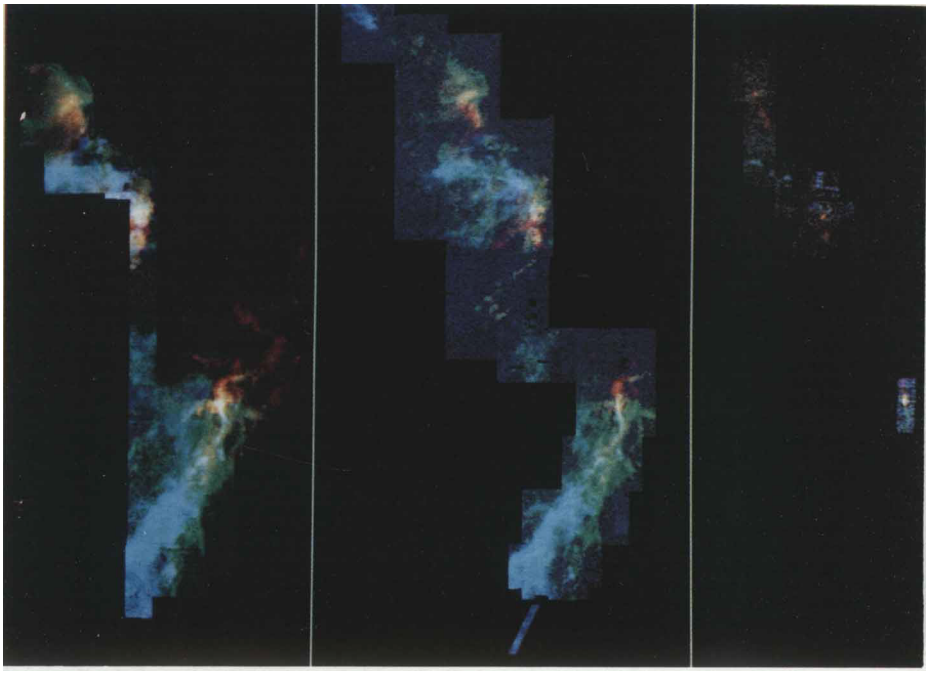

Figure 1: Three color images of the Orion region showing the major molecular clouds in ^{12}CO (left), ^{13}CO (middle), and CS J=2-1 (right). Each image shows the emission integrated from V_{LSR} = -4 km s^{-1} to V_{LSR} = 16 km s^{-1}, color coded with velocity so that blue corresponds to the velocity interval (-4,5), green (5,9) and red (9,16). The reflection nebulae NGC 2071 and NGC 2068 are located in the main concentration near the top of the figure, NGC 2023 and NGC 2024 is in the center, and Orion A (M42) is the region near the top of the comet-shaped L1641 region at the bottom.

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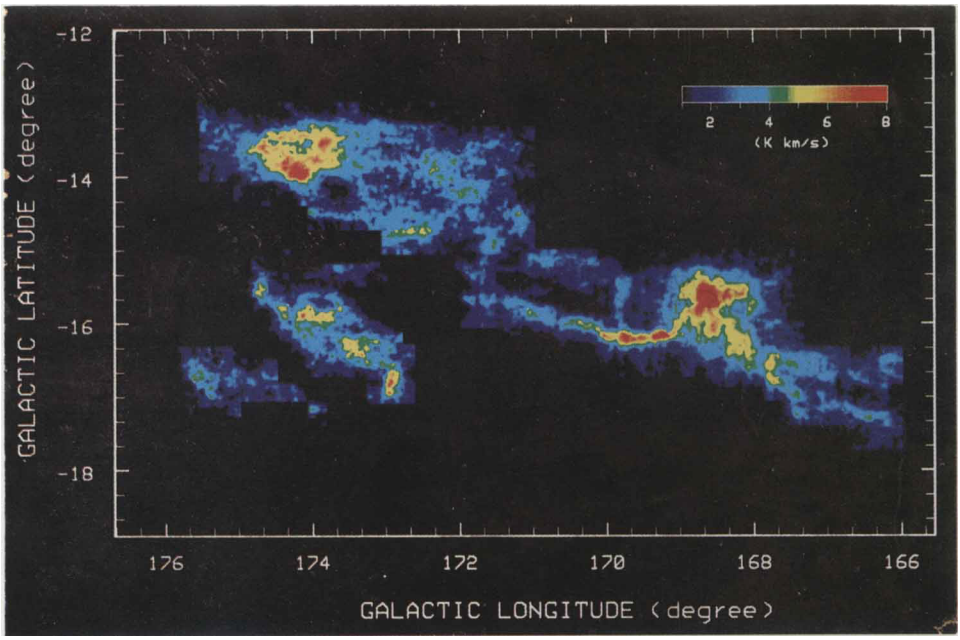

Figure 1 False-color image of total intensity in ^{13}CO (J=1-0) in the Taurus region.

