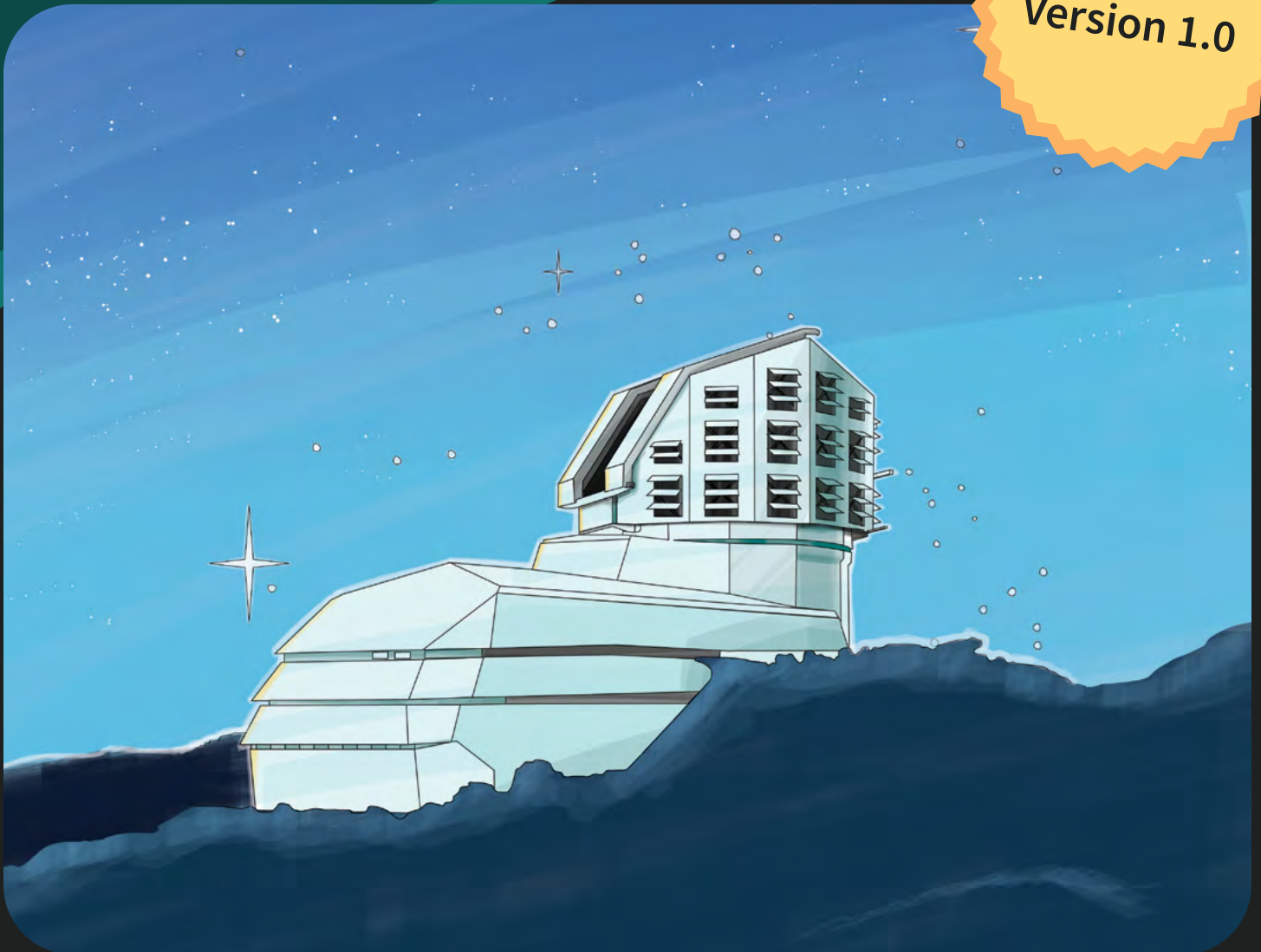
