

SN 2002lc (SuF02-012)

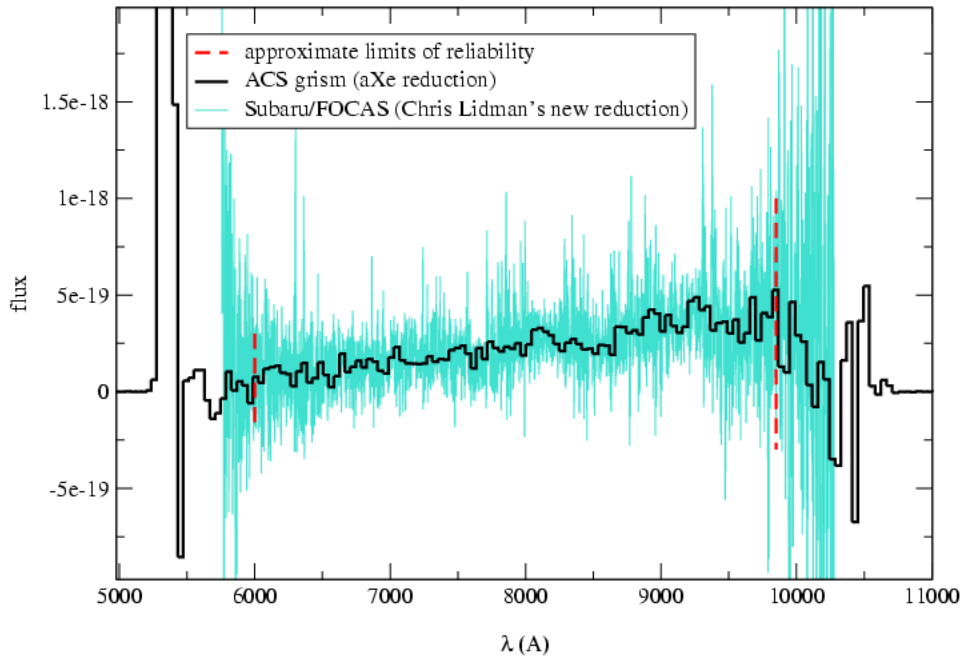


Fig. 1.—

SN 2002lc (SuF02-012)

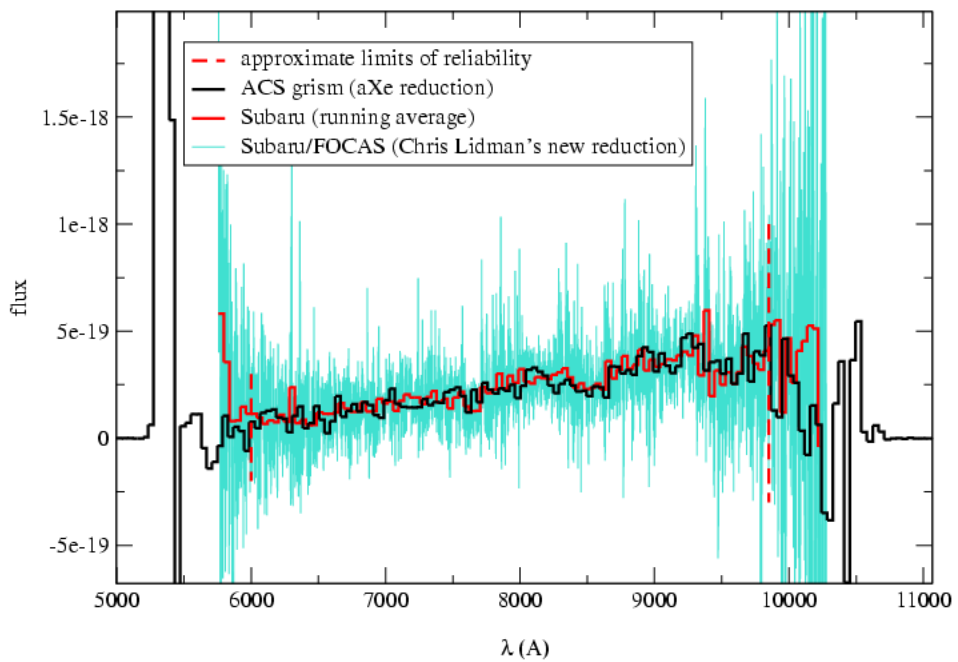


Fig. 2.— same as Figure 1 with running average of ground-based spectrum overlaid

SN 2002lc (SuF02-012)

