

<p>The absolute magnitudes of Regulus and Aldebaran are of equal value.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>A luminosity class of III is indicative of a GIANT star.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>A luminosity class of Ia, Iab, or Ib is indicative of a SUPERGIANT star.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>The more negative a star's magnitude, the brighter the star. Antares, absolute magnitude – 5.2, is brighter than Canopus, absolute magnitude – 2.5.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>A luminosity class of V is indicative of a MAIN SEQUENCE star.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>A total of four MAIN SEQUENCE stars have been included on this chart.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>Arcturus and Aldebaran are of the same spectral type.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>Arcturus is an ORANGE GIANT.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>The hottest of the four SUPERGIANT stars on this chart is blue in color.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>One of the two orange-colored GIANTS has an apparent magnitude of + 0.9.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>