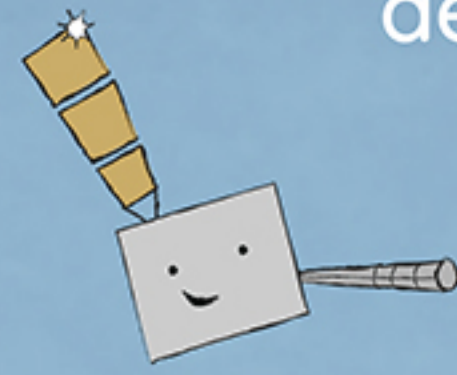
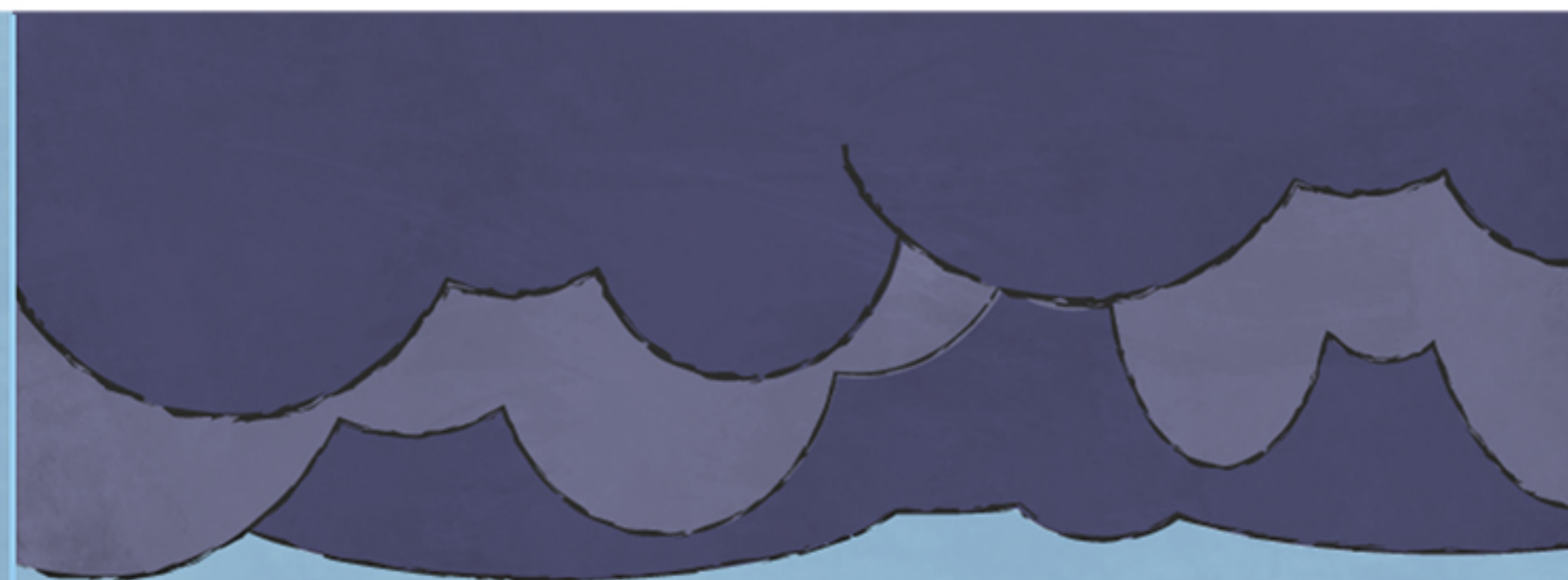


FOLD

The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites—R Series weather satellites monitor lightning on Earth to help warn us of dangerous weather conditions. GOES-R's lightning mapper tracks lightning in the sky even through dense, dark clouds.



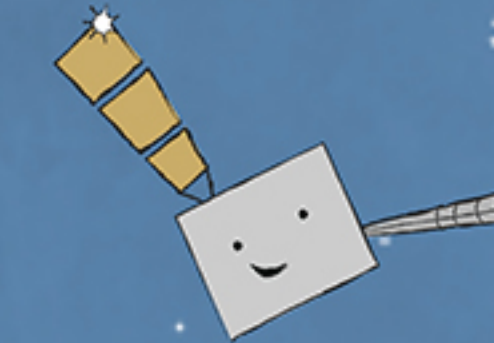
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My **love** for you is **electric!**

FOLD

The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites—R Series of weather satellites watch the sun for big bursts of energy, which send waves of radiation toward Earth that can damage satellites and affect power grids. This kind of weather created by the sun is called space weather.



