Plate 1. Inner region of the Orion Nebula viewed by the Chandra Orion Ultradeep Project (COUP). The image is smoothed and colors represent soft (red, 0.5–2 keV) and hard (blue, 2–8 keV) X-rays. The brightest source is θ1C Orion (O7), and a group of embedded sources in the Becklin-Neugebauer region can be seen 1' to the northwest. From Getman et al. (2005a).

Accompanies chapter by Feigelson et al. (pp. 313–328).

Plate 2. X-ray dissociation regions from X-ray stars embedded in the Orion Becklin-Neugebauer cloud core. Yellow-to-red shows assumed three-dimensional structure of the molecular gas. Blue-to-green shows the inferred XDR structures. From Lorenzani et al. (in preparation).

Accompanies chapter by Feigelson et al. (pp. 313–328).
Plate 3. (a) Smoothed ROSAT PSPC (soft X-ray) image of M 17, ~39' × 42', with the outline of the Chandra pointing overlaid in blue. (b) The Chandra observation of M 17 showing hundreds of PMS stars and the soft X-ray flow from shocked O star winds. Red intensity is scaled to the soft (0.5–2 keV) emission and blue intensity is scaled to the hard (2–8 keV) emission. From Townsley et al. (2003). Accompanies chapter by Feigelson et al. (pp. 313–328).

Plate 4. (a) A smoothed Chandra image (red = 0.5–2 keV, blue = 2–8 keV) of Trumpler 14 in the Carina Nebula. The field is 17' × 17', or ~14 × 14 pc. About 1600 point sources plus extensive diffuse emission is seen. From Townsley et al. (in preparation). (b) Smoothed soft-band image (red = 0.5–0.7 keV, green = 0.7–1.1 keV, blue = 1.1–2.3 keV) of the 30 Dor starburst in the Large Magellanic Cloud. The image covers ~250 pc on a side. R136a lies at the center; the plerionic SNR N157B lies to the southwest; the superbubble 30 Dor C and the Honeycomb and SN1987A SNRs are seen in the two off-axis CCDs. The colorful inhomogeneous diffuse structures are the superbubbles produced by past generations of OB star winds and supernovae. From Townsley et al. (2006a). Accompanies chapter by Feigelson et al. (pp. 313–328).