

Fauna del cosmos

DEL origen al ocaso de los astros



A wide-field astronomical image of the Messier 8 nebula, also known as the Lagoon Nebula. The nebula is a large, diffuse cloud of interstellar gas and dust, primarily composed of hydrogen and helium. It is illuminated by the ultraviolet light of young, hot stars within it, causing the gas to glow. The central region is particularly bright and dense, with a complex, filamentary structure. The surrounding space is filled with numerous stars of various colors and sizes, set against a dark, starry background.

Messier 8

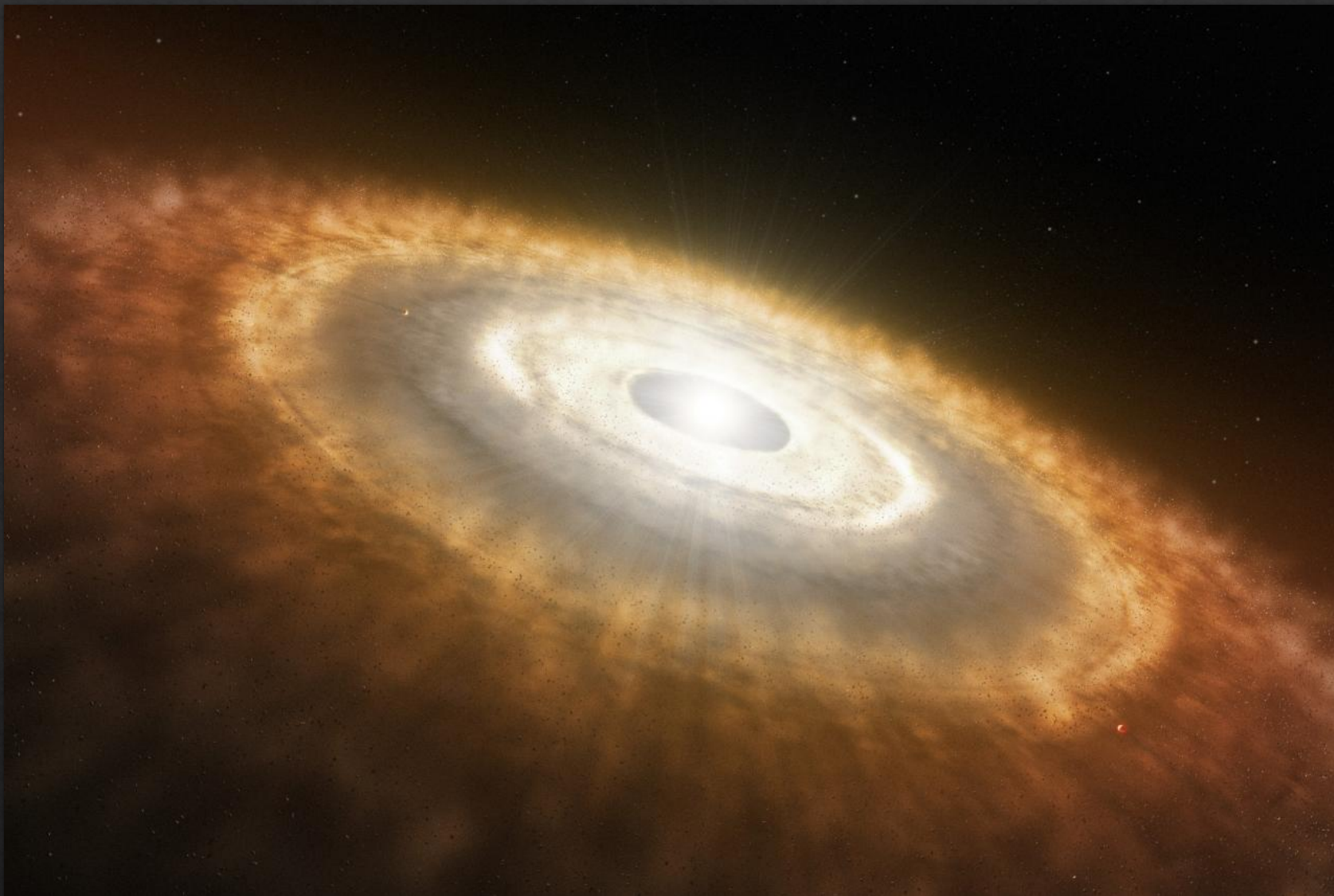
4.100 años luz





Glóbulos de Bok







Spiral Galaxy M83

Hubble Space Telescope ■ WFC3/UVIS



Ground: MPG/ESO 2.2m/WFI

NASA, ESA, R. O'Connell (University of Virginia),
the WFC3 Science Oversight Committee, and ESO
STScI-PRC09-29