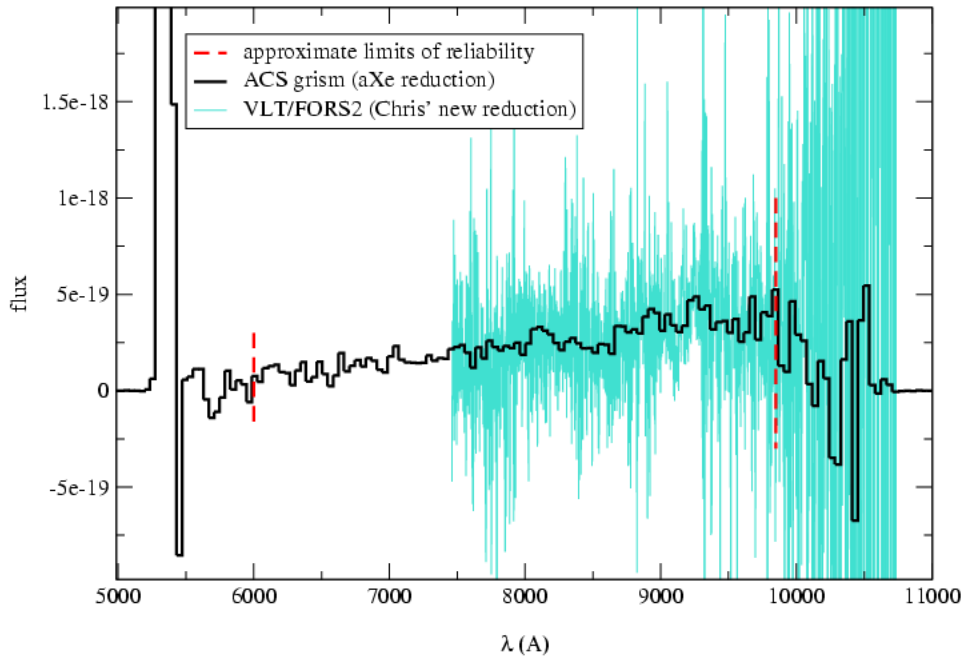


Fig. 3.—

SN 2002lc (SuF02-012)