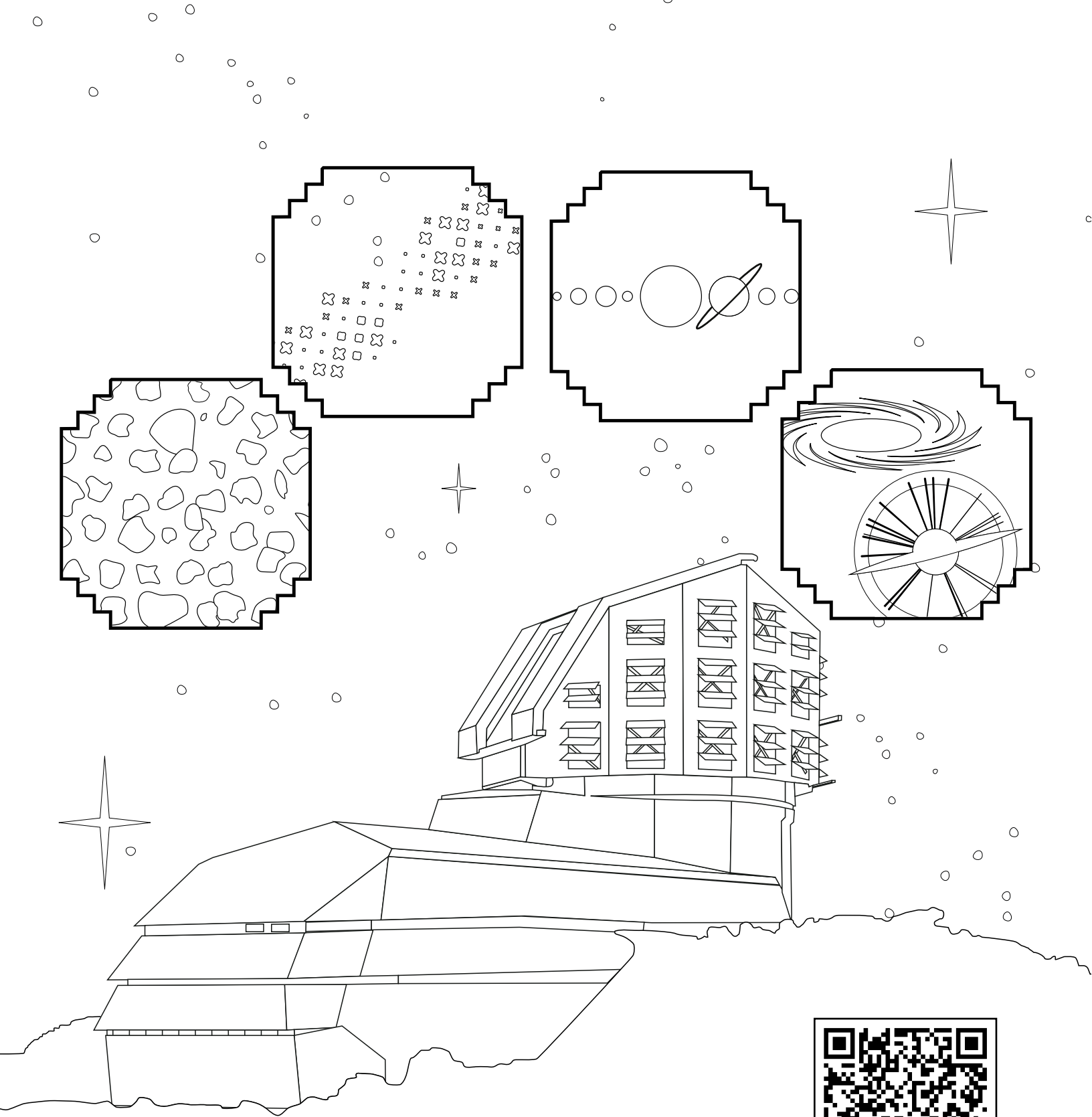


