

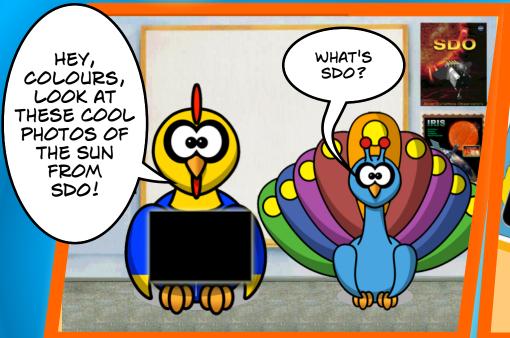


WHAT COLOR IS THE SUN?

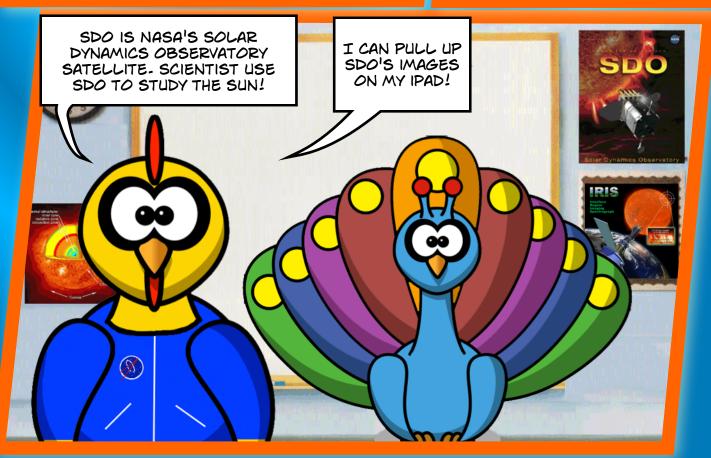
FEATURING CAMILLA CORONA AND COLOURG O'IRIG.



CAMILAR COLOURS CAMILA



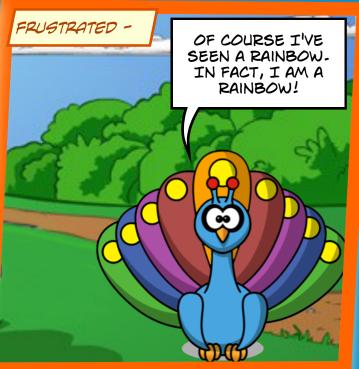












RAINBOWS SHOW ALL THE COLORS OF VISIBLE LIGHT, WHICH WE CALL WHITE LIGHT.

