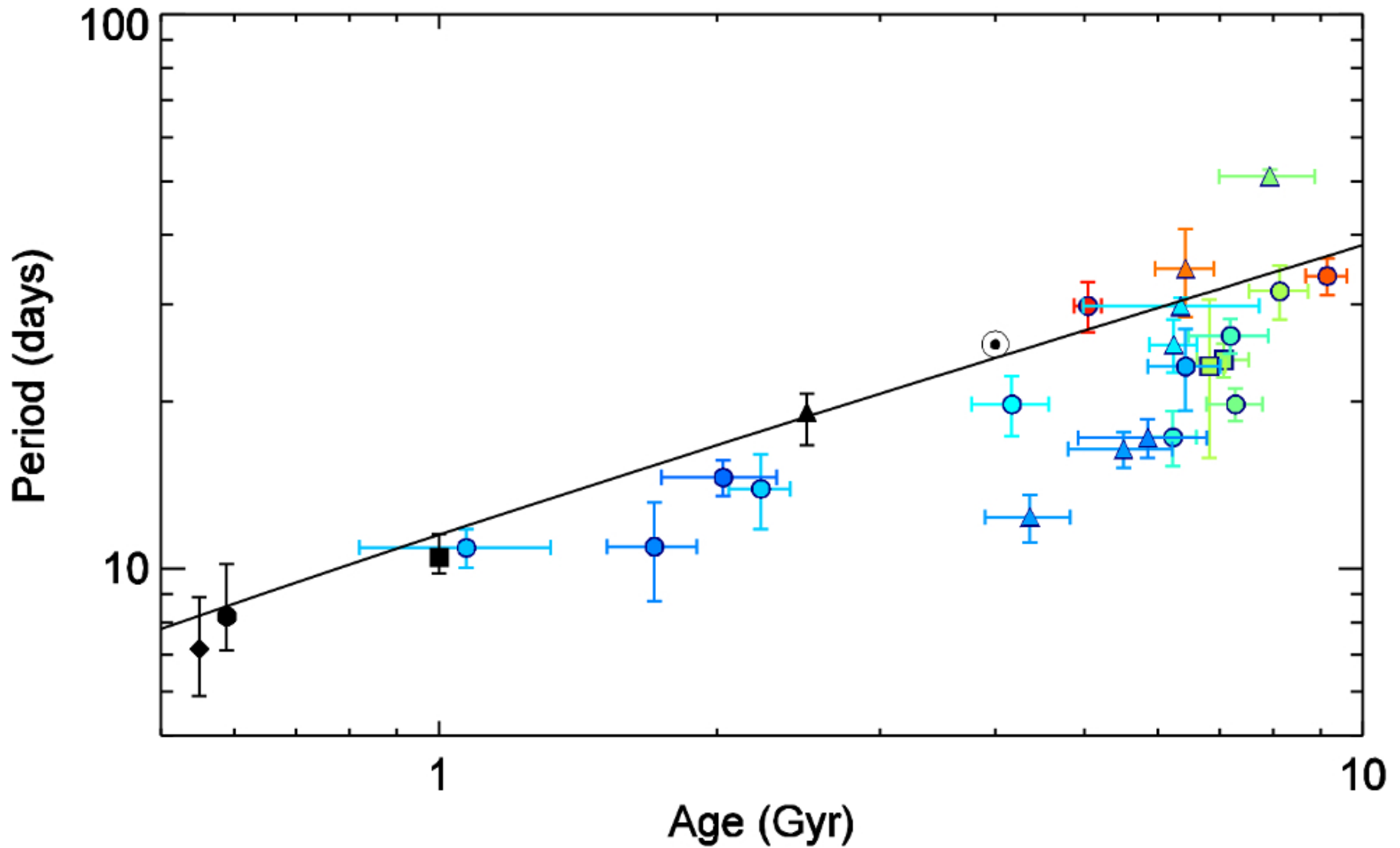
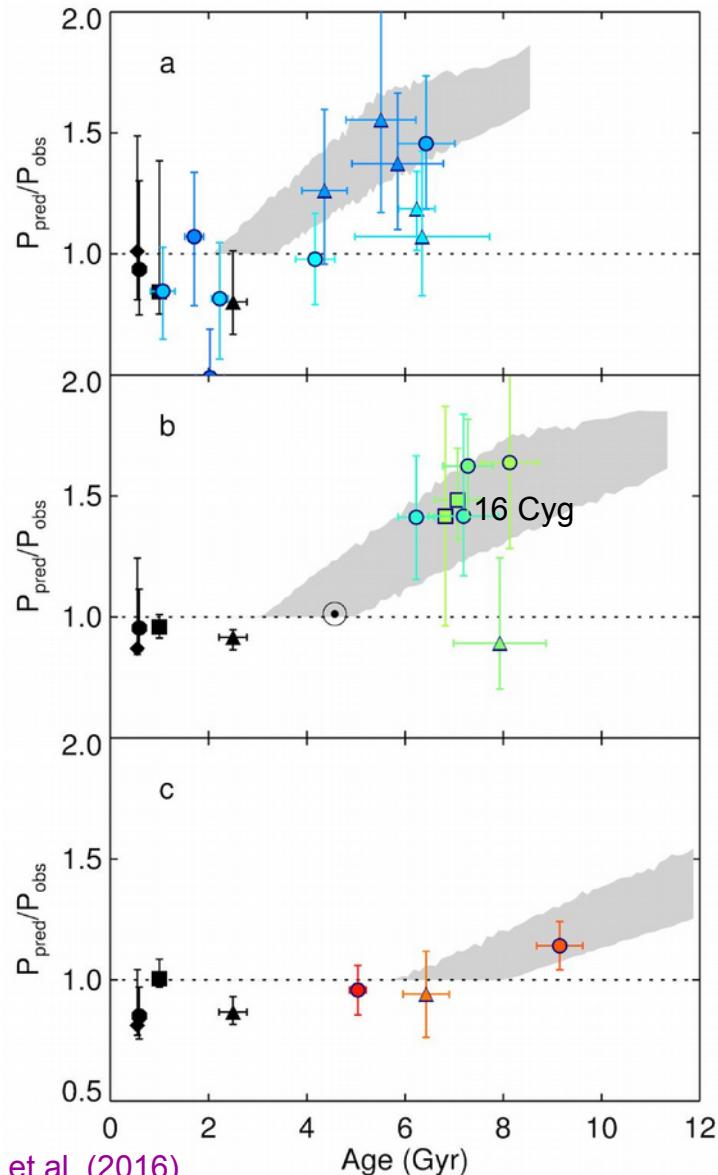