NSF–DOE Vera C. Rubin Observatory

COLORING BOOK

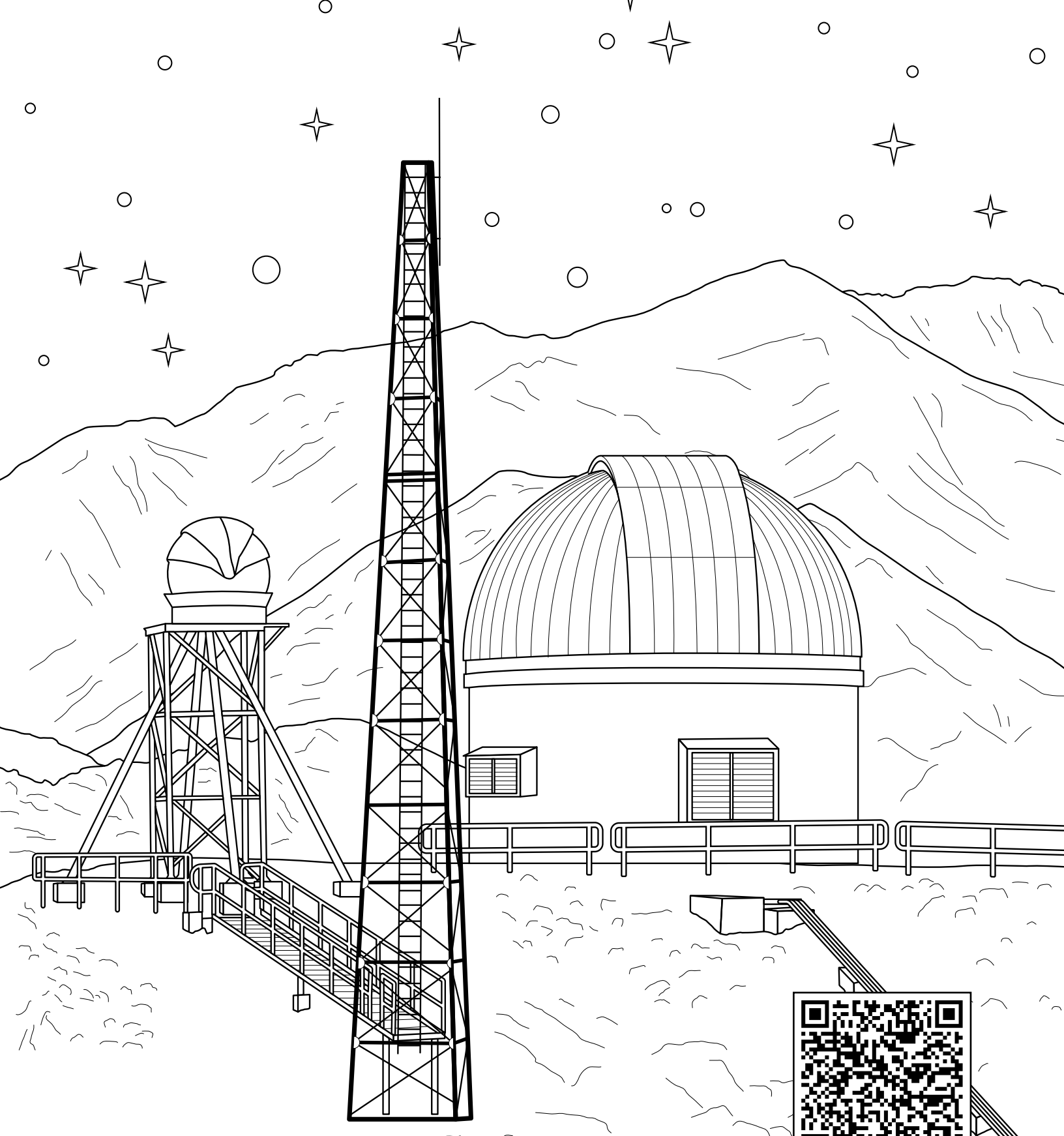
Version 1.0





Rubin Observatory's Science Goals

Each night, Rubin Observatory collects data that helps us learn more about our Solar System, the Milky Way Galaxy, dark matter and energy, and objects that change in brightness.



Rubin's Helpers

Each night, a trio of silent sentinels gathers vital data from the skies: the weather station, DIMM tower, and the Auxiliary Telescope. Together, they monitor atmospheric conditions to help sharpen Rubin Observatory's view of the Universe — ensuring every image is as clear and accurate as possible.