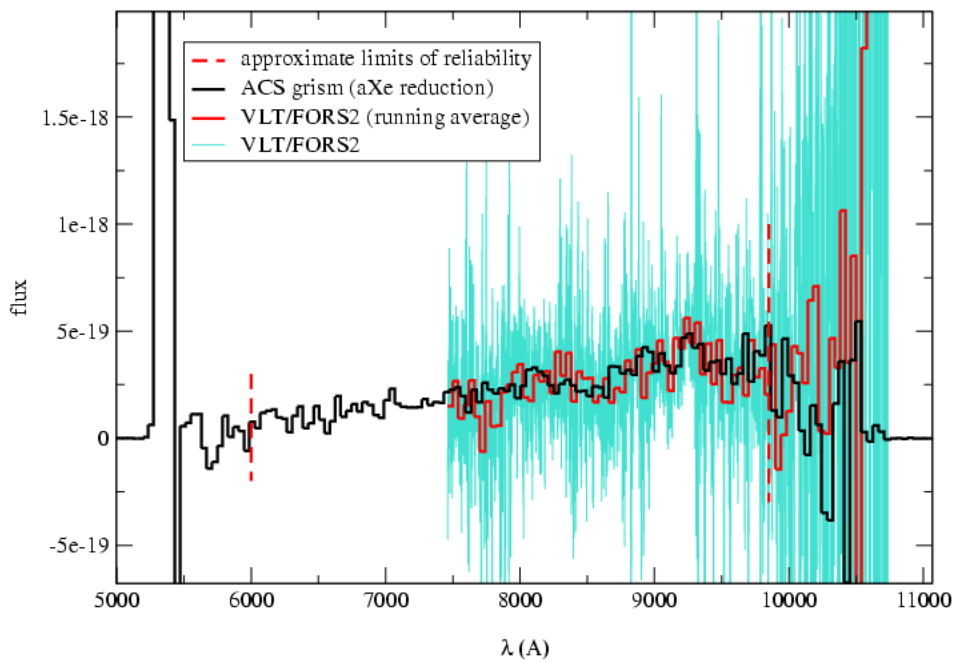


Fig. 4.— same as Figure 3 with running average of ground-based spectrum overlaid

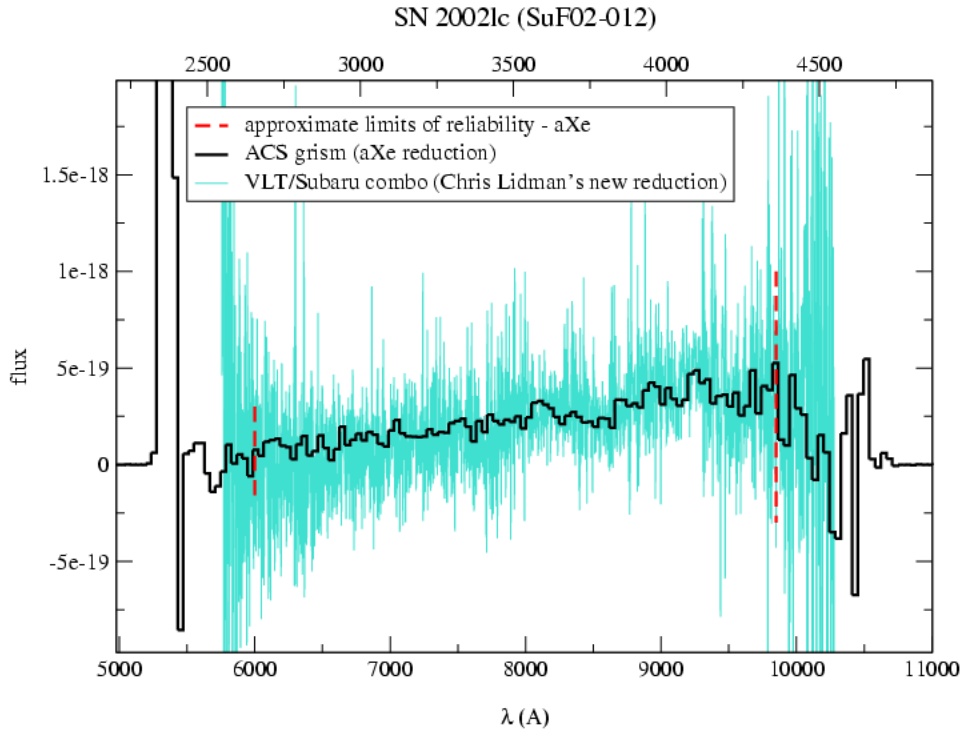


Fig. 5.—

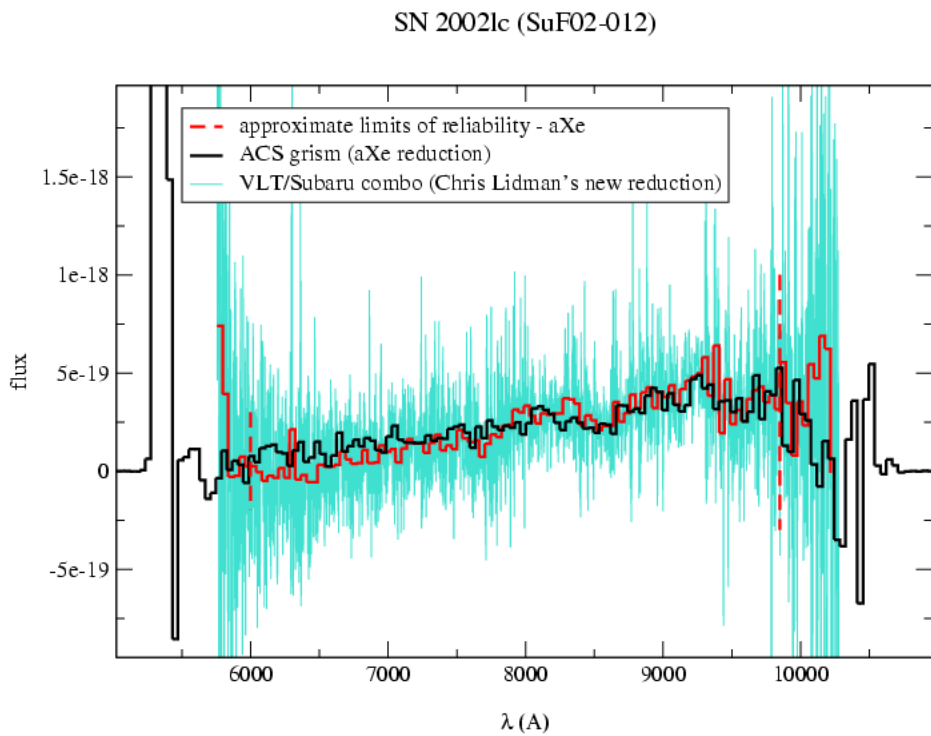


Fig. 6.— same as Figure 5 with running average of ground-based spectrum overlaid

SN 2002kr (SuF02-060)