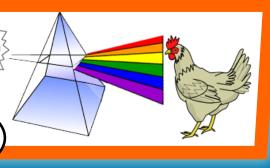


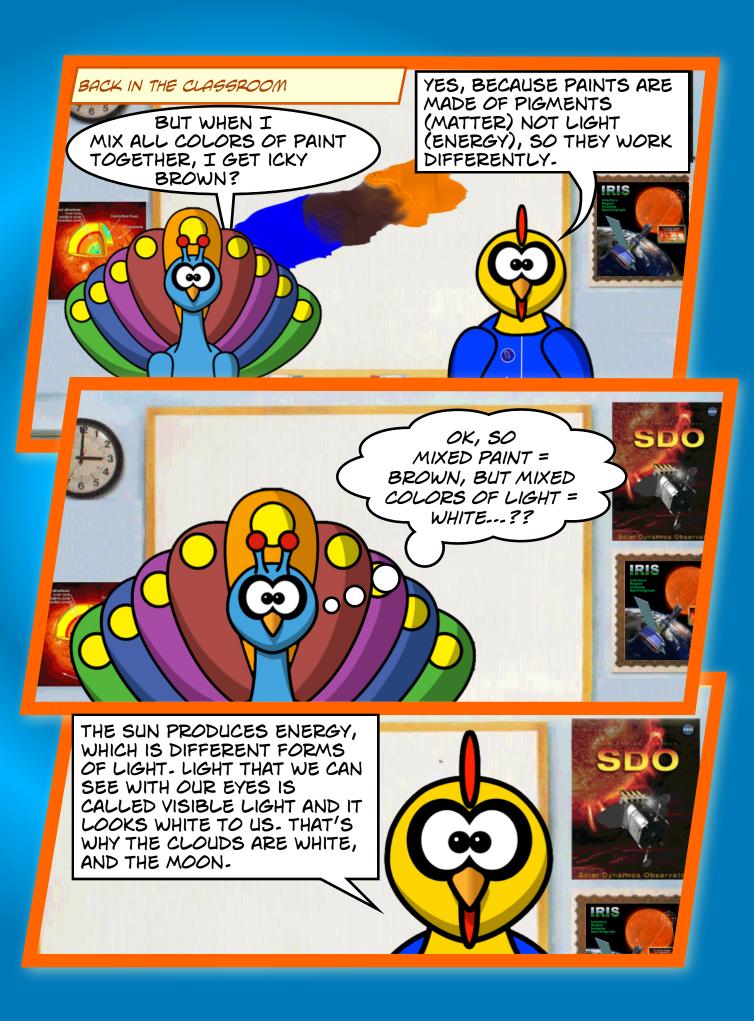


BECAUSE OUR EYES EVOLVED TO SEE THE



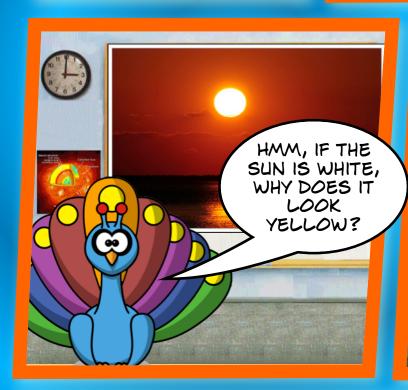
MIXTURE
OF COLORS IN
VISIBLE LIGHT AS
WHITE LIGHT.













AT SUNSET OR SUNRISE THE SUN CAN APPEAR VERY RED. THIS IS BECAUSE IN THAT POSITION THE LIGHT IS TRAVELING A LONG WAY THROUGH THE ATMOSPHERE WHICH THEN SCATTERS AWAY A LOT OF THE BLUE LIGHT AND JUST LEAVES THE RED LIGHT TO REACH OUR EYES.

acob IIII

COLORS HAVE
WAVELENGTHS -- JUST
LIKE WAVES AT THE
BEACH CAN BE LARGE
OR SMALL.

LIKE THESE BIG WAVES, THE COLORS RED AND ORANGE HAVE LONG WAVELENGTHS.



LIKE THESE SMALL WAVES, THE COLORS BLUE AND VIOLET HAVE SHORT WAVELENGTHS. WHEN LITTLE WAVES
(SHORT WAVELENGTH) HIT
BIG ROCKS, THEY GET
SCATTERED IN ALL
DIRECTIONS AND NEVER
REACH SHORE.



WHEN BIG WAVES (LONG WAVELENGTH) HIT THOSE SAME ROCKS, THEY ROLL RIGHT OVER THEM.





SUNLIGHT AT NOON GOES THROUGH VERY LITTLE ATMOSPHERE, HENCE NOT TOO MANY "ROCKS". SO MOST COLORS (EXCEPT BLUE) GET THROUGH AND THE SUN LOOKS WHITE.



BLUE IS A VERY SHORT WAVELENGTH COLOR. WHEN IT HITS THE AIR MOLECULES, IT GETS SCATTERED AWAY JUST LIKE THE LITTLE OCEAN WAVES DO.



AH, NOT ALL OF IT GETS LOST. SOME OF IT GETS STUCK IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE, BOUNCING AROUND. THAT CAUSES OUR BLUE SKY!



COOL - THE BLUE SKY COMES FROM SHORT- WAVELENGTH BLUE LIGHT HITTING AIR MOLECULES AND BOUNCING AROUND IN OUR UPPER ATMOSPHERE!

BUT IF VIOLET IS THE SHORTEST WAVELENGTH OF LIGHT, WHY ISN'T THE SKY VIOLET?







BACK TO THE COLORS OF THE SUN -- AT SUNRISE OR SUNSET, THE SUNLIGHT HAS TO GO THROUGH A LOT OF AIR. THE ONLY COLORS THAT GET THROUGH THE LONG "ROCKY" ATMOSPHERE ARE REDS, ORANGES, AND YELLOWS (LONG WAVELENGTHS).