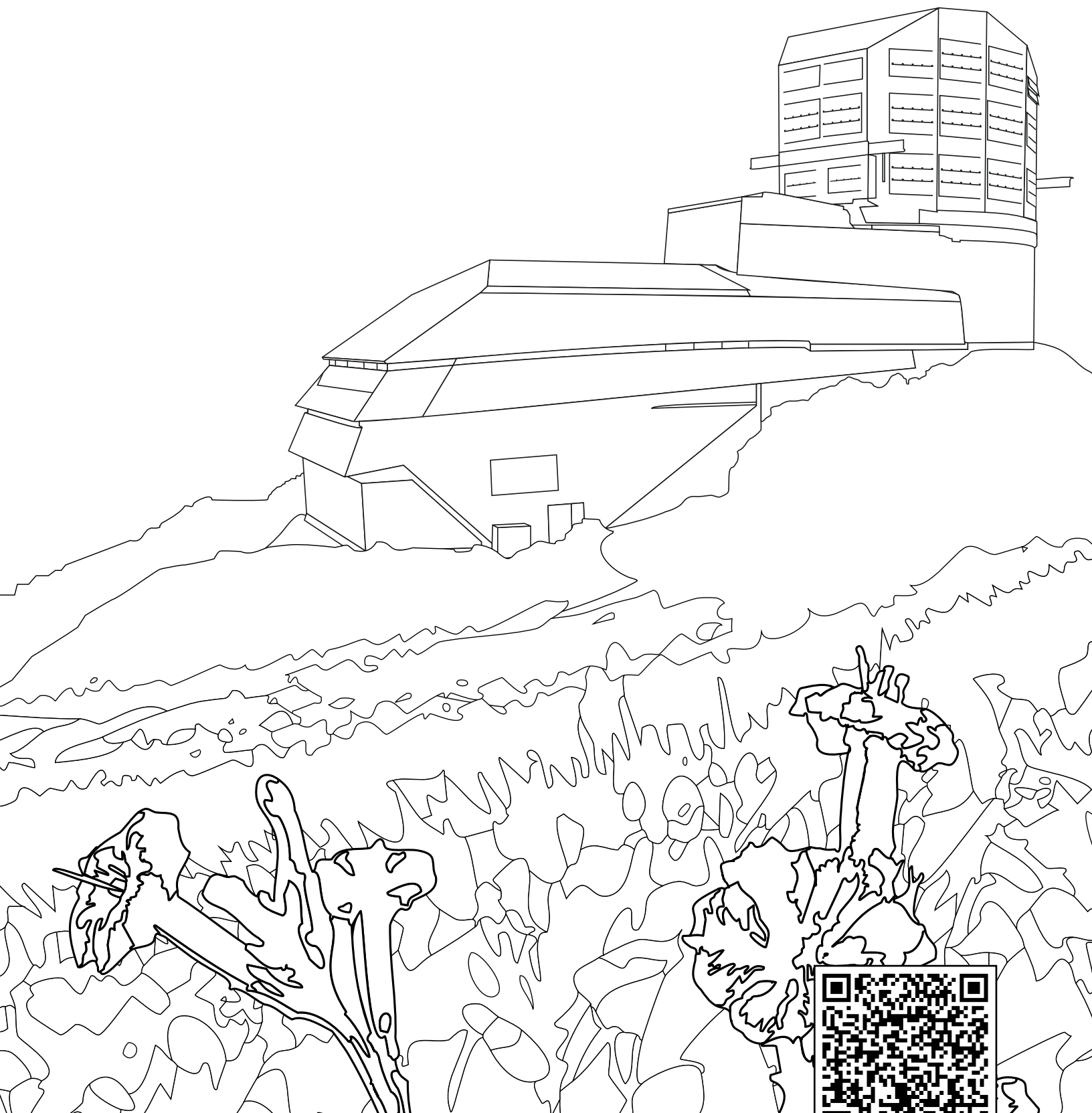
Rubin Observatory & Neighbors

High in the Chilean Andes, the SOAR Telescope, Gemini South, and the Vera C. Rubin Observatory share their mountaintop perch with a soaring condor and a curious vizcacha — wild neighbors in a place where science meets nature.