Rotational evolution

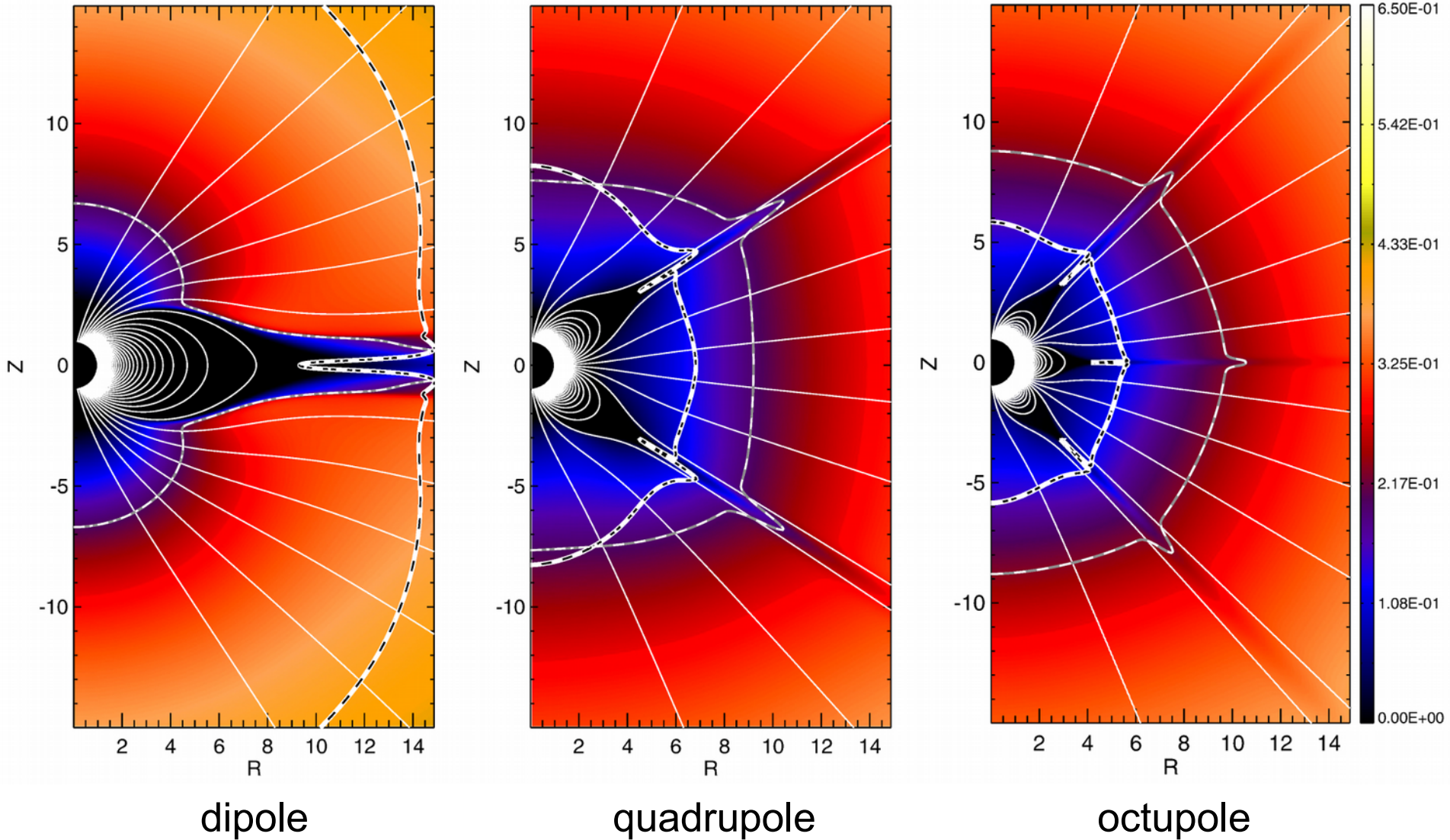


New view of gyrochronology

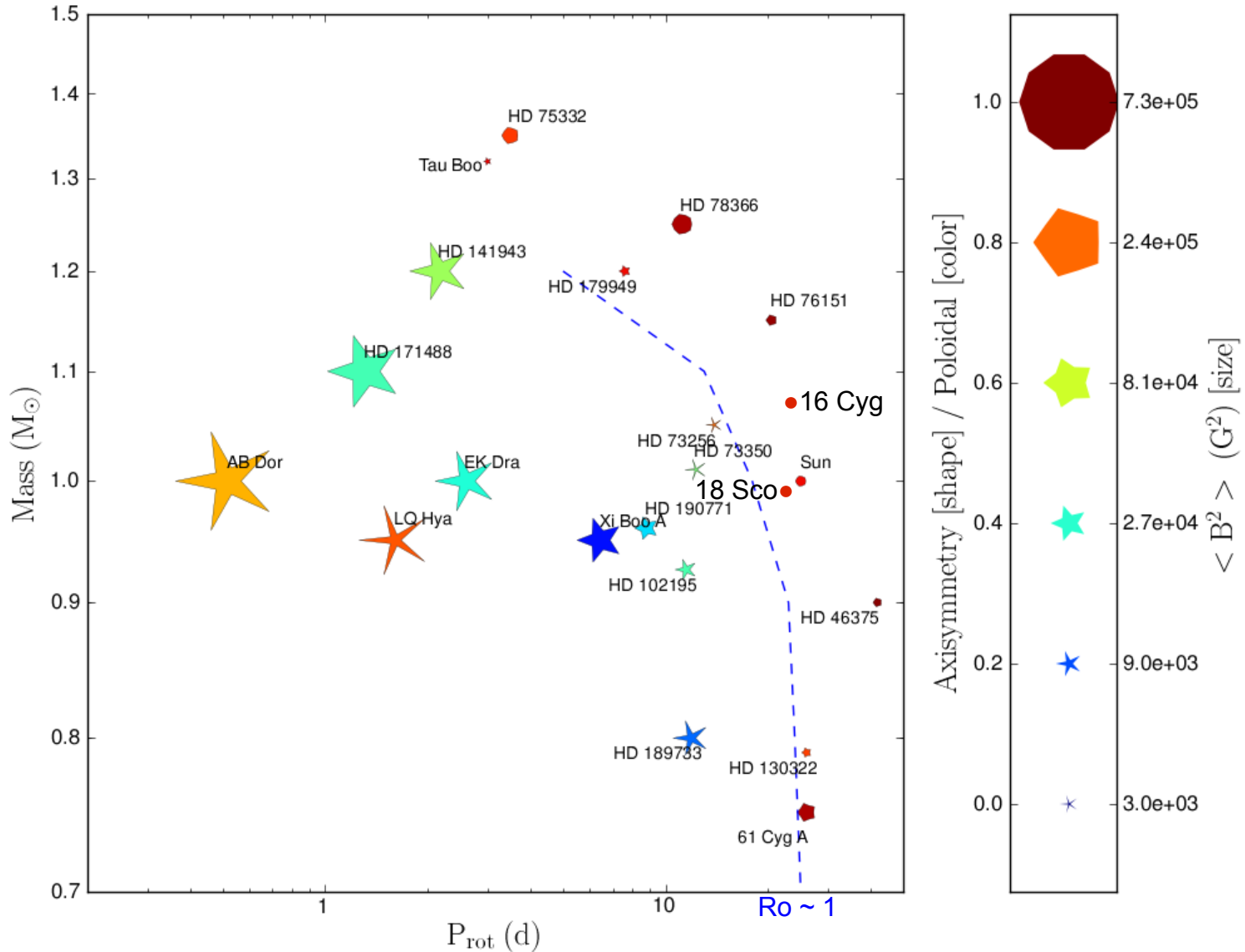


- Stars beyond middle-age rotate more quickly than gyrochronology predicts
- Effect seems to appear beyond a critical Rossby number ($Ro \sim 2$)
- Onset is earlier in F-type, near solar age in G-type, later in K-type stars

