The solar transition region is a difficult environment to piece together; it is thin and dynamic. While magnetic field strength is often cited as a determining factor of the thermal properties of plasma in the solar atmosphere, in the transition region it is clear that the magnetic geometry must play an equally decisive role. In this talk, I will try to aggregate a set of recent findings regarding the nature of the transition region to provide the audience with a broad perspective about what we know and what we don't. Of particular relevance are the recent observations made using the CLASP and IRIS spectrographs. I will describe how Lyman-alpha compares with the jointly observed chromospheric and transition region emission lines.

https://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov/colloquia/