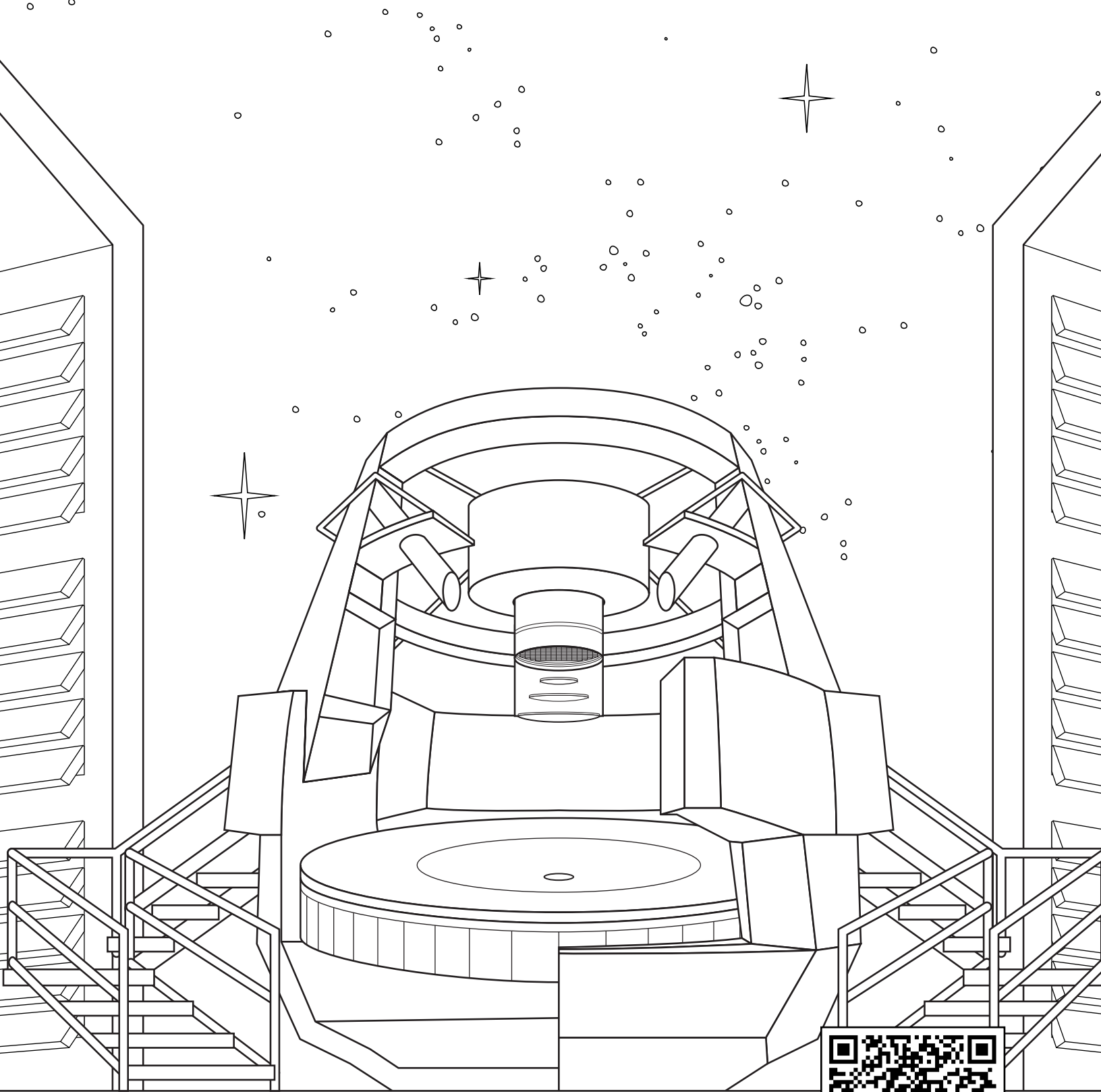
Vera and Friends

A great scientist can come from anywhere. Rubin Observatory makes it possible for everyone who wants to explore the Universe (just like Vera would have wanted).



Rubin in Springtime

High on a desert mountaintop, Rubin Observatory peers deep into the Universe from one of the clearest, darkest skies on Earth. Each spring, wildflowers bloom across the rocky slopes—fleeting bursts of color that echo the beauty Rubin captures in the cosmos.



Point, Focus, Capture

Poised atop its nimble mount, Rubin Observatory's telescope uses a unique three-mirror optical system to channel light into the LSST Camera — the largest and most capable astronomical camera ever built— designed to capture wide and deep views of the Universe.



U.S. National
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Science

The U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science will support Rubin Observatory in its operations phase to carry out the Legacy Survey of Space and Time. They will also provide support for scientific research with the data. During operations, NSF funding is managed by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA) under a cooperative agreement with NSF, and DOE funding is managed by SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (SLAC), under contract by DOE. Rubin Observatory is operated by NSF NOIRLab and SLAC.

NSF is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1950 to promote the progress of science. NSF supports basic research and people to create knowledge that transforms the future. The DOE Office of Science is the single largest supporter of basic research in the physical sciences in the United States and is working to address some of the most pressing challenges of our time.