HST WFC3/UVIS



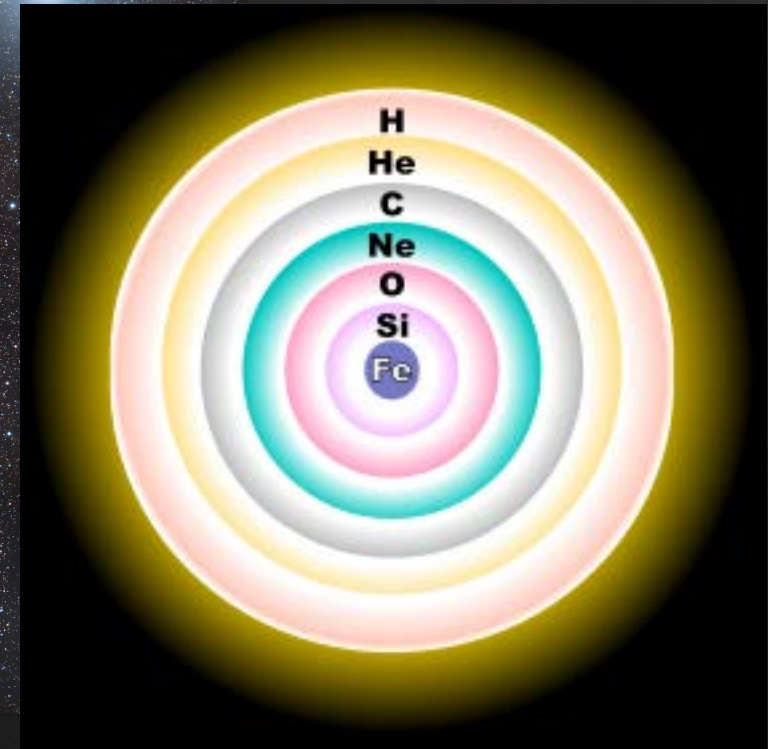
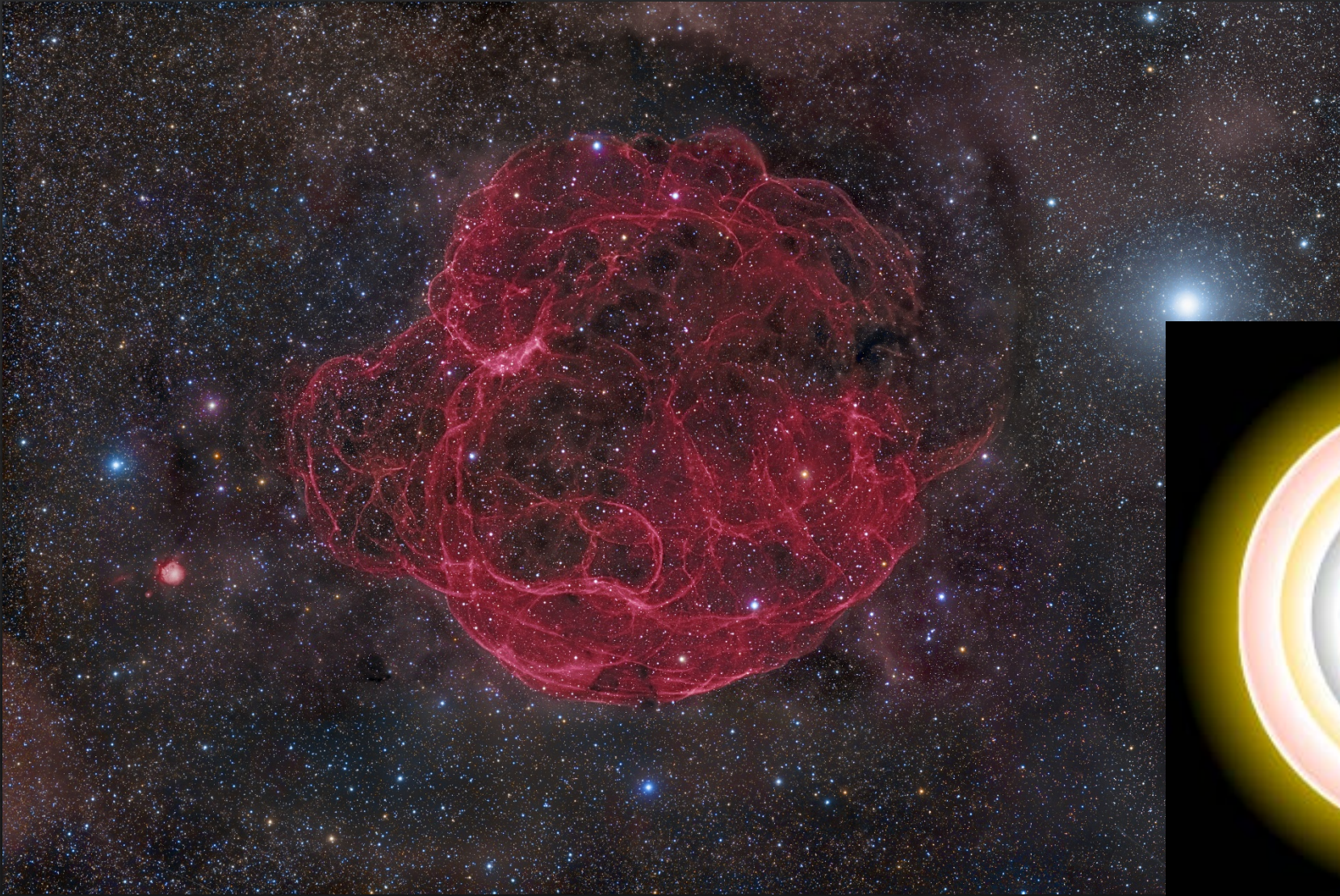
Messier 57