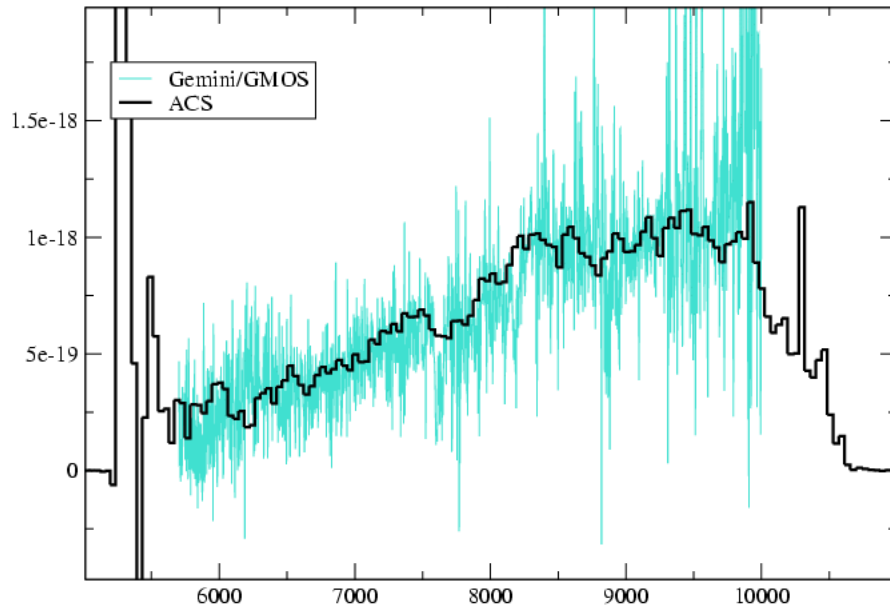


Fig. 7.—

SN 2002kr (SuF02-060)

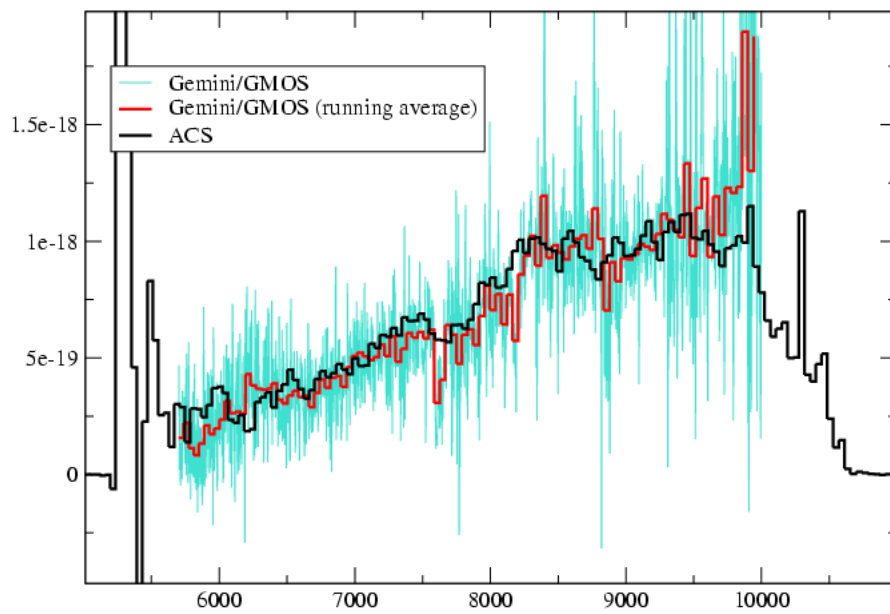


Fig. 8.— same as Figure 7 with running average of ground-based spectrum overlaid

SN 2002kr (SuF02-060)