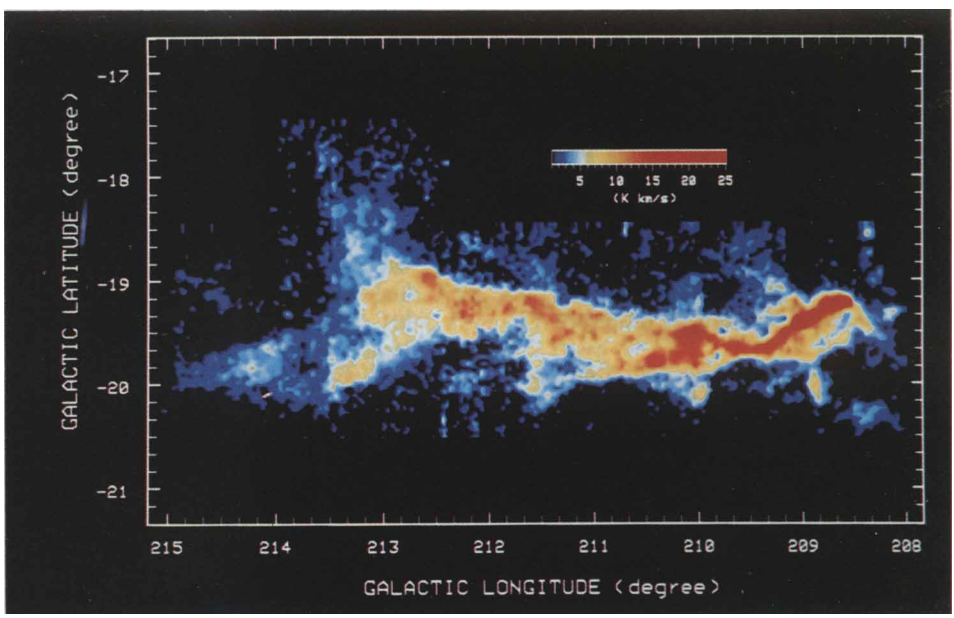

Figure 5 False-color image of the ^{13}CO (J=1-0) total intensity for the Orion south giant molecular cloud, involving the L1641 cloud.

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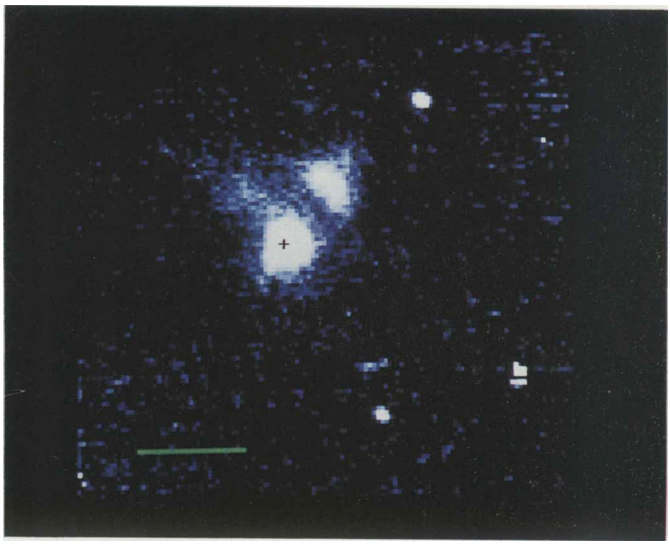

Fig. 1. A 2.2 μm image of the young embedded source TMR-1. The cross marks the infrared point source position. The reference line corresponds to 20″ (2800 AU). We interpret the spindle of emission extending to the NW to be a stellar wind cavity. Perpendicular to the direction of the spindle is a deep absorption feature. Two unrelated point sources lie to the NW and SW.

Fig. 2. A near infrared color composite image of the embedded source L1681B. Blue, green, and red correspond to 1.25, 1.65, and 2.2 μm, respectively. The reference line shows 20″ (3200 AU). There are three embedded sources separated by 3000 - 5000 AU. H_2O maser emission is detected coincident with the central and NE sources, thus demonstrating both sources are young. We interpret the nebulosity as scattered light that is tracing a poorly collimated stellar wind cavity.

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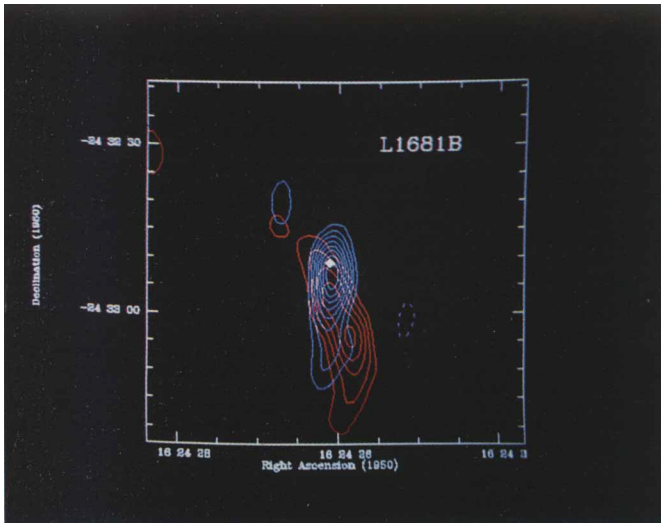

Fig. 3. An interferometer map of the CO outflow seen towards the embedded source L1681B. The diamond marks the position of the infrared point source. Red-shifted and blue-shifted gas defines a stellar wind cavity extending south of the infrared source.

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