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My heart is **burning** for you!

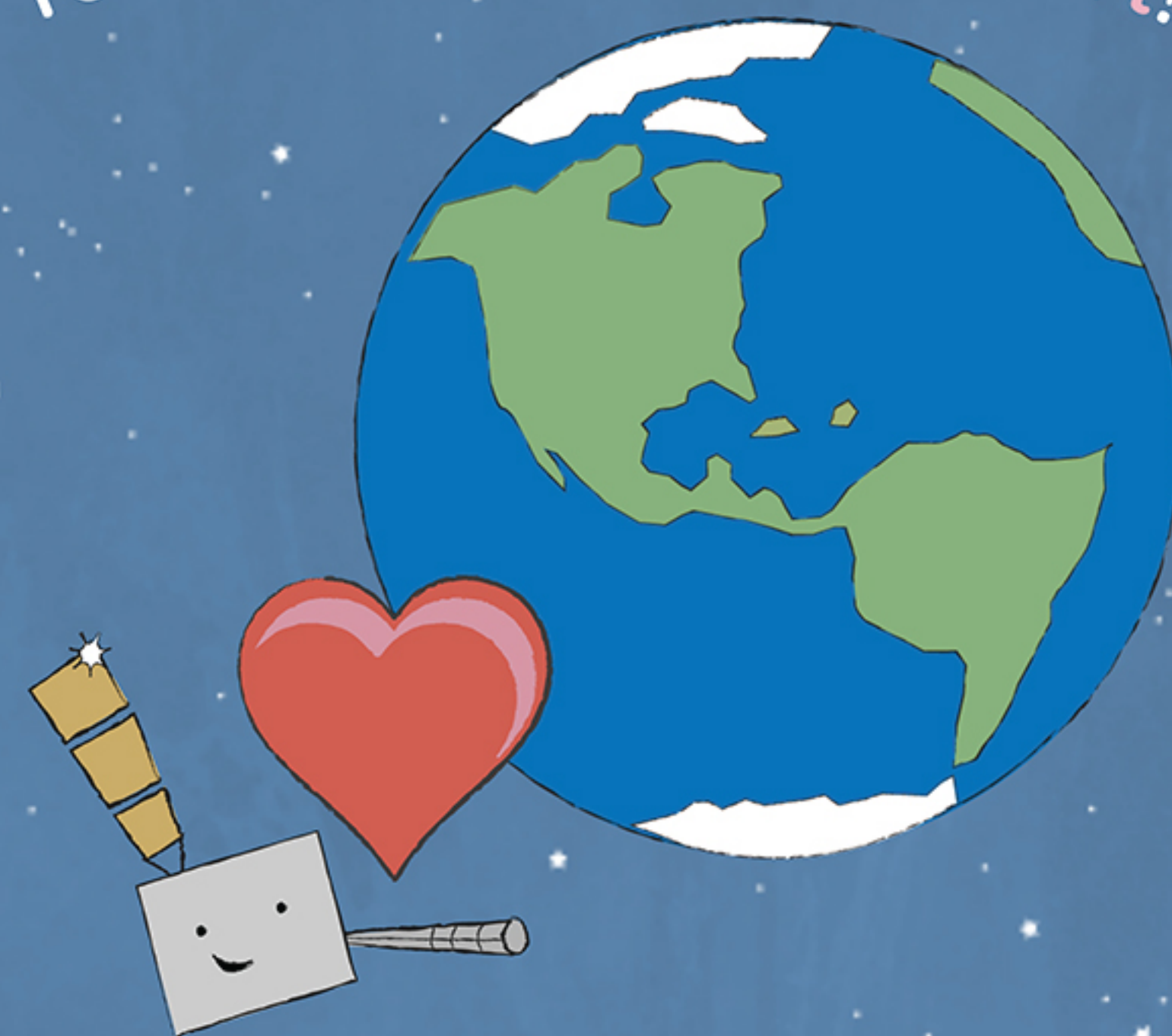


The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites—R Series of weather satellites, operated by NOAA, orbit 22,000 miles above Earth. From up there, they can do a lot to help us down here. The GOES-R Satellites may have a long distance relationship with Earth, but they work together perfectly!