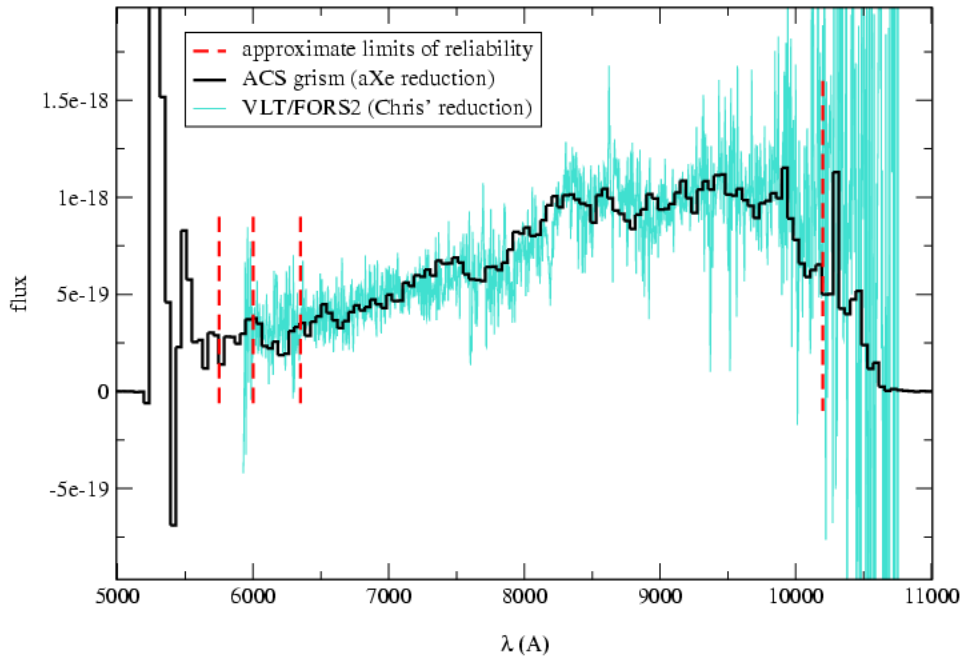


Fig. 9.—

SN 2002kr (SuF02-060)

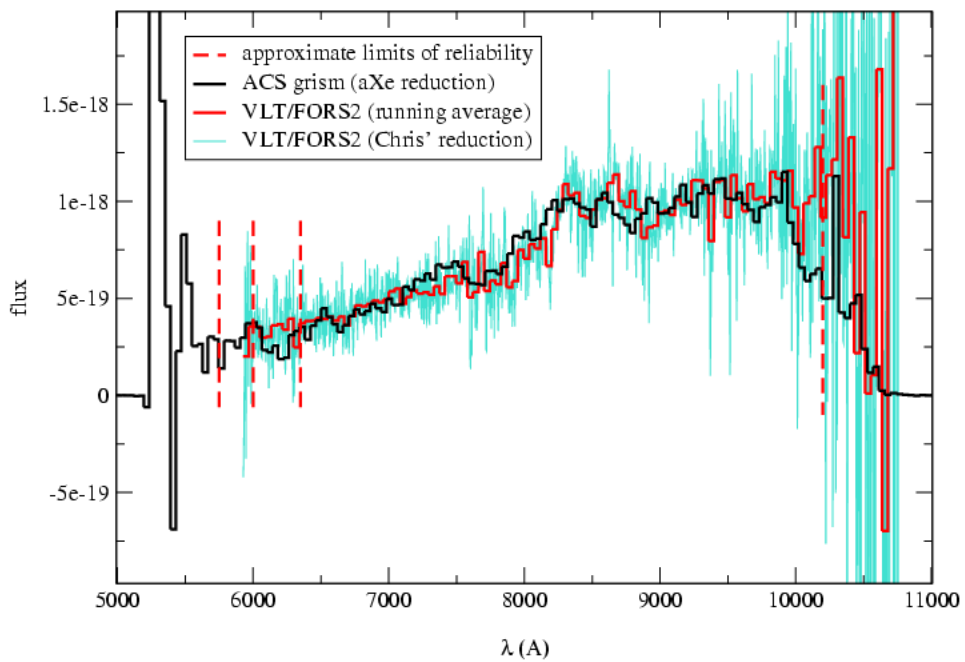


Fig. 10.— same as Figure 9 with running average of ground-based spectrum overlaid