NGC 6543



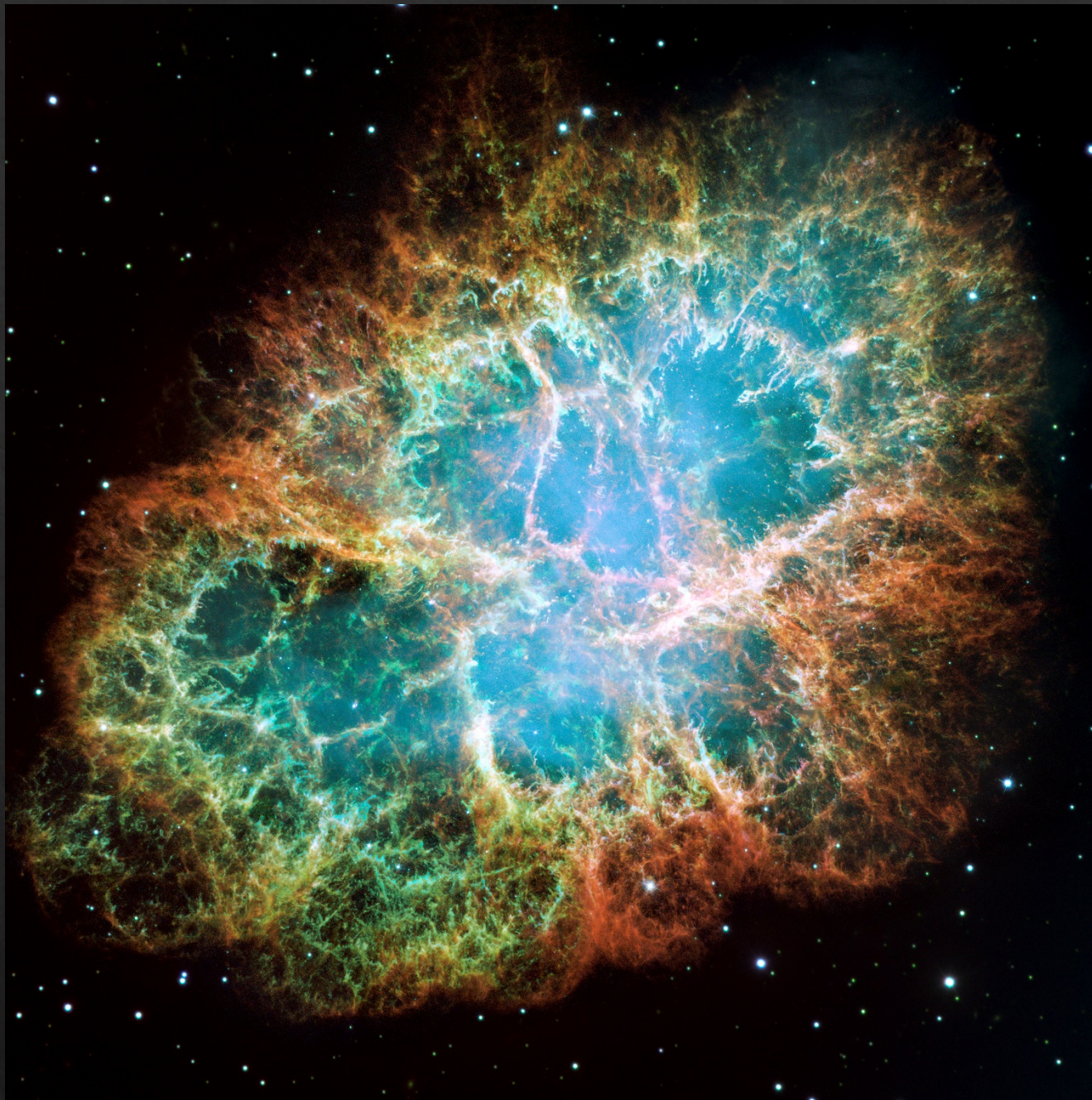


Simeis 147





Messier 1

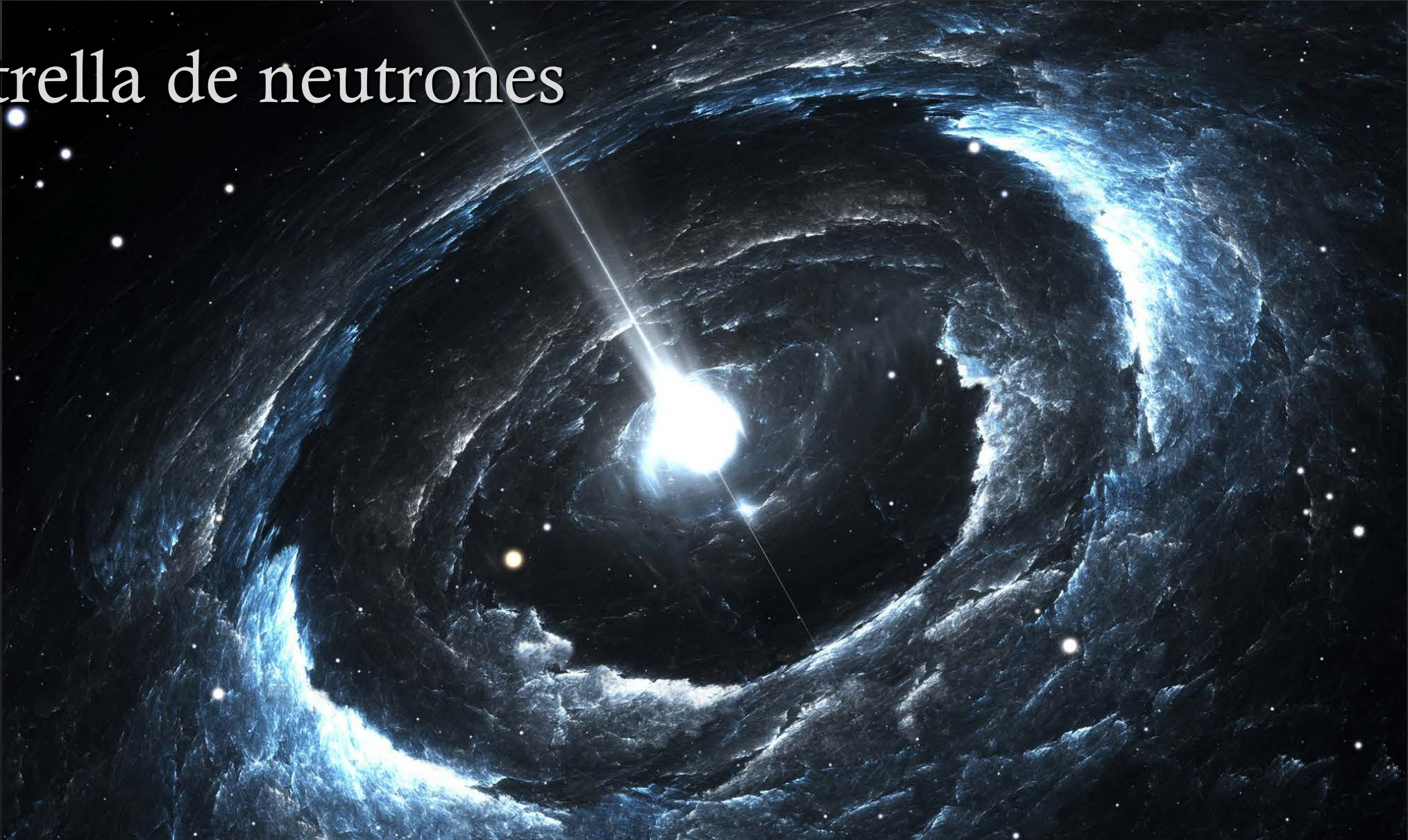


El Velo

