

Spitzer image from NASA/JPL-Caltech/R. A. Gutermuth (Harvard-Smithsonian CfA).

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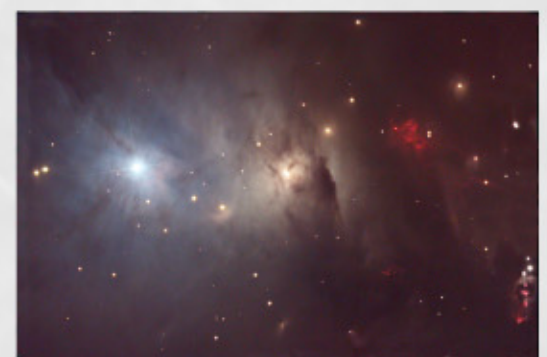


SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				☾ 1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	● 9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	☾ 17
VETERANS DAY	VETERANS DAY observed					
18	19	20	21	22	23	○ 24
				THANKSGIVING DAY		
25	26	27	28	29	30	

NGC 1333

NGC 1333 is known as a reflection nebula, a dense cloud of gas and dust illuminated by stars being born inside it. Most of the visible light (image at right) from the young stars in this region is obscured by the dense, dusty cloud in which they formed. The Spitzer Space Telescope image above, however, shows the infrared light from these objects.

The knotty yellow-green features located in the lower portion of the image are glowing shock fronts where jets of material, spewed from extremely young embryonic stars, are plowing into the cold, dense gas nearby. The sheer number of separate jets that appear in this region is unprecedented. This leads scientists to believe that by stirring up the cold gas, the jets may contribute to the eventual dispersal of the gas cloud, preventing more stars from forming in NGC1333. In contrast, the upper portion of the image is dominated by the infrared light from warm dust, shown as red. For more information on these and other images, see www.spitzer.caltech.edu.



Visible-image from Jay Lavine and Ali Huang/Adam Block/NOAO/AURA/NSF.