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Even if we're far apart,
You still have all of my **heart!**

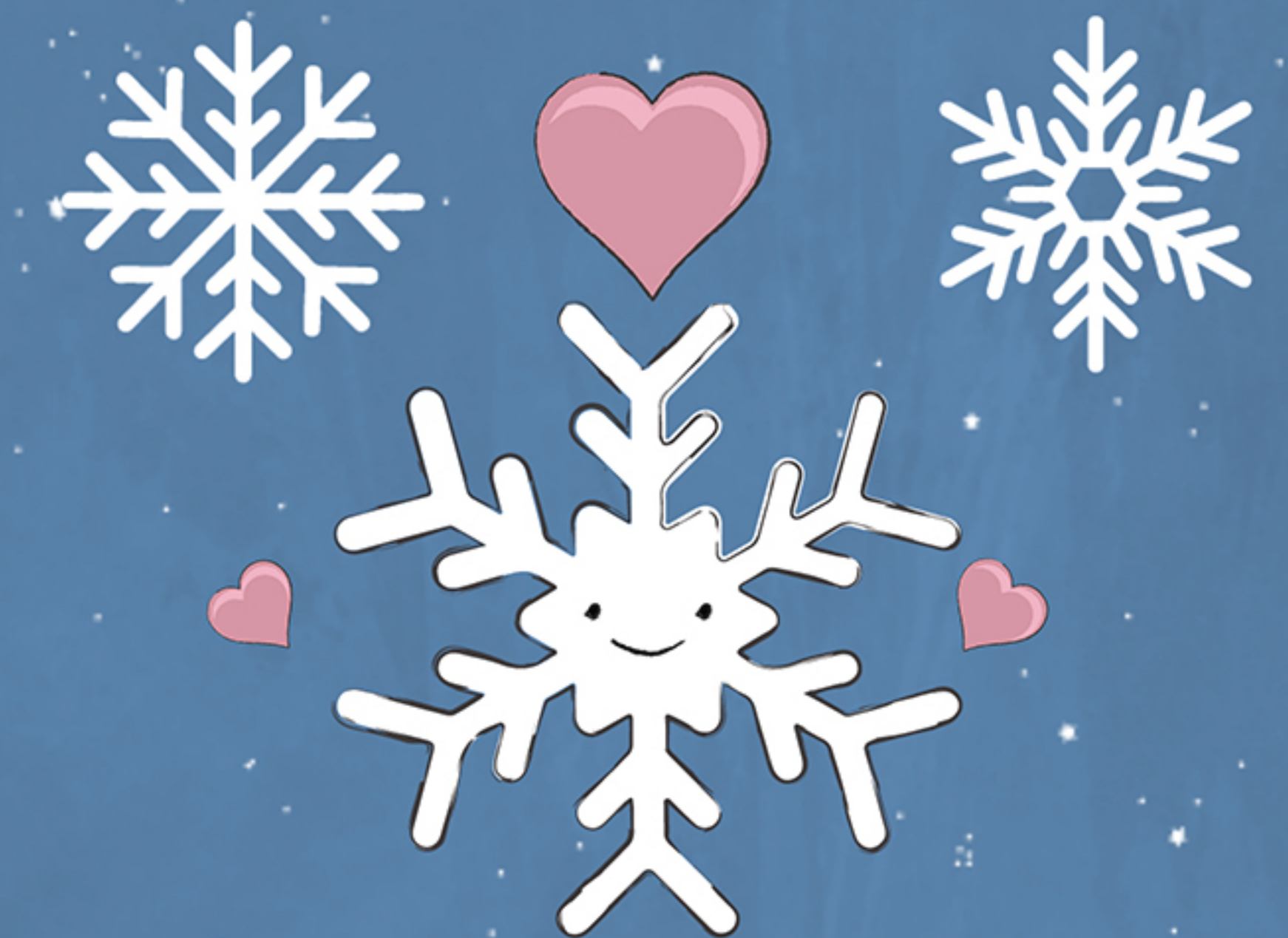


How likely is it for two snowflakes to experience the same exact conditions all the way down to the microscopic level? Astronomically unlikely! That's why you will never find two identical flakes. Each snowflake is unique, just like you!



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There is no one exactly like **you!**