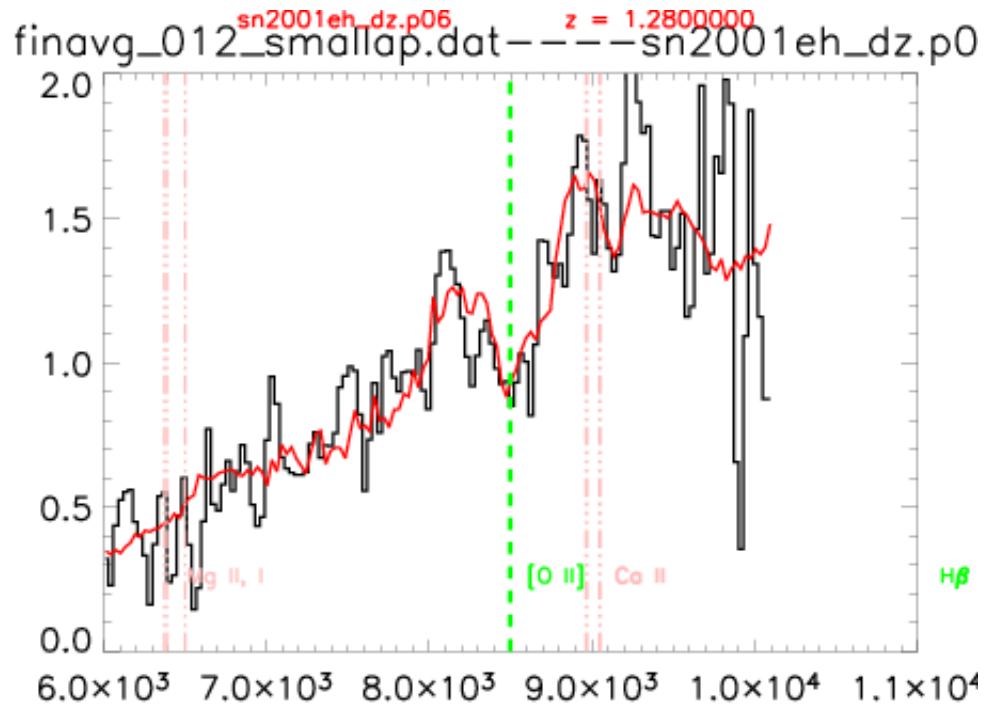


Fig. 11.— SuF02-012 best fit to SN2001eh (+6d) at $z=1.28$

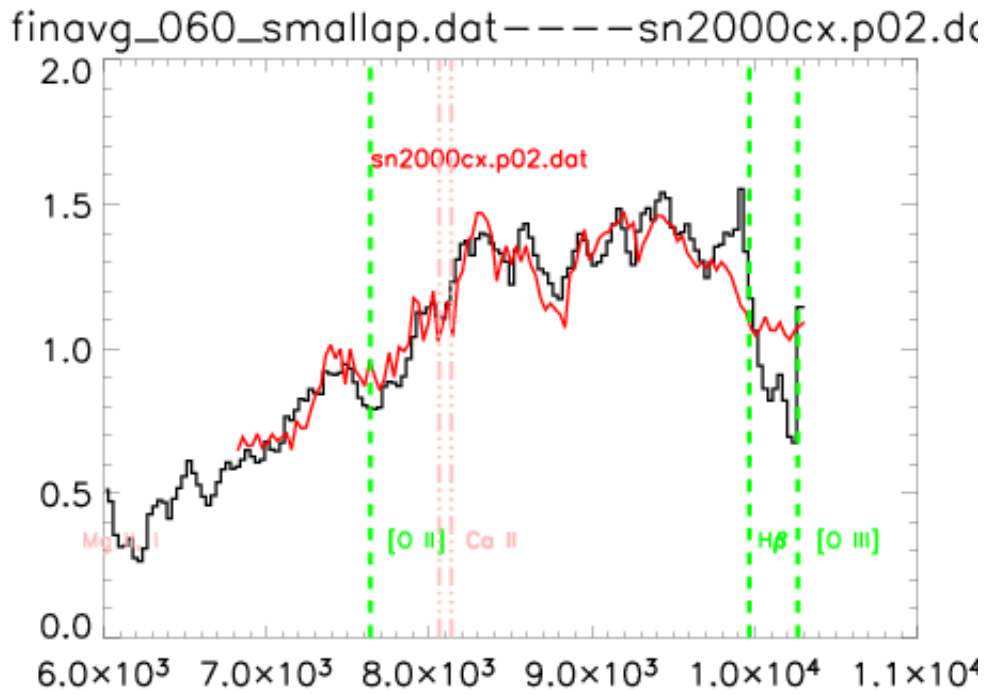


Fig. 12.— SuF02-060 best fit to SN2000cx (+2d) at $z=1.04-1.05$

SN 2002kr (SuF02-060)