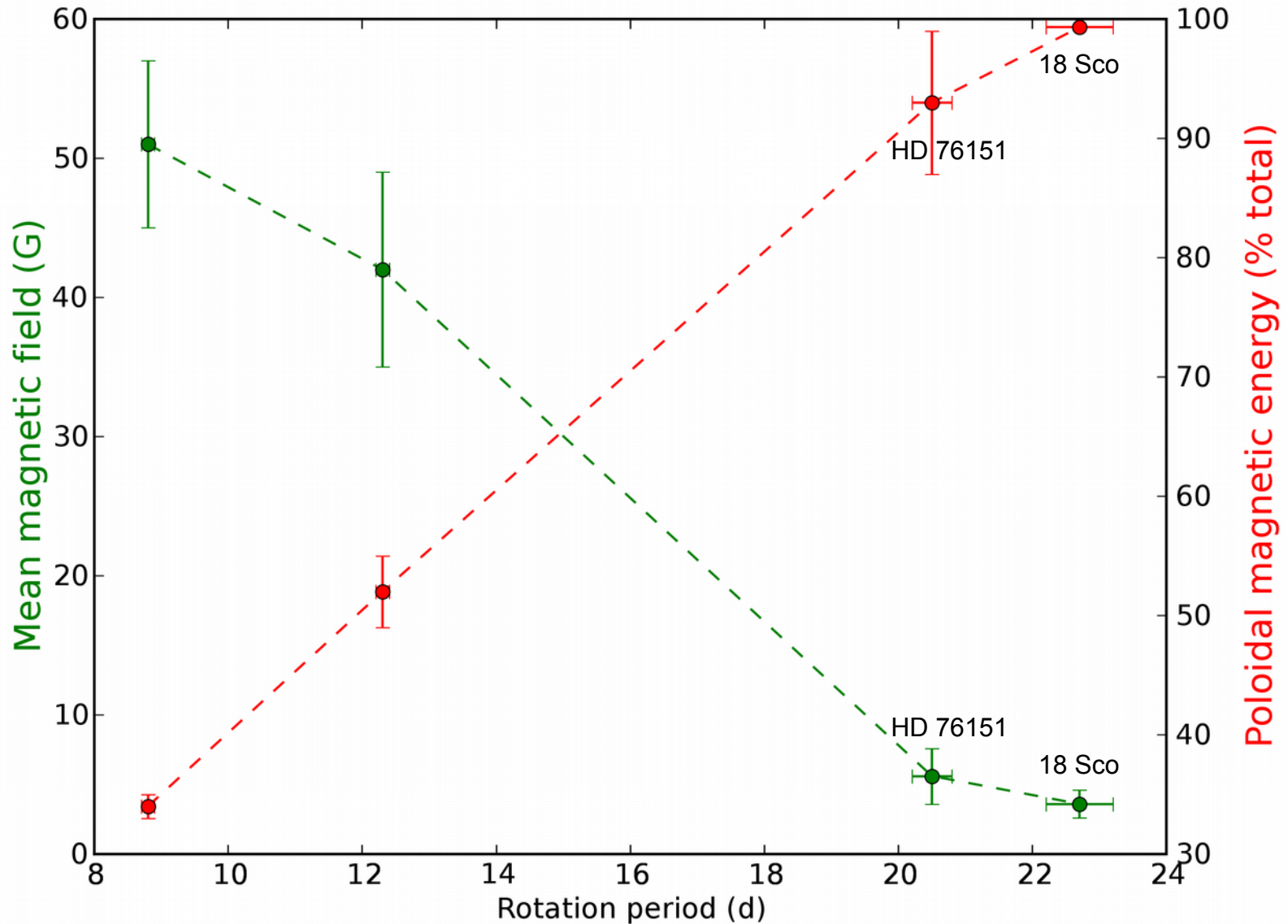
Spindown and magnetic topology



Magnetic fields in sun-like stars

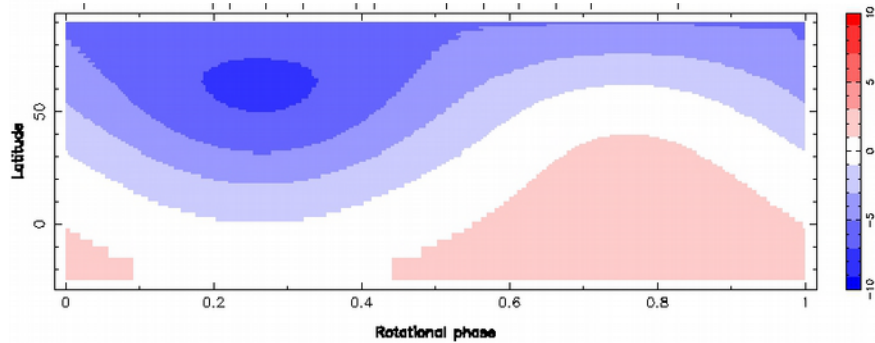


Magnetic fields in sun-like stars

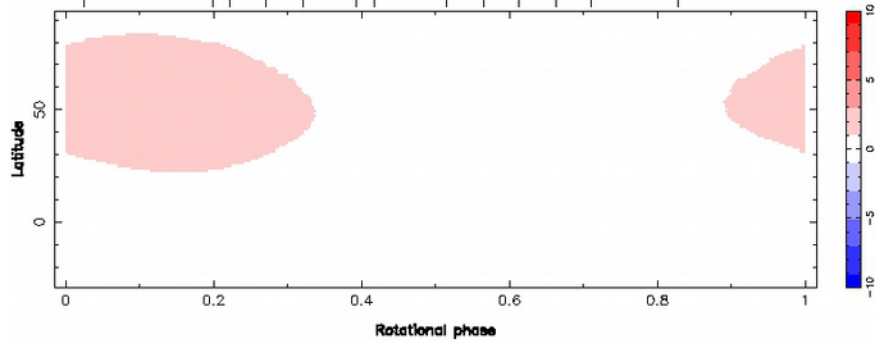


18 Sco spectropolarimetry