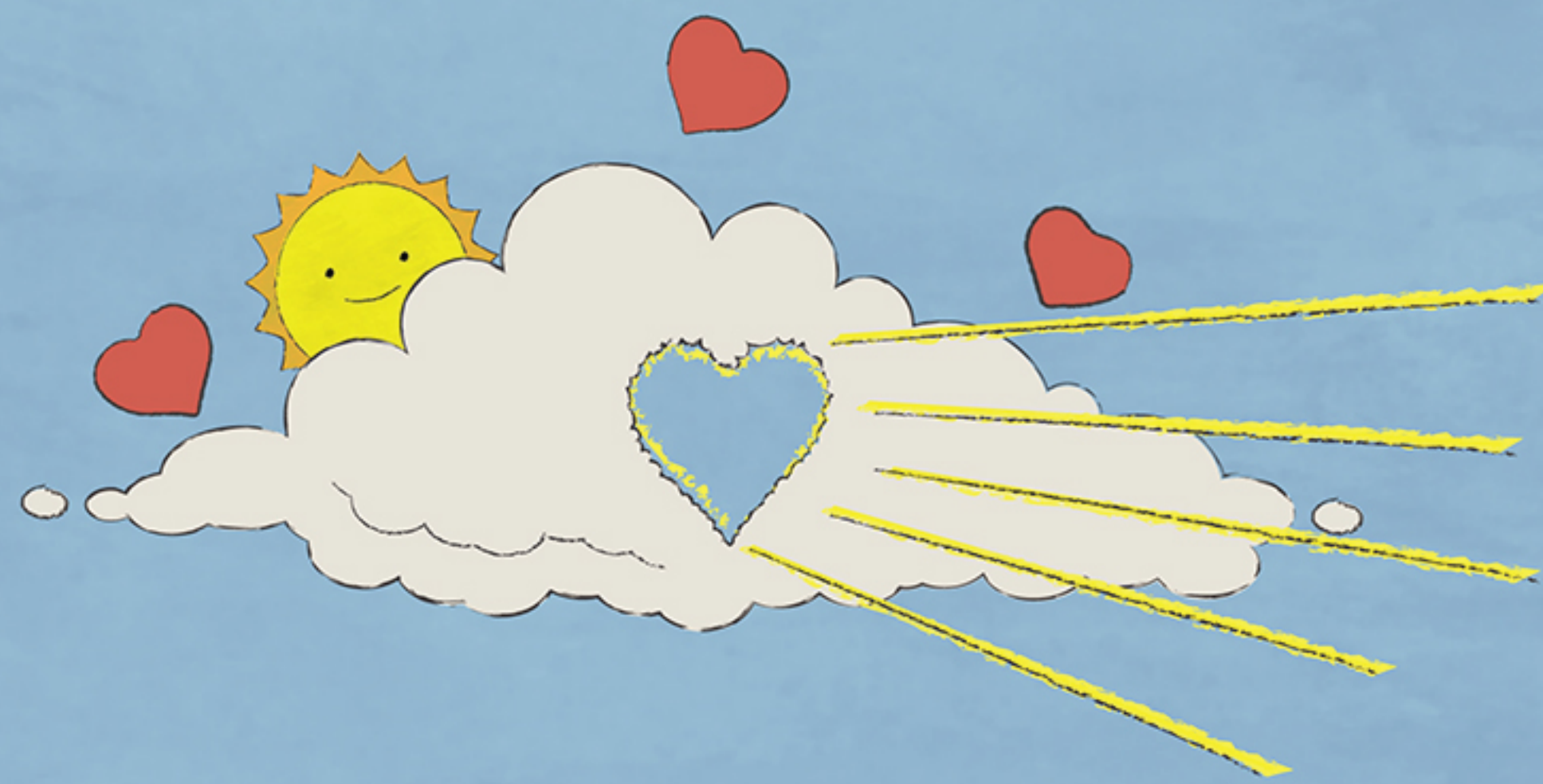
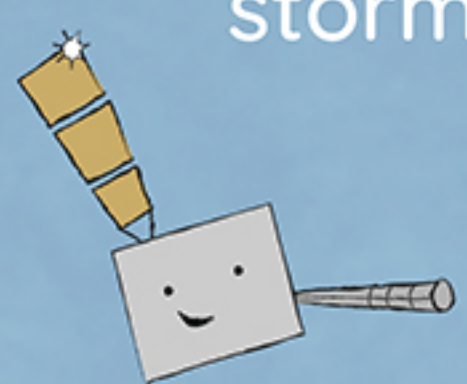
FOLD

FOLD

Print, cut out, and fold these NOAA SciJinks Valentines!

FOLD

We can see clouds from the ground, of course, but the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites—R Series of weather satellites watch clouds from space, too. These satellites help detect changes in cloud-top features, helping scientists assess the potential size and severity of a storm even before it reaches its peak.