1.500 años



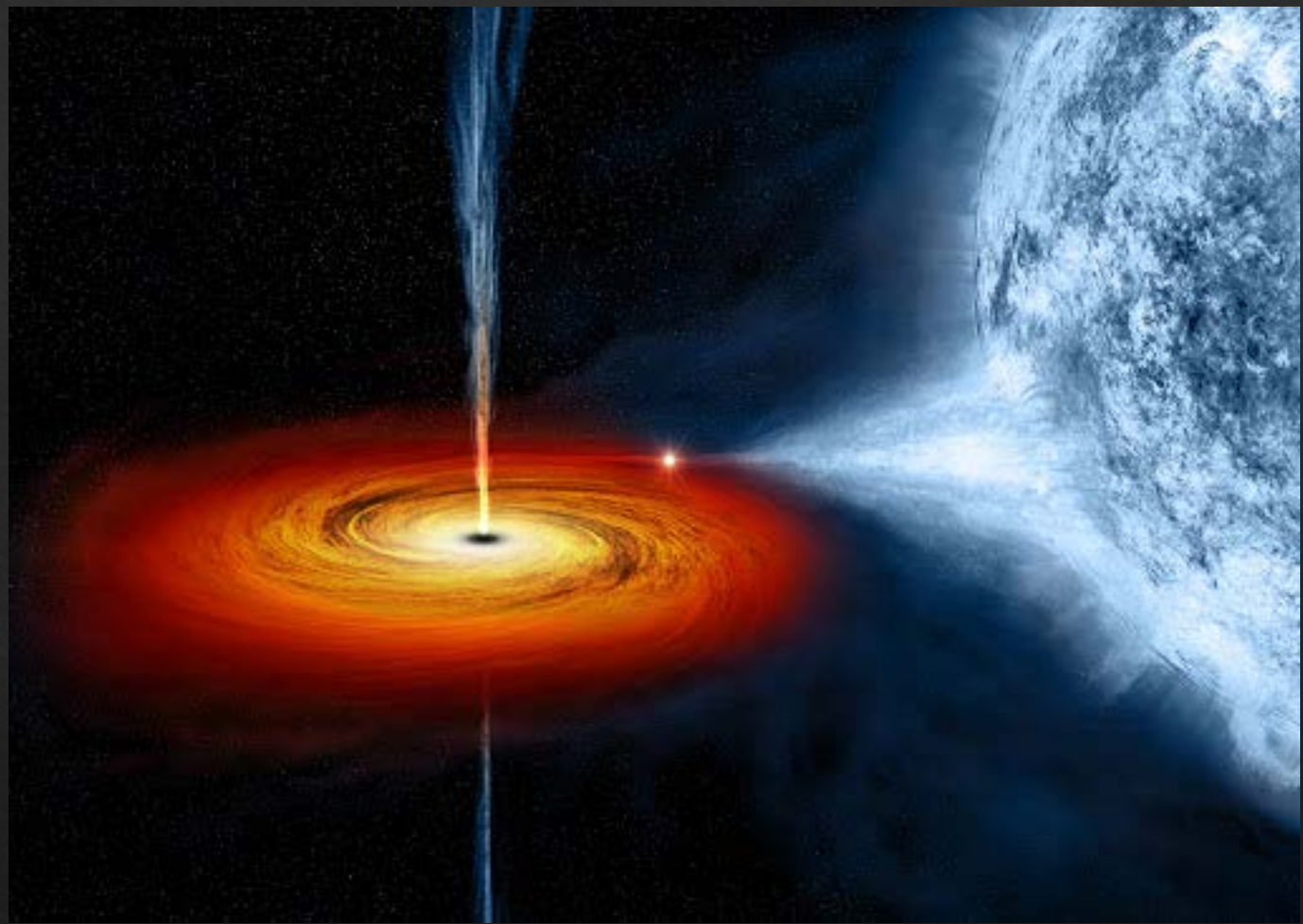
Estrella de neutrones



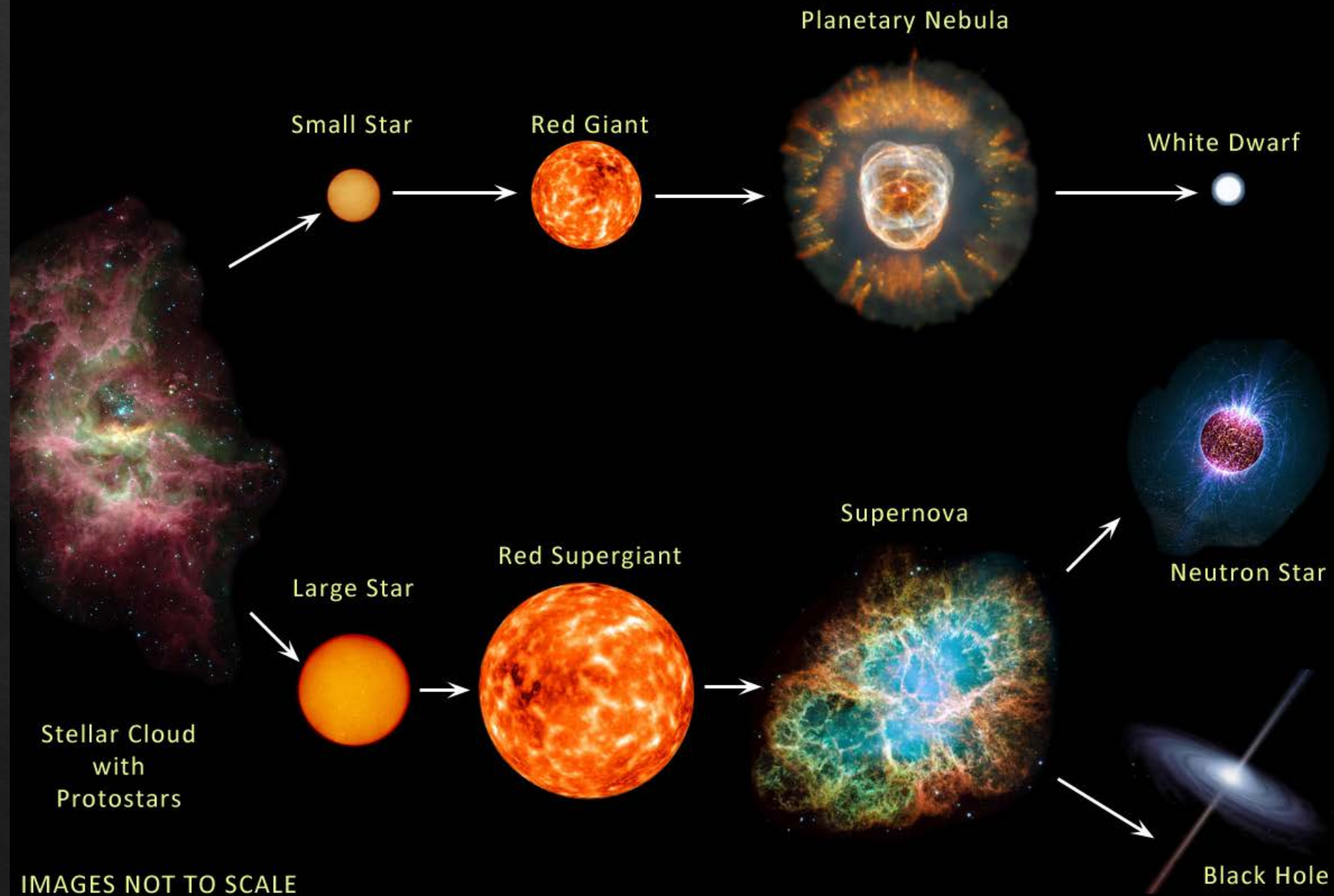




Agujero negro



