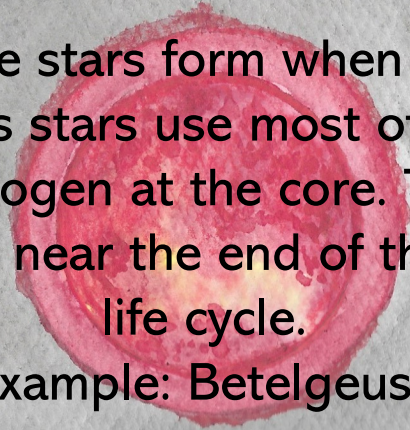


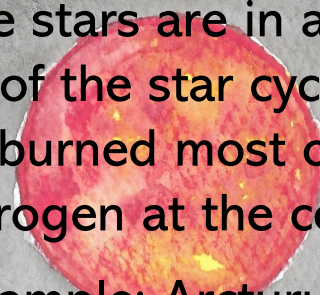
These stars form when high mass stars use most of the hydrogen at the core. They are near the end of their life cycle.

Example: Betelgeuse



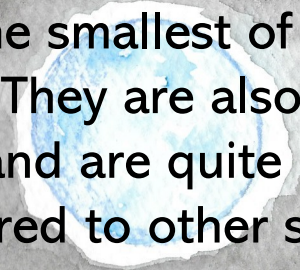
These stars are in a late phase of the star cycle and have burned most of the hydrogen at the core.

Example: Arcturus.



Larger than yellow dwarfs but the smallest of the giants. They are also very hot, and are quite rare compared to other stars.

Example: Sirius



Red Super Giant

Red Giant

Blue Giant

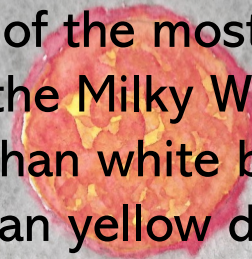
These stars are in the stable range of their life cycle. They are similar in size to our sun, a size between red dwarfs and blue giants.

Example: our Sun



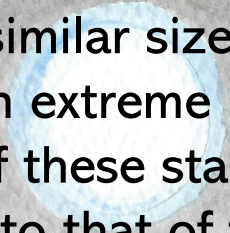
Are one of the most common stars in the Milky Way galaxy. Larger than white but smaller than yellow dwarfs.

Example: Proxima Centauri



These are smallest type stars, with a similar size to earth, and with extreme mass. The mass of these stars can be equal to that of the sun.

Example: Procyon B



Yellow Dwarf

Red Dwarf

White Dwarf