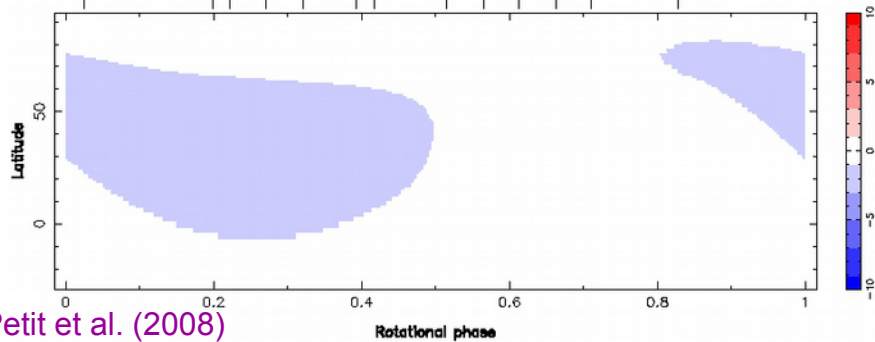
HD 76151 (P ~ 20d)



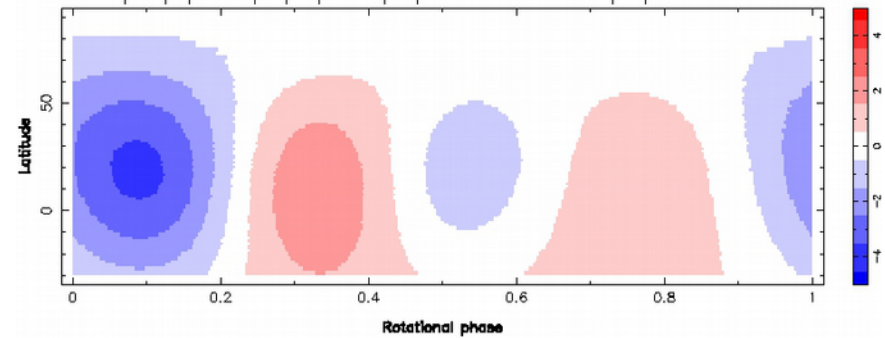
Azimuthal magnetic field



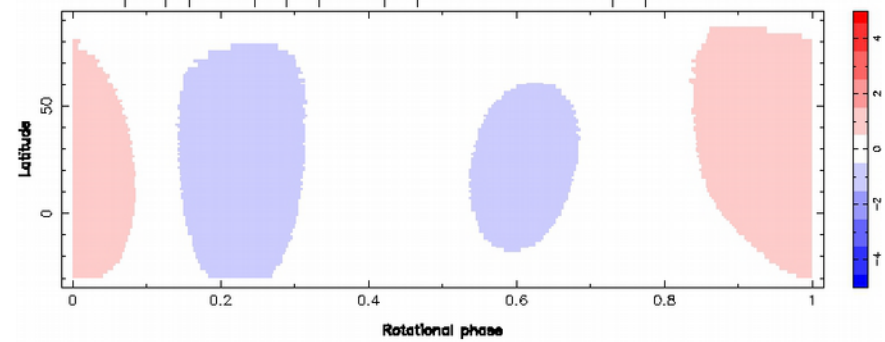
Meridional magnetic field



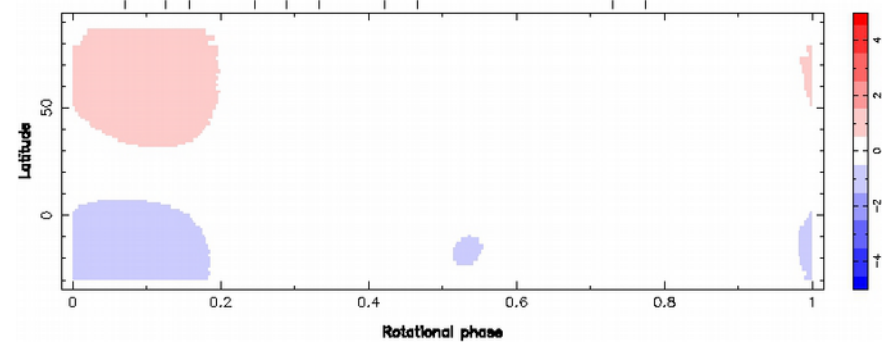
18 Sco (P ~ 23d)