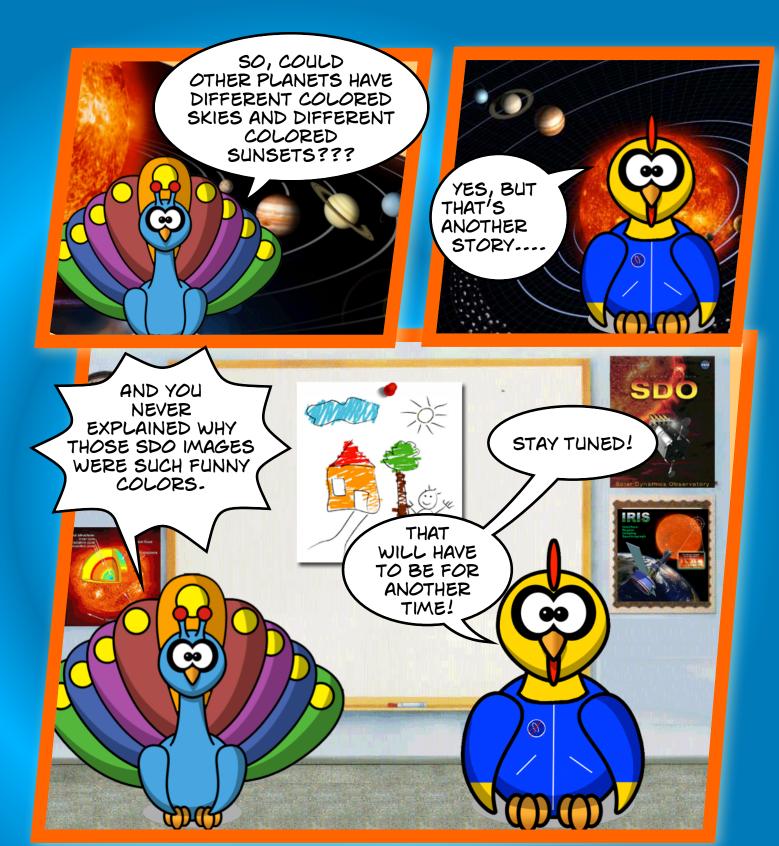
OK, SO THE SUN IS REALLY WHITE. AND WHITE LIGHT IS MADE UP OF ALL COLORS OF THE RAINBOW.

WHEN LIGHT FROM THE SUN COMES THROUGH THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DAY, MOST OF THE COLORS GET THROUGH AND THE SUN LOOKS WHITE. HOWEVER, SOME OF THE SHORT-WAVELENGTH BLUE GETS STUCK BOUNCING AROUND IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE CAUSING OUR BLUE SKY.

I GET IT!!!!

HOWEVER, AT SUNRISE OR SUNSET, ALL THE SHORT WAVELENGTH COLORS HIT THE MOLECULES IN THE AIR AND GET SCATTERED AWAY. SO ONLY THE LONG WAVELENGTH COLORS LIKE RED, ORANGE, AND YELLOW GET THROUGH.





MORE TALES FROM STANFORD SOLAR AT
HTTP://SOLAR-CENTER.STANFORD.EDU/

FOLLOW CAMILLA AND COLOURS!



WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE SUN? HERE ARE SOME GREAT LINKS TO CHECK OUT!

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HTTP://SOLAR-CENTER_STANFORD_EDU/ ACTIVITIES/GREENGUN_HTML

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COLLECTION OF SUN-THEMED
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NASA'S SOLAR AND
HELIOSPHERIC OBSERVATORY
HTTP://
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CLASSROOM/CLASSROOM_HTML



STORY: DEBORAH SCHERRER AND EMILY KELLAGHER
DESIGN: EMILY KELLAGHER

WHAT COLOR IS THE SUN?

THE 1ST INSTALLMENT OF "TALES FROM STANFORD SOLAR", A COMIC BOOK SERIES ADDRESSING MISCONCEPTIONS AND TOPICS IN SOLAR SCIENCE.

FEATURING CAMILLA CORONA AND COLOURS O'IRIS.

PROJECT COLLABORATION:

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