The main panel of this graphic contains X-ray data from Chandra (blue) showing hot gas that was blown away from massive stars near the Milky Way’s central supermassive black hole known as Sagittarius A* (Sgr A*). Two infrared images at different wavelengths from Hubble reveal stars (orange) and cool gas (purple). An image of Sgr A* from the Event Horizon Telescope, a network of radio telescopes around the globe, is in the inset. This shows the area close to the “event horizon,” the boundary of a black hole from which nothing can escape. By combining EHT data with those from NASA telescopes and others on the ground, astronomers are learning more about Sgr A* and how it interacts with its environment.