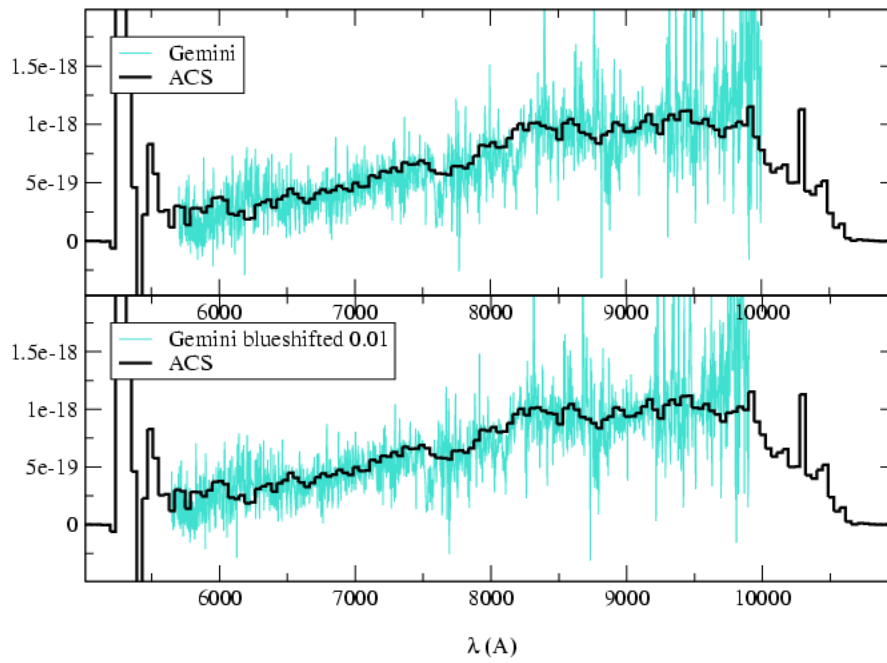


Fig. 13.—

SN 2002kr (SuF02-060)

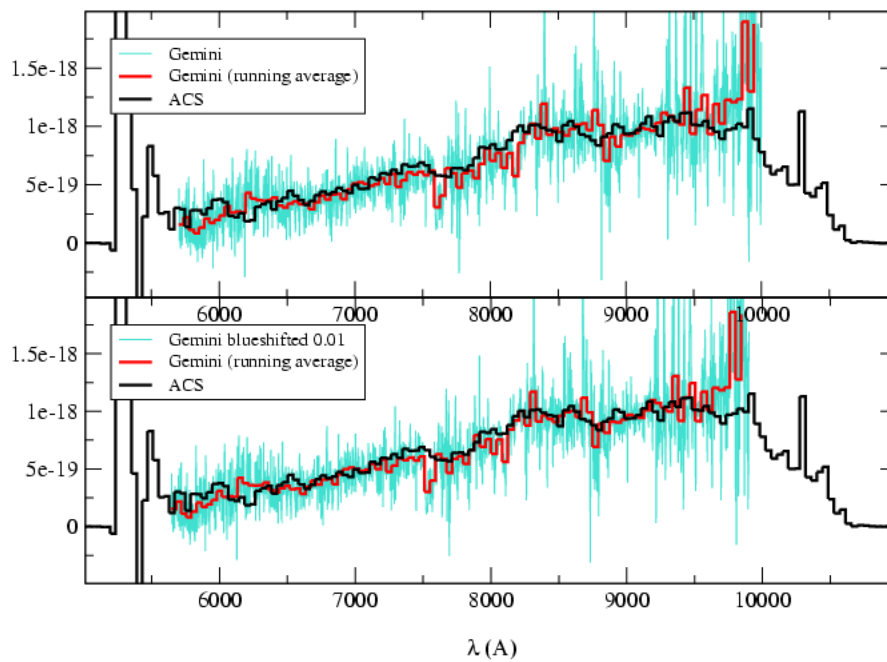


Fig. 14.— same as Figure 13 with running average of ground-based spectrum overlaid

SN 2002kr (SuF01-060)

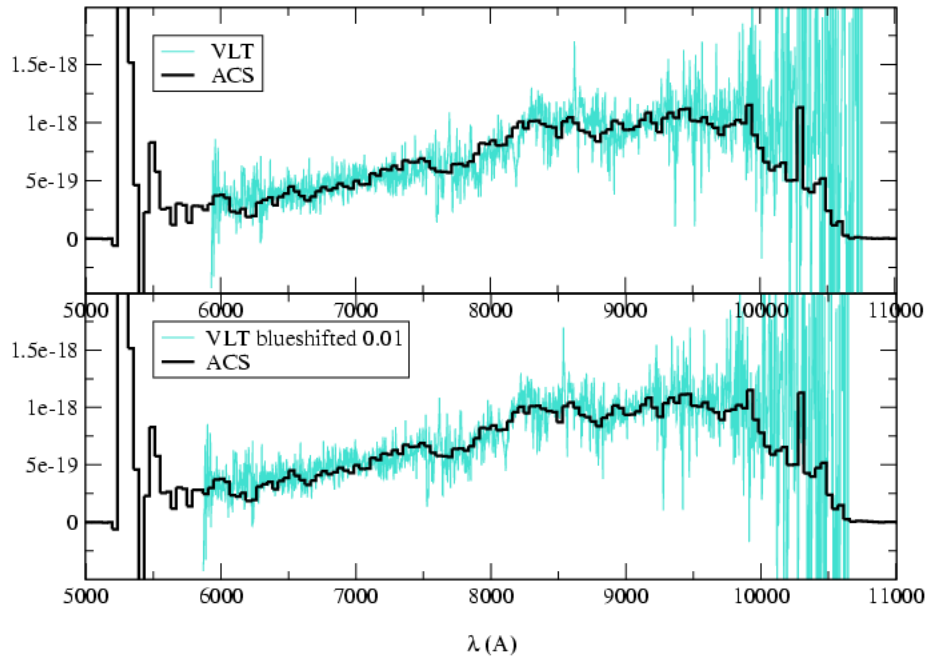


Fig. 15.—

SN 2002kr (SuF02-060)