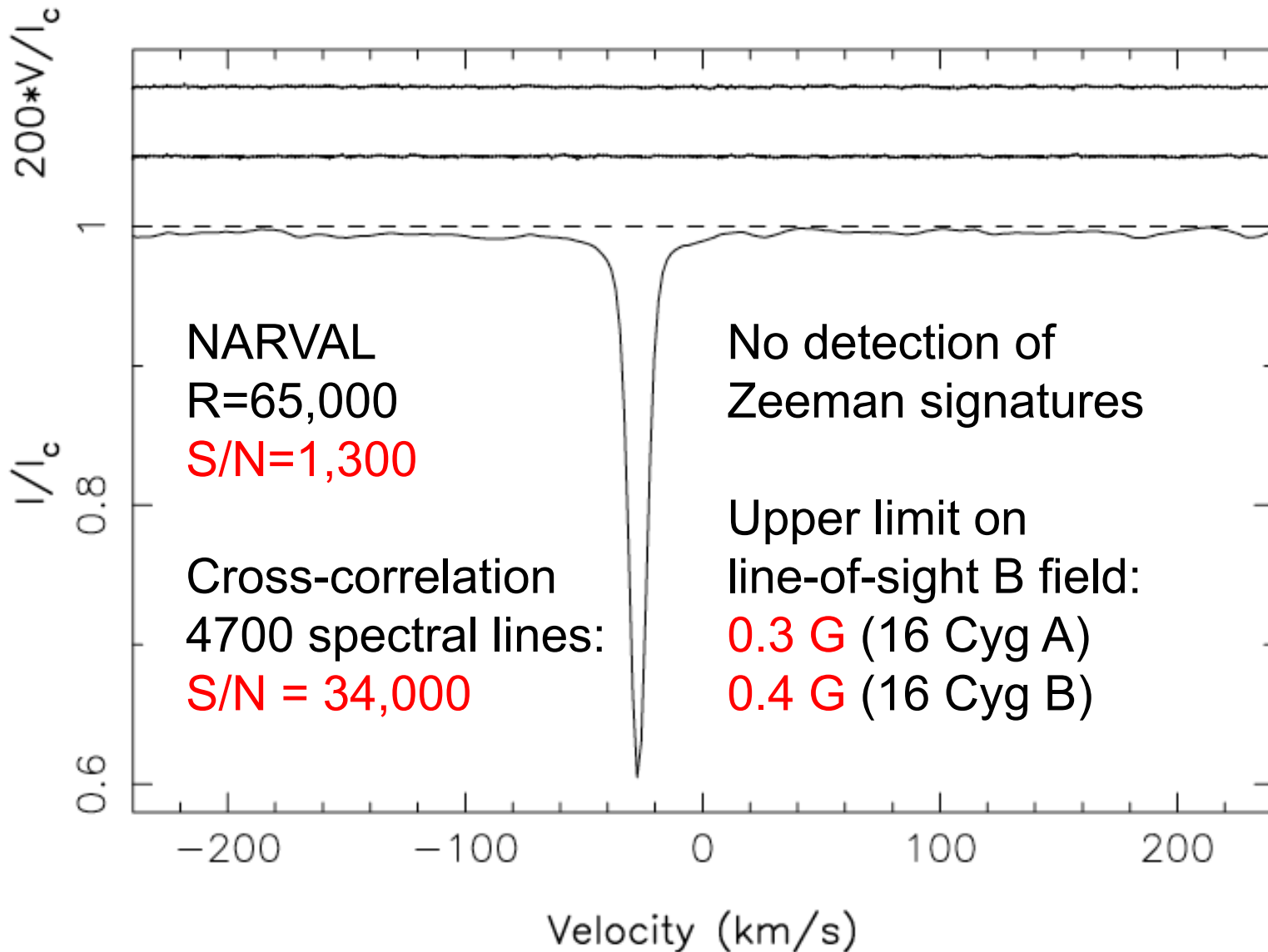
Azimuthal magnetic field



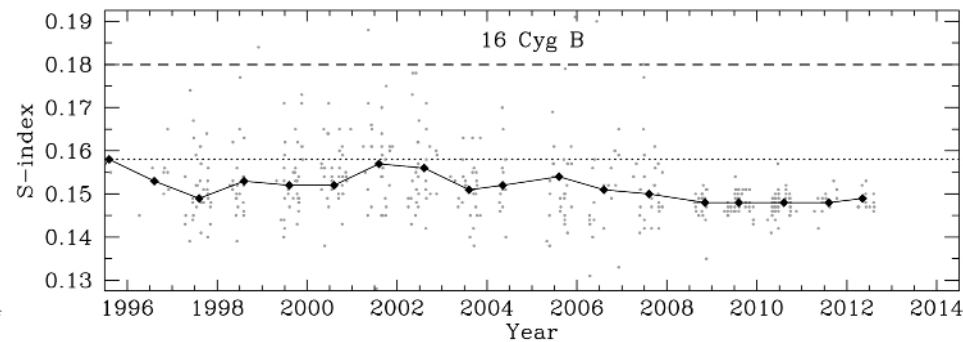
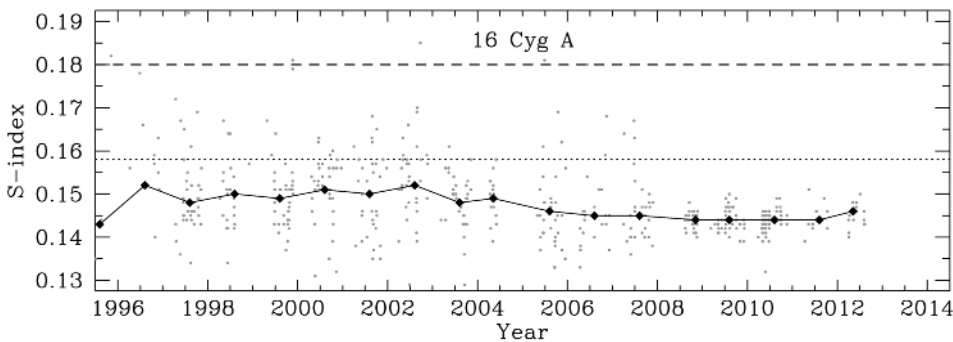
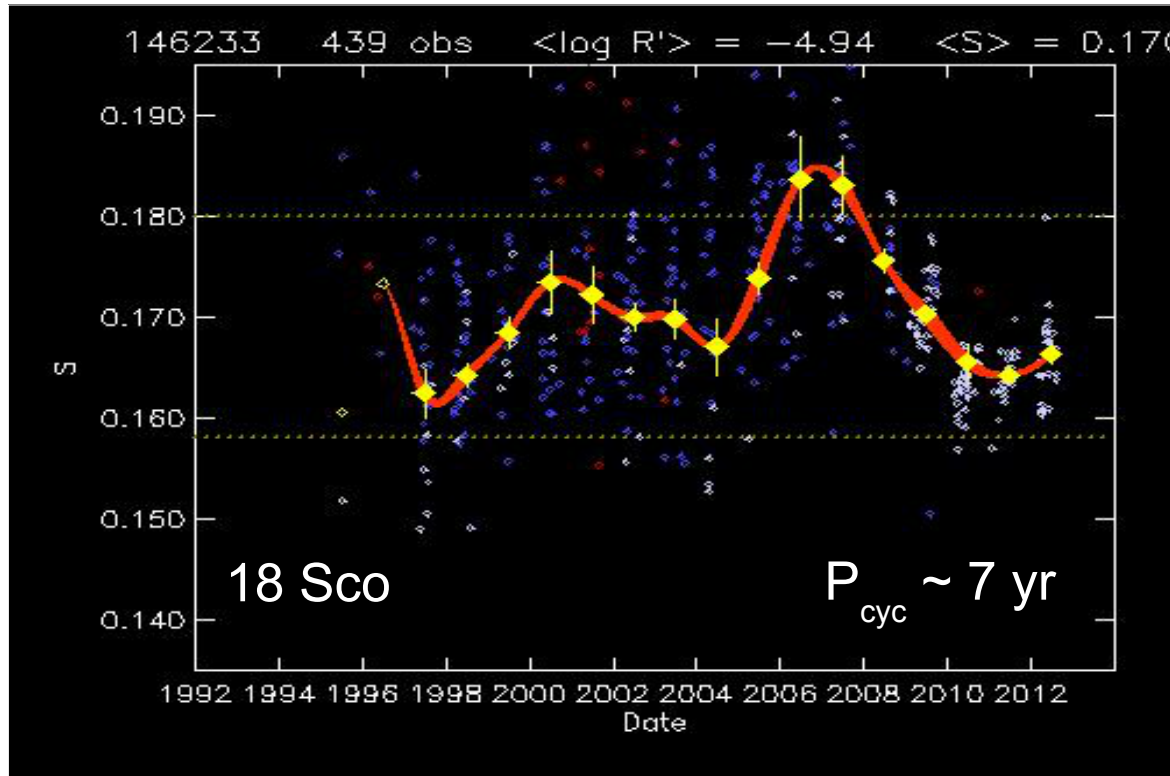
Meridional magnetic field



