

## **Carnegie Science Valentines**

Celebrate love and science with these fun Carnegie Science Valentines! Whether you're a fan of astronomy, geology, biology, or planetary science, we've got a perfect pun for you and your Valentine.

- Print on cardstock for a sturdier, more polished look!
- % Print one-sided so you can write a special note on the back.
- % Cut on the dotted lines using scissors or a craft knife for clean edges.

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Share with your statistically significant other.



We go together like roots and rhizobia you give me a home, and I help you grow! #ScienceValentines

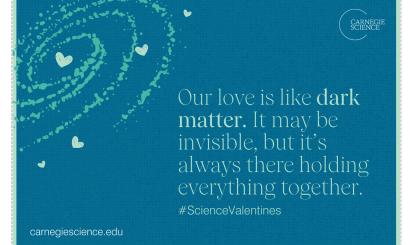
carnegiescience.edu

Our research on plant-microbe interactions helps improve agriculture and soil health, making farming more sustainable.



Our scientists studied samples from the asteroid Bennu to unlock clues about the building blocks of life—demonstrating that sometimes, a small piece of rock can hold big secrets! The line art spacecraft is Osiris-REX and was illustrated for a NASA Astrobiology coloring book.

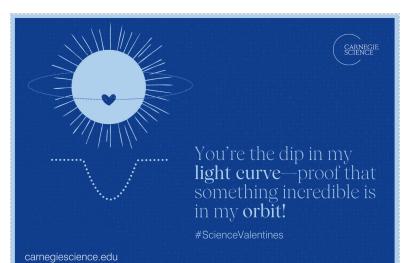
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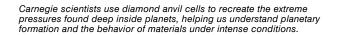
Our volcanologists study magma and planetary interiors, investigating how volcanic activity shapes planets—including Earth and even exoplanets!

Carnegie Science astronomer Vera Rubin provided the first evidence for dark matter's existence by studying galaxy rotation. Today, our scientists continue this legacy, exploring the hidden forces shaping the universe.



GENCE I'm totally crushing on you! #ScienceValentines arnegiescience.edu

When a planet passes in front of a star, it causes a dip in brightness—a clear signal that something is out there. Our astronomers use this technique to detect and study exoplanets, searching for habitable worlds beyond our Solar System.





We use ion beams in NanoSIMS and mass spectrometers to analyze the chemical makeup of meteorites and rocks, revealing clues about planetary formation and Earth's history.



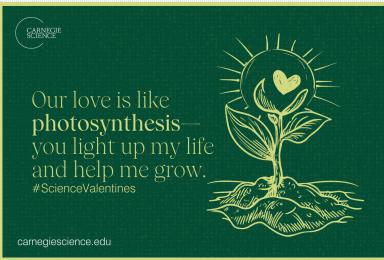
Our scientists use world-class telescopes to study planetary motion and how gravitational forces shape planetary systems, deepening our understanding of the universe's structure.





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Tiny photosynthetic algae live inside coral, providing energy and vibrant color. When ocean temperatures rise, corals expel these symbiotic algae, leading to bleaching and ecosystem collapse. Carnegie scientists study how climate change affects coral reefs and are developing a new coral model to better understand resilience in a warming world.



Photosynthesis powers all life on Earth, and our scientists study how plants and algae use this amazing process to convert sunlight into energy—just like the right person can inspire growth and renewal!



Our scientists study mutualistic symbiosis, helping us understand how species rely on each other in ecosystems—just like the best relationships!

Our researchers use fruit flies as model organisms to study genetics and evolution. We're also pioneering a new coral model to better understand climate resilience in marine ecosystems.