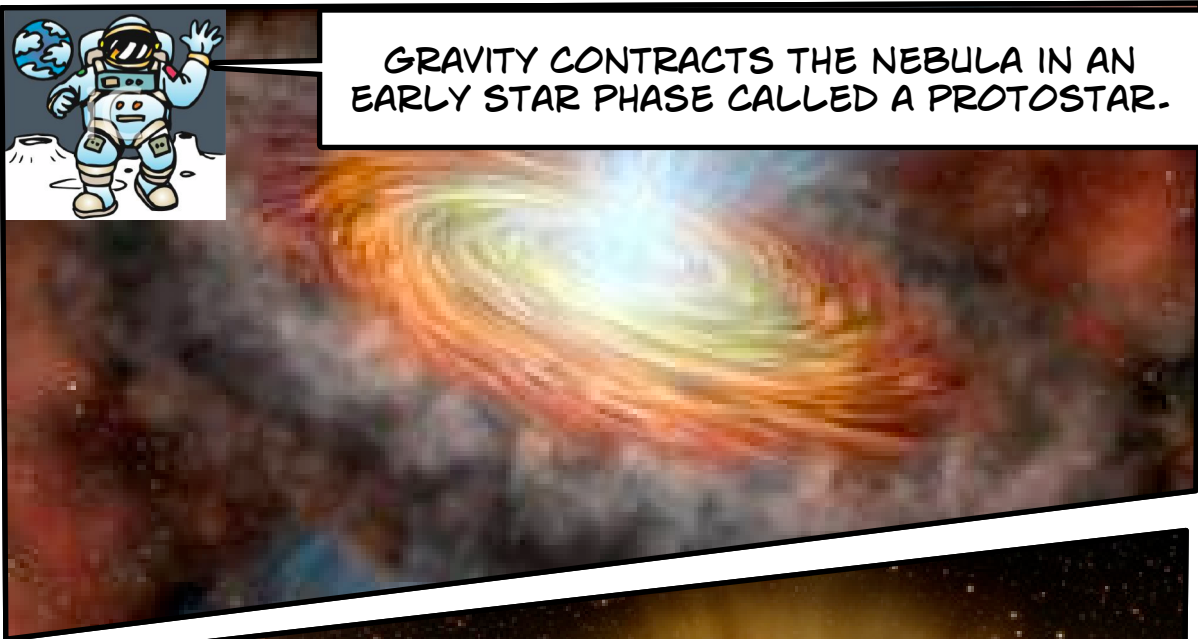


BRADEN  
GRIFFY  
PERIOD 6

# LIFE CYCLE OF A STAR



THE STAR BEGINS AS A NEBULA, WHICH IS A CLOUD OF GAS AND DUST IN SPACE.