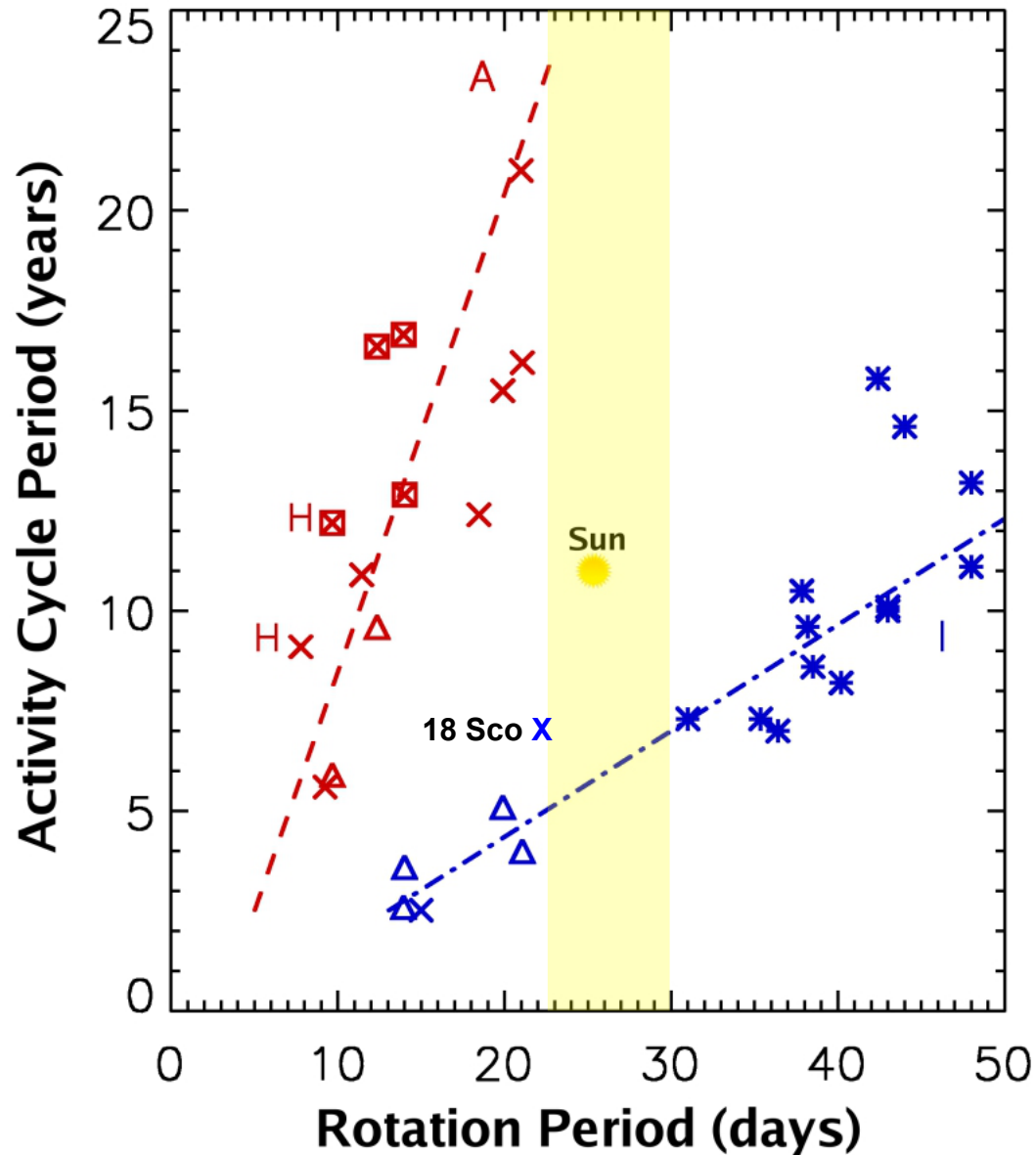
16 Cyg spectropolarimetry



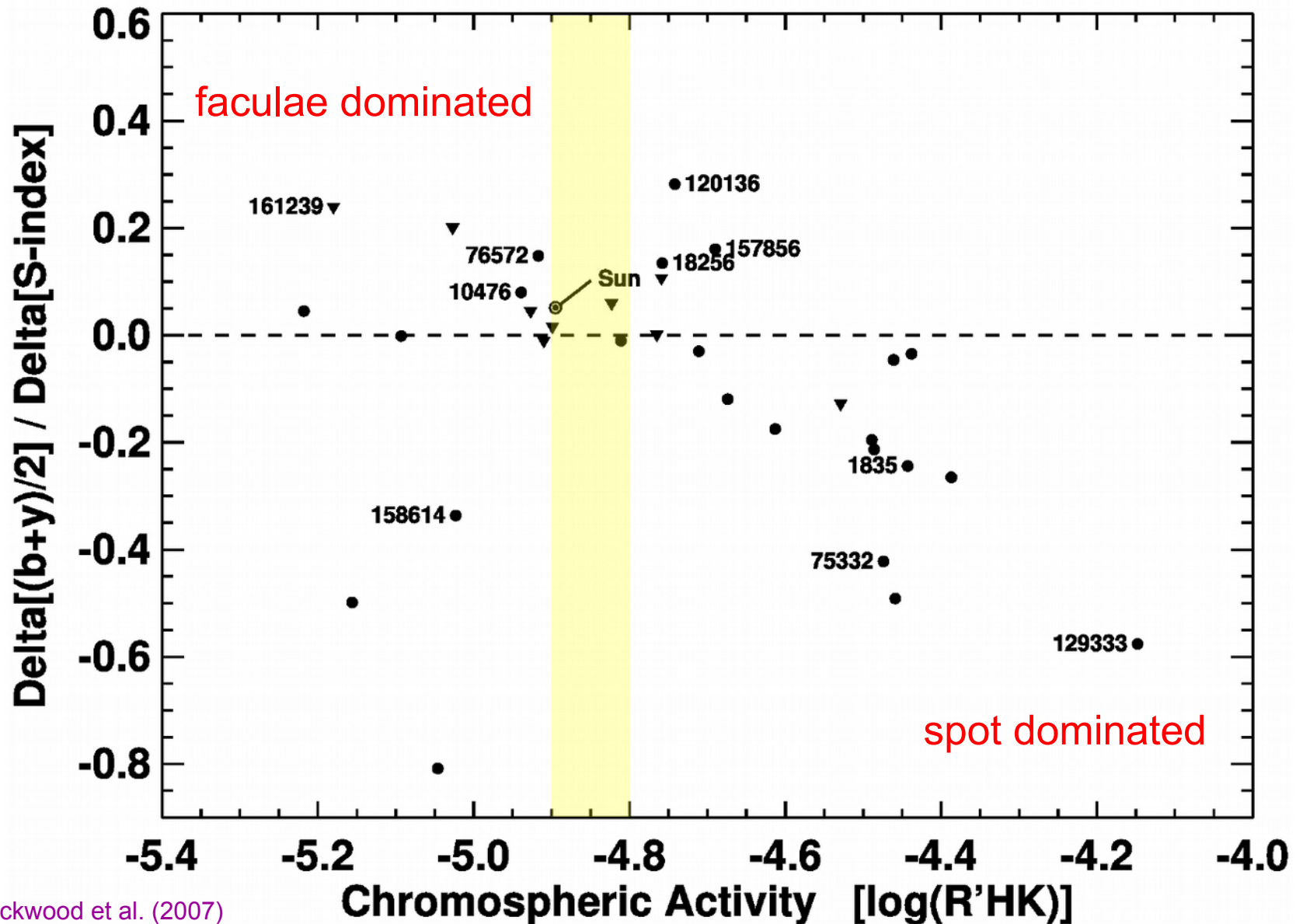
18 Sco & 16 Cyg activity



