



The F-CHROMA project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. 606862.

The flares listed in the catalogue have been observed with following ground-based facilities:

- 1) ROSA: Rapid Oscillations in the Solar Atmosphere imaging system, mounted on the Dunn Solar Telescope (DST) at the National Solar Observatory, New Mexico, USA (Jess et al. 2010). The instrument is capable of observing simultaneously in 7 passbands at up to 30 frames per second, providing a spatial resolution of up to 0.15 arcsec (100 km on the Sun) over a 60 arcsec x 60 arcsec field of view. Combined with a set of tunable and stand-alone filters, ROSA can cover several lines and continua, including Ca II-K and H α , the Balmer continuum at 3500 Å, the blue continuum at 4170 Å, and the photospheric G-band at 4305.5 Å. ROSA can also be used with a Zeiss universal birefringent filter (UBF) that can be tuned anywhere in the wavelength region of 5,000 - 7,000 Å.
- 2) IBIS: The Interferometric Bidimensional Spectrometer (IBIS; Cavallini 2006) is a high cadence imaging spectro-polarimeter based on a dual Fabry Perot. IBIS is also mounted on the DST. This system can isolate a narrow portion of the solar spectrum in the wavelength range of 5800 - 8600 Å and perform high resolution imaging spectroscopy.
- 3) CRISP: The CRisp Imaging SpectroPolarimeter is mounted on the 1-m Swedish Solar Telescope (SST) (Scharmer et al. 2008). CRISP is capable of high-speed, high-resolution wavelength tuning (<50 ms) and a detailed spectral line profile can be obtained in the course of a couple seconds.
- 4) SOUP: The Solar Optical Universal Polarimeter filter, owned by the Lockheed Martin Solar and Astrophysics Lab at SST. This instrument has now been decommissioned.
- 5) OndrejovTelescopes: OT at The Astronomical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASU)
 - a) Radio telescope (b) MSF spectrograph (c) HSFA spectrograph
- 6) MSDP-LC: Large Coronagraph (50 cm lens) and Multi-Channel Subtractive Double Pass Spectrograph of the Astronomical Institute of the University of Wroclaw. MSDP allows 2D spectral images to be obtained in the H α hydrogen line. For each pixel of the image it is possible to reconstruct the line profile within $\pm 1.2\text{Å}$ from the H α line centre.
- 7) MSDP/HT Horizontal Telescope (15 cm lens) and MSDP spectrograph.
- 8) BBSO: Big Bear Solar Observatory located on the north side of Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains in California, USA.
- 9) KSO: Kanzelhöhe Observatory for Solar and Environmental Research (KSO), University of Graz, Austria
- 10) NR: The Nobeyama radioheliograph (National Astronomical Observatory of Japan)
- 11) THEMIS: T telescope H liographique pour l' tude du Magn tisme et des Instabilit s Solaires is located at Iza na, 2400 m, within the Teide Observatory from the Instituto de Astrof sica de Canarias, on the island of Tenerife.
- 12) CAO: INAF-Catania Astrophysical Observatory is located at the Cittadella Universitaria in Catania (Italy). A solar bar is used to perform daily monitoring of solar activity by means of full disk observations of the photosphere in WL and of the chromosphere in H α (150 mm refractor).