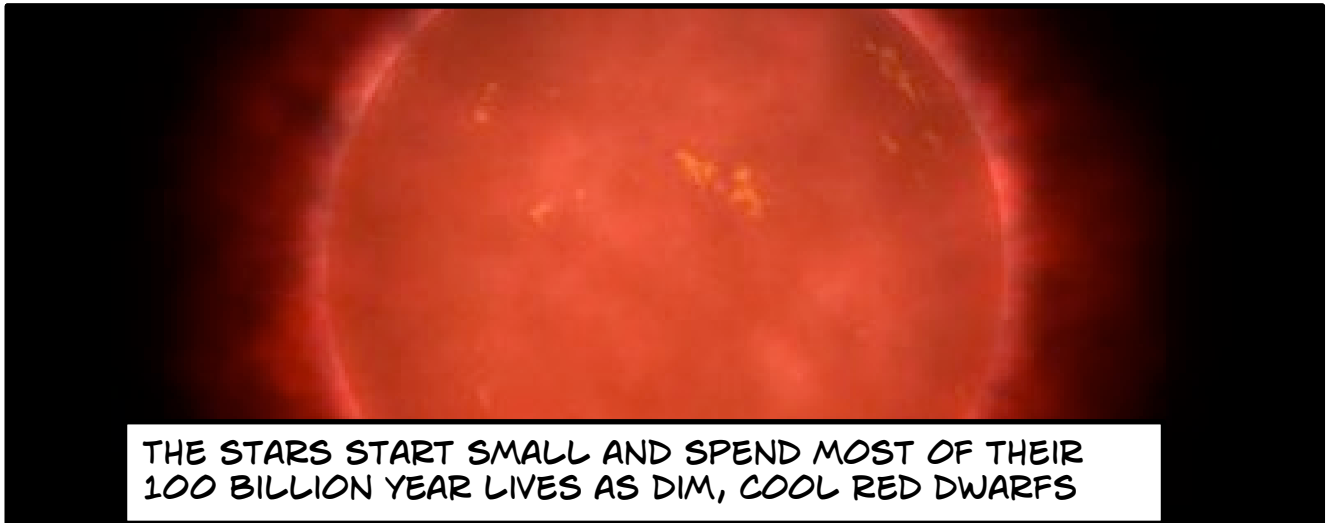


GRAVITY CONTRACTS THE NEBULA IN AN EARLY STAR PHASE CALLED A PROTOSTAR.

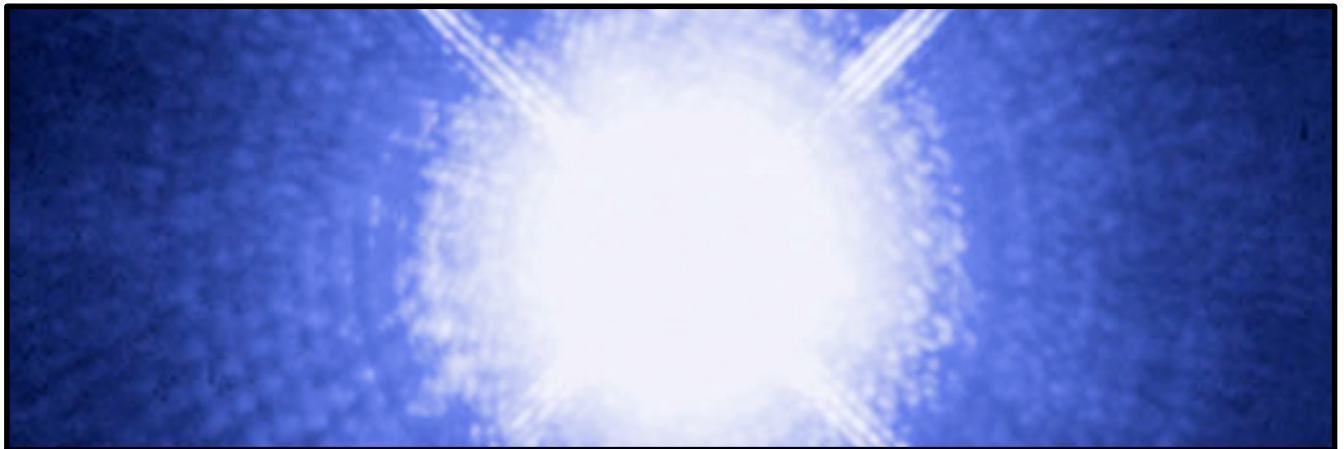


AS GRAVITY CONTINUES TO CONTRACT THE STAR, HYDROGEN AND HELIUM ATOMS FORM TOGETHER IN A PROCESS CALLED FUSION, WHICH CAUSES HUGE AMOUNTS OF ENERGY.