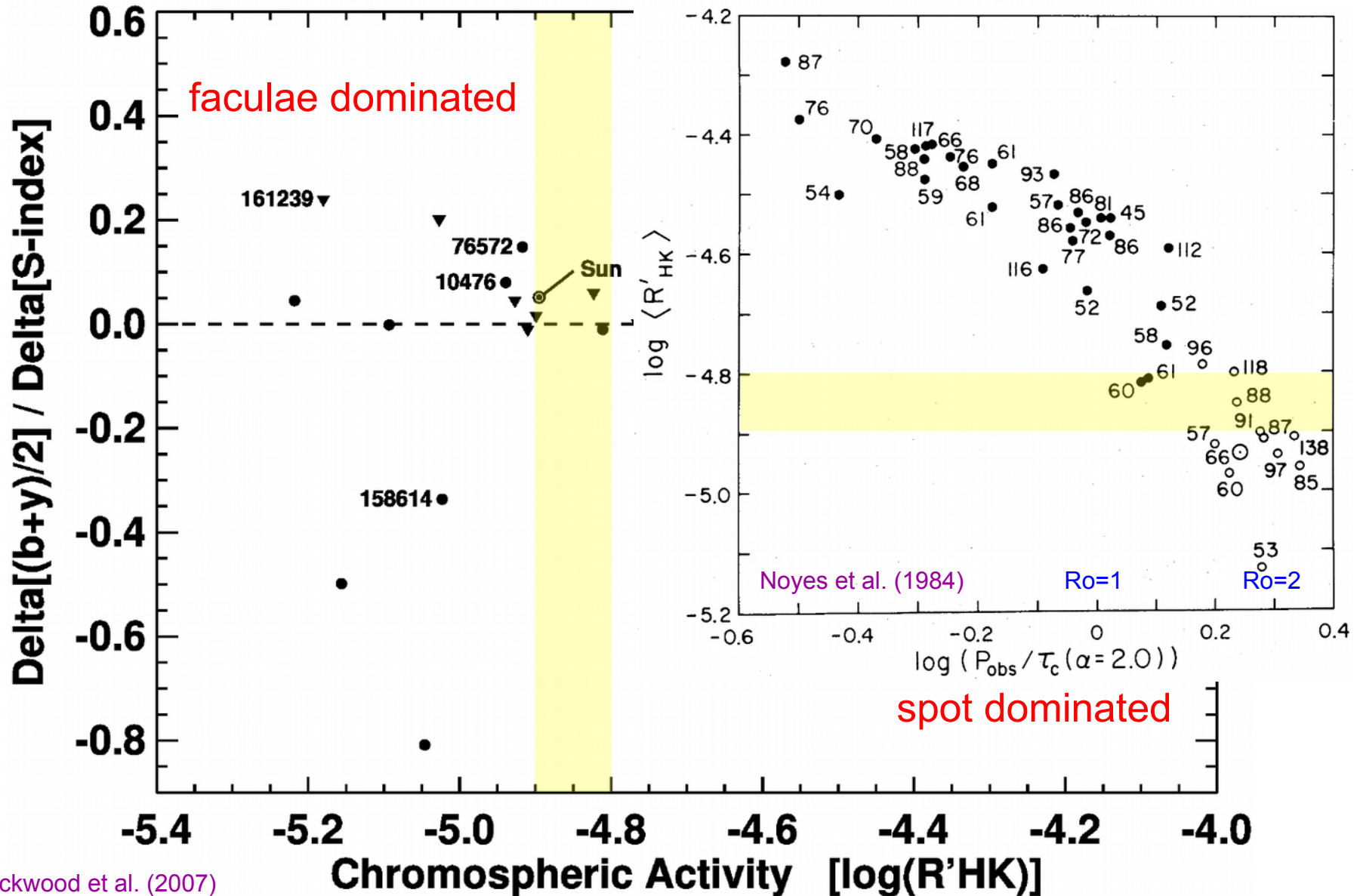
Clue #1: activity cycles



Clue #2: spots and faculae

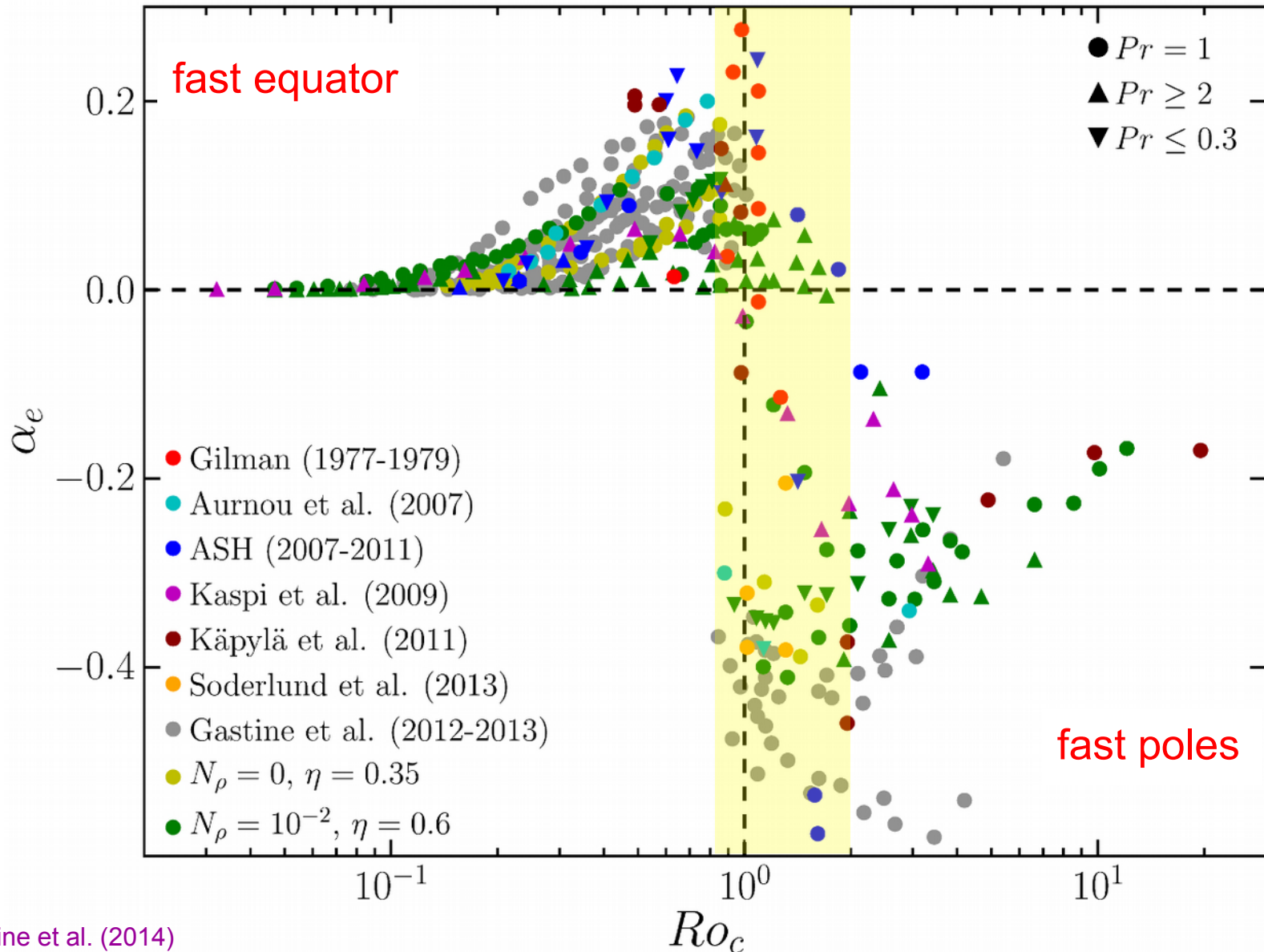


Clue #2: spots and faculae



Lockwood et al. (2007)

Clue #3: differential rotation



I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE SPECIFIC HERE IN STEP TWO

