Red Giant
Low to medium mass star whose outer layers are expanding as the core becomes hotter and hotter. The heat is generated by the shrinking of the star’s core as hydrogen fuel is depleted.
Mass: 1 - 4 Solar Mass
StarPower Points: 7

Red Giant
Low to medium mass star whose outer layers are expanding as the core becomes hotter and hotter. Proxima Centauri, the closest star to the Sun, is a red giant.
Mass: 1 - 4 Solar Mass
StarPower Points: 7

Red Giant
Low to medium mass star whose outer layers are expanding as the core becomes hotter and hotter. Higher temperatures make the fusion of helium into carbon possible.
Mass: 1 - 4 Solar Mass
StarPower Points: 7

White Giant
High mass star that consumes hydrogen rapidly. White giants, such as Deneb in the constellation Cygnus, appear to burn brightly.
Mass: 4 - 10 SM
StarPower Points: 9

White Giant
High mass stars consume hydrogen rapidly. Temperatures at the core become so hot that carbon and all of the other elements are formed in fusion chain reactions.
Mass: 4 - 10 SM
StarPower Points: 9

White Giant
High mass star that consumes hydrogen rapidly. The star’s enormous weight crushes the core with so much pressure that fusion is possible.
Mass: 4 - 10 SM
StarPower Points: 9

Blue Giant
The hottest, brightest, and most massive stars. The three stars in Orion’s belt, Alnitak, Alnilam and Mintaka, are blue giant stars.
Mass: 10 - 70 SM
StarPower Points: 10

Blue Giant
The hottest, brightest, and most massive stars. The largest stars use the hydrogen in their cores faster than lower mass stars.
Mass: 10 - 70 SM
StarPower Points: 10

Blue Giant
The hottest, brightest, and most massive stars. In newly formed star clusters, less than 10% of the stars are blue giants.
Mass: 10 - 70 SM
StarPower Points: 10