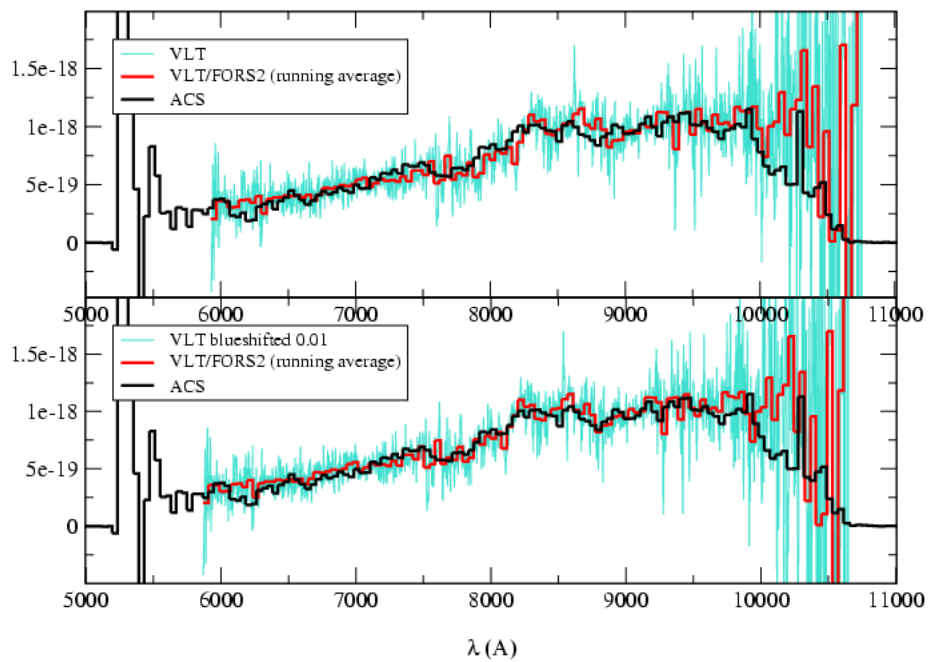


Fig. 16.— same as Figure 15 with running average of ground-based spectrum overlaid

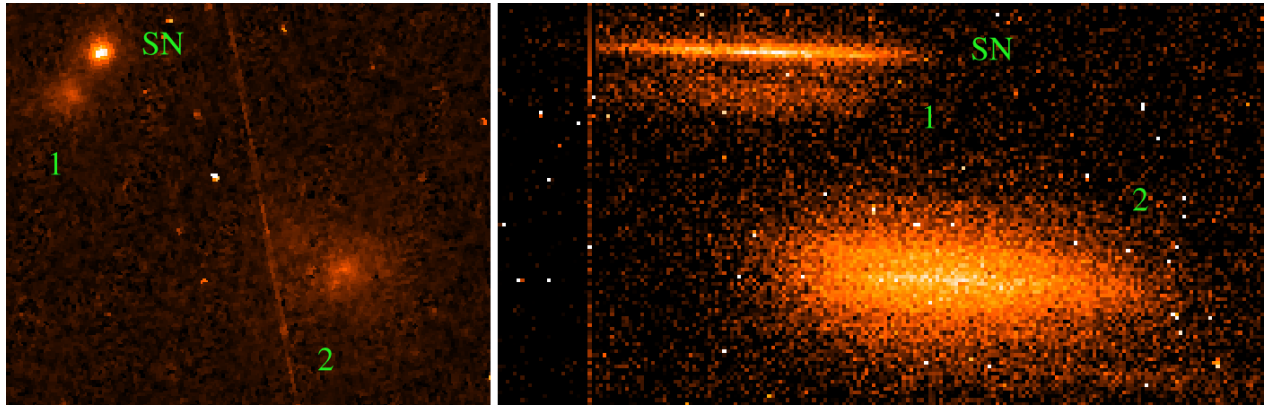


Fig. 17.— direct imaging and grism data for SuF02-060. SN == supernova + host , 1 == galaxy at a separation of $\sim 0.6''$ is likely contaminating the ground-based spectra. object “2” is $\sim 4''$ away. SuF02-060 and galaxy “1” are well-separated in the ACS data.