EVOLUTION OF STARS

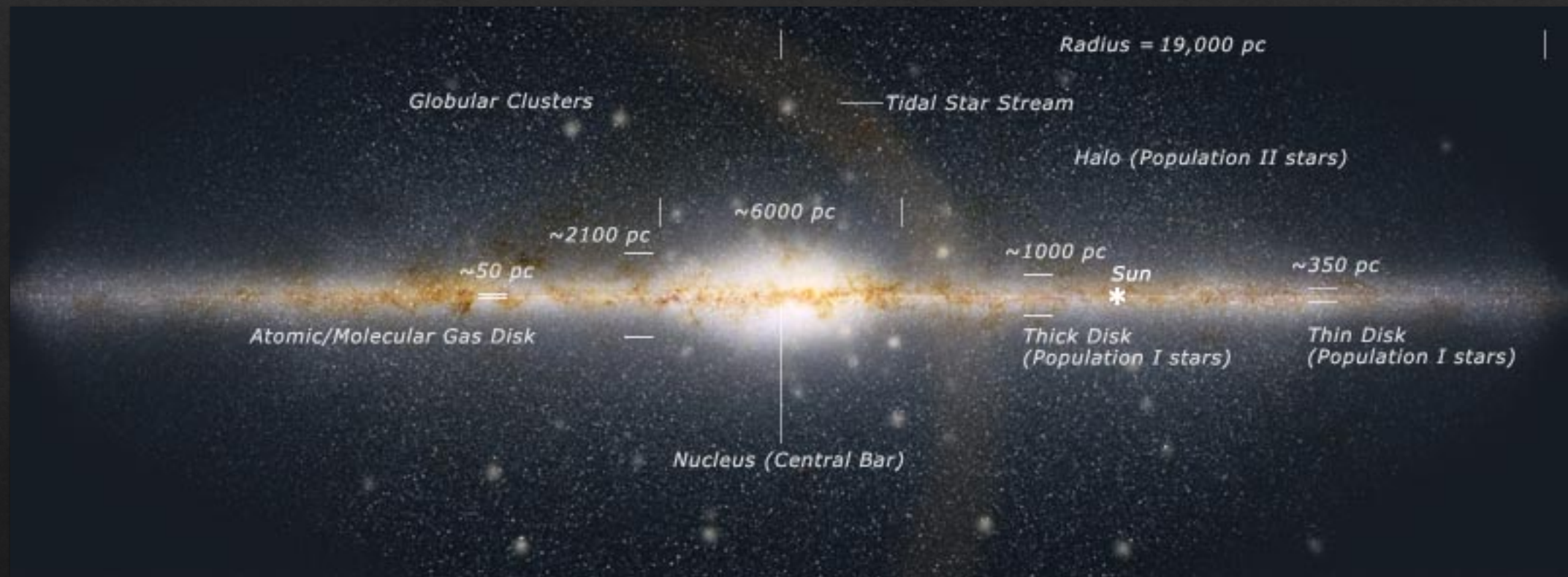


Messier 13

*500.000 estrellas

22.200 años luz

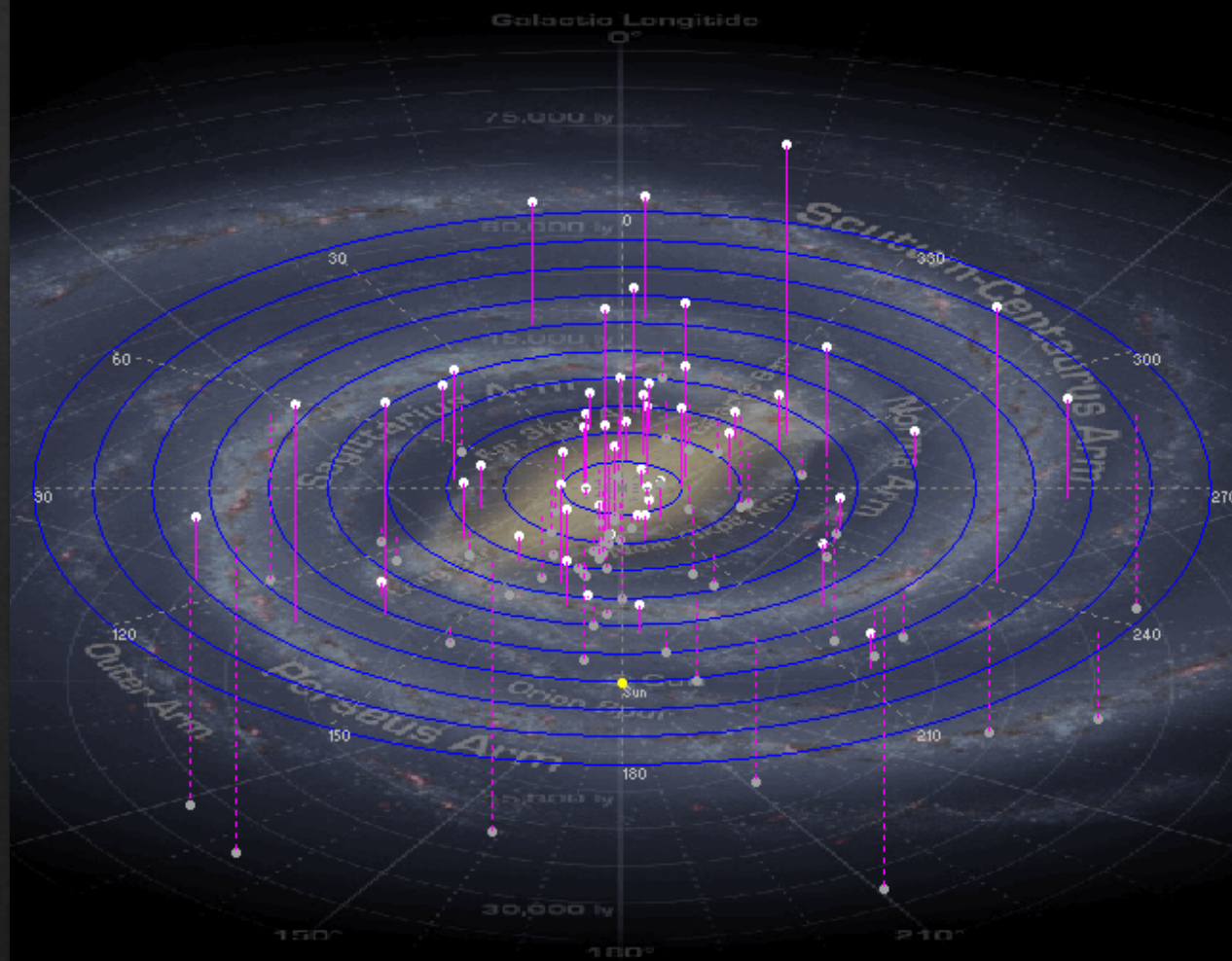




The 111 globular clusters within 37,153 LY of the galactic centre

Galactic centric (galactic longitude and latitude)