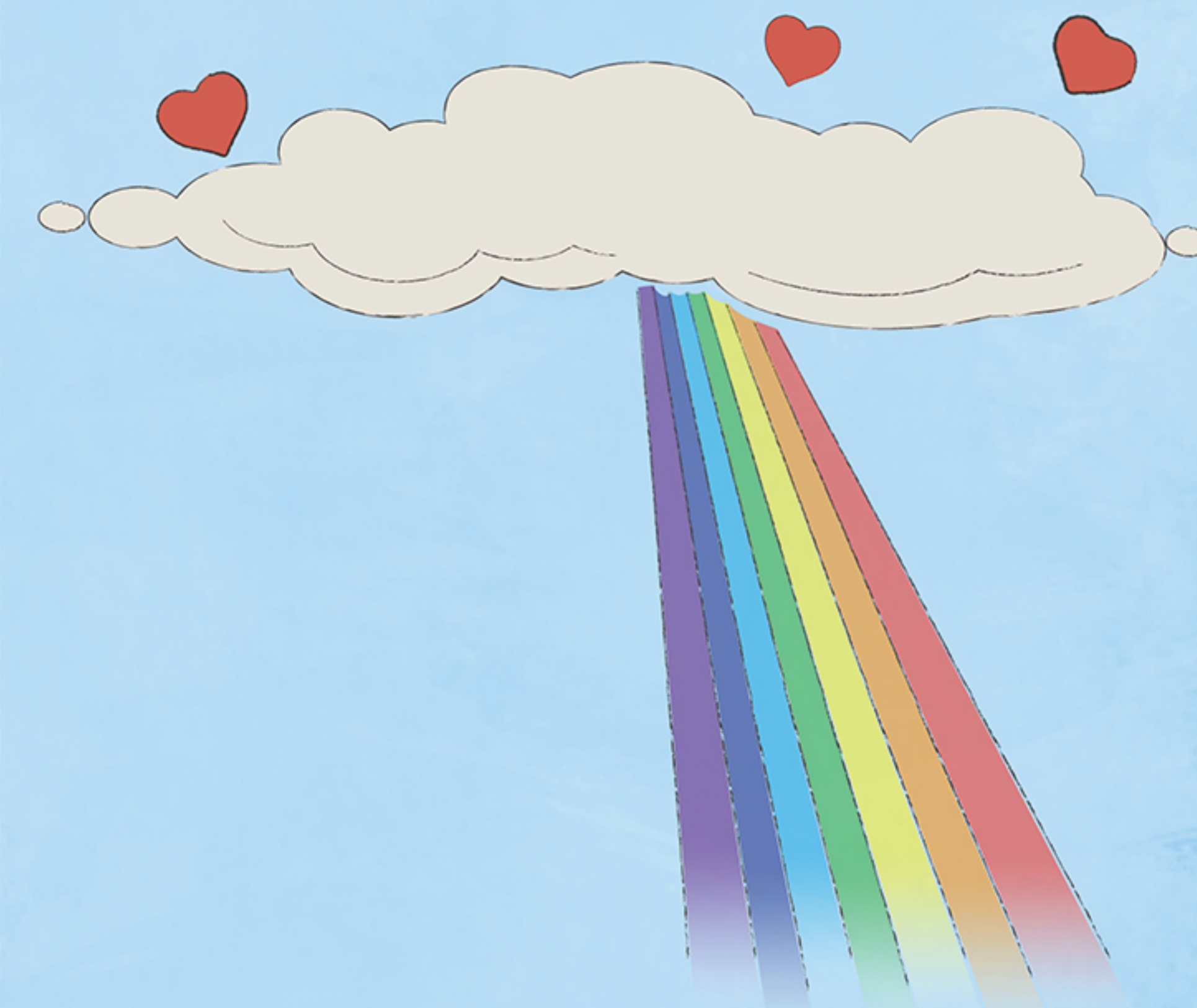
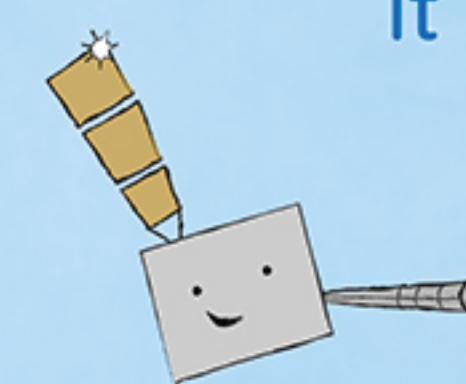
You bring **sunshine**
even on the cloudiest day



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FOLD

A rainbow is caused by sunlight and atmospheric conditions. Light enters a water droplet, slowing down and bending as it goes from air to denser water. The light reflects off the inside of the droplet, separating into its component wavelengths - or colors. When light exits the droplet, it makes a rainbow!



You bring **color**
to my world!



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Print, cut out, and fold these NOAA SciJinks Valentines!