# Low Mass Star



THE STARS START SMALL AND SPEND MOST OF THEIR 100 BILLION YEAR LIVES AS DIM, COOL RED DWARFS



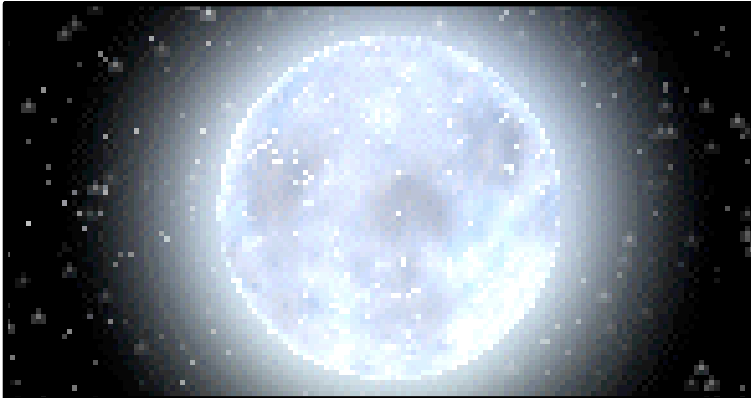
LOW MASS STARS EVENTUALLY TURN INTO SMALLER VERY HOT, DIM WHITE DWARFS



THESE STARS EVENTUALLY BURN ALL THEIR HYDROGEN FUEL AND FADE INTO NOTHING AMONGST THEIR GALAXY



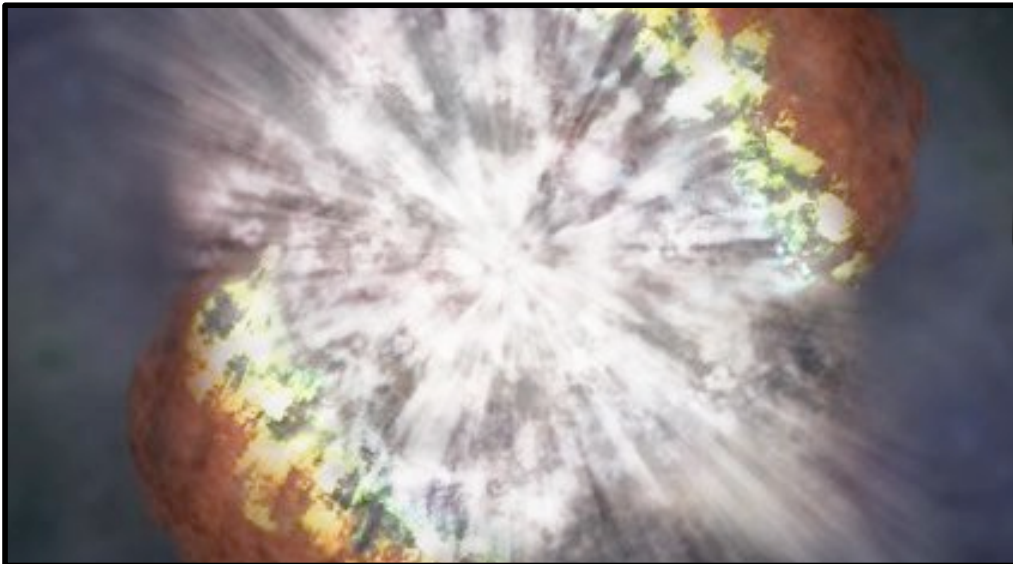
# HIGH MASS STAR



HIGH MASS STARS BURN THEIR FUEL QUICKLY AND RAPIDLY GROW THROUGH THEIR SHORT 7 BILLION YEAR EXISTENCE. THEY ARE MUCH BRIGHTER AND BLUER THAN MOST STARS.

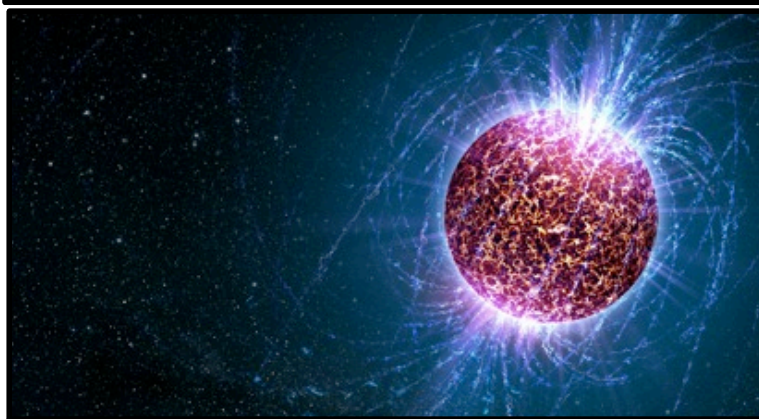


AS THE HIGH MASS STAR RUNS OUT OF HYDROGEN FUEL, IT SWELLS TO A RED GIANT THEN SUPERGIANT STATURE.



# BANG

AT THE END OF THEIR LIFE, HIGH MASS STARS COLLAPSE IN ON THEMSELVES CAUSING A GIANT SUPERNOVA EXPLOSION.



ONCE A SUPERNOVA OCCURS, THE STAR MAY FORM A NEUTRON STAR WHICH IS A RAPIDLY SPINNING SUPER DENSE OBJECT.



SUPERNOVAS CAN ALSO FORM BLACK HOLES BY COLLAPSING IN ON ITSELF AND BECOMING A SUPER DENSE VORTEX IN WHICH NOTHING CAN ESCAPE ITS GRAVITY.