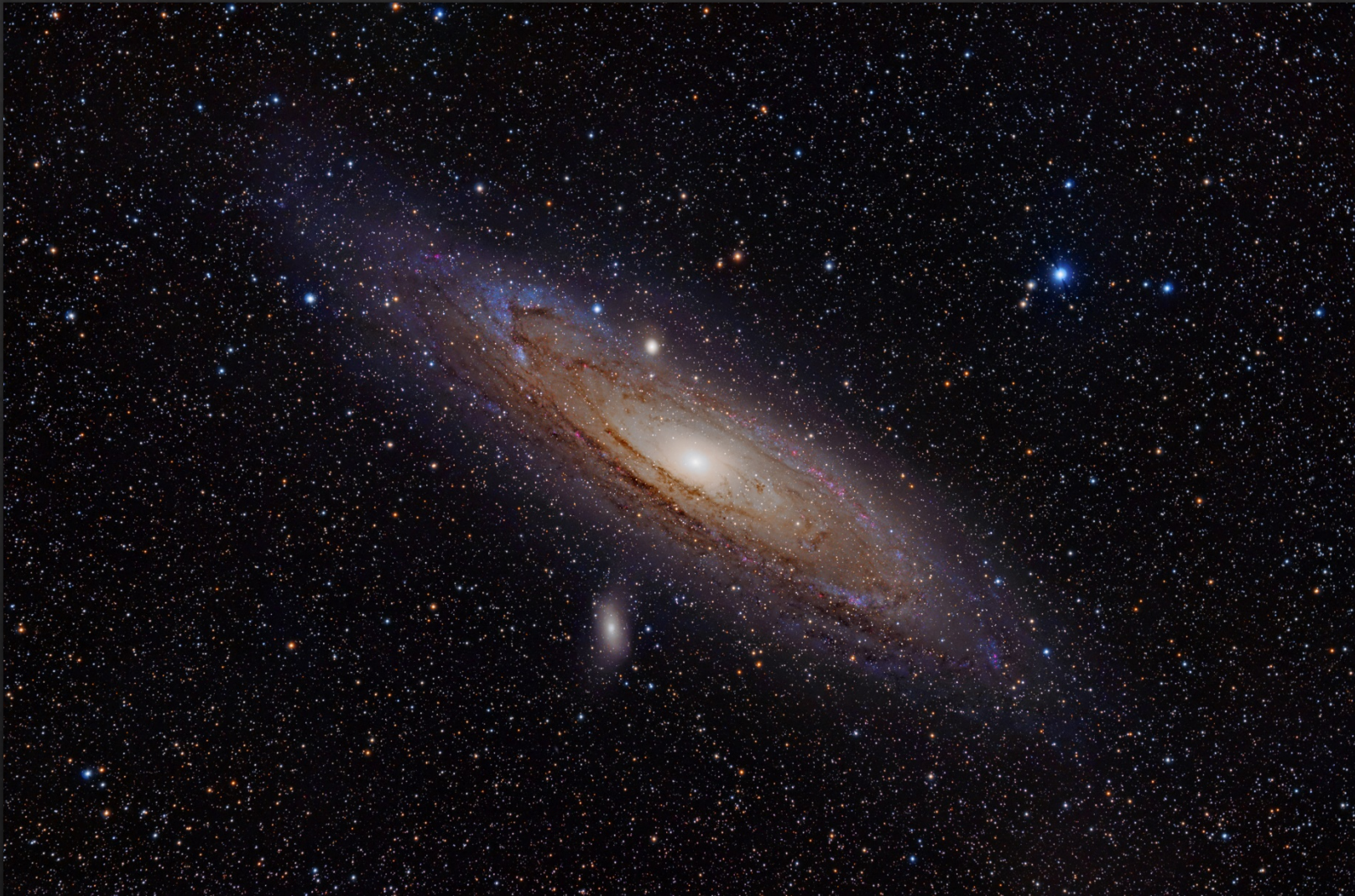
3,715 LY



Data from William E. Harris, McMaster University
<http://www.physics.mcmaster.ca/Globular.html>

3D Diagram by Larry McNish



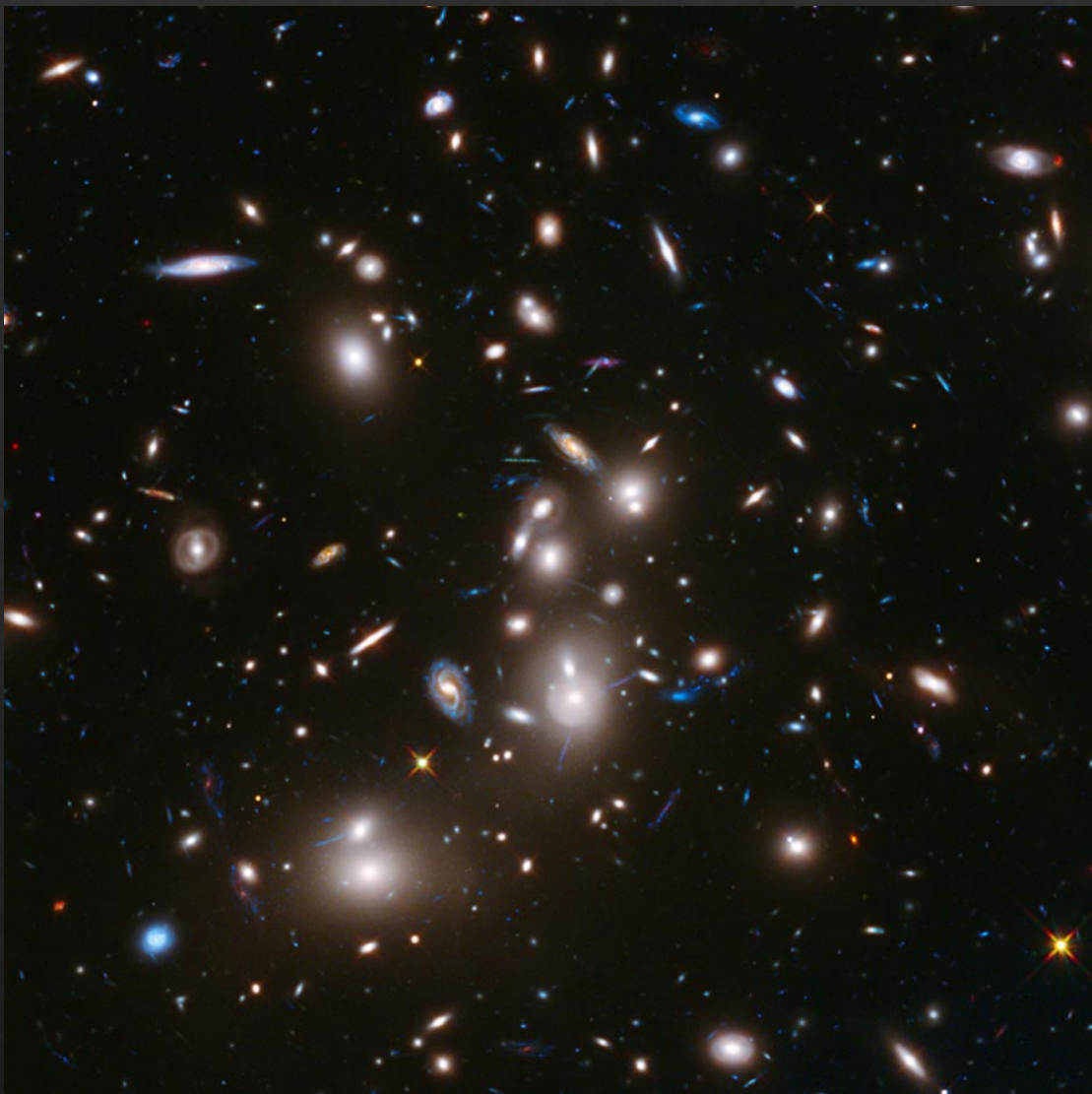


Galaxia de
Andrómeda

2.500.000 años luz







The background of the slide is a deep space image showing the cosmic web. It features a dense network of thin, glowing blue filaments and filaments that crisscross the frame. Interspersed within this network are numerous bright, yellowish-white points of light, which represent galaxies and galaxy clusters. The overall effect is one of vast, interconnectedness and cosmic scale.

Gracias