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The space-based counterparts presented in the GBO catalogue has been observed with the following facilities:

1. TRACE (in operation from 1998 to 2010): The Transition Region and Coronal Explorer was a NASA Small Explorer (SMEX) mission to image the solar corona and transition region at high angular and temporal resolution. It was designed to investigate the connections between fine-scale magnetic fields and the associated plasma structures on the Sun's outer atmosphere.
2. RHESSI (in operation since 2002). The Reuven Ramaty High Energy Solar Spectroscopic Imager provides X-ray and gamma-ray imaging spectroscopy in the energy range 3 keV - 17 MeV, and with a cadence as low as 4s. Demodulated lightcurves can provide sub-second time resolution. RHESSI operates in a fixed mode, and its orbit determines periodic eclipses ("nights") of about 30 min duration, so solar coverage is not continuous.
3. Fermi (in operation since 2008). Disk-integrated X-ray and gamma-ray spectroscopy in the 8 keV - 40 MeV range. Like RHESSI, it experiences periodic "nights" of 30 min duration.
4. LASCO (in operation since 1995). The Large Angle and Spectrometric Coronagraph -- is a set of three "coronagraph" telescopes on-board the SOHO satellite.
5. Hinode-SOT (in operation since 2006). The Solar Optical Telescope onboard Hinode provides broad- and narrow-band visible imaging, with spatial resolution as high as 0.2 arcseconds. The field-of-view, cadence and duration of an observation is determined by the number of filters employed and telemetry restrictions. Of particular relevance for flare studies are the G-band and visible continuum filters
6. Hinode-EIS (in operation since 2006). The Extreme ultraviolet Imaging Spectrometer is a rastering spectrograph (l = 170-210 and 250-290 Angstroms). Its wavelength range covers many coronal spectral lines that provide a wide temperature coverage. The field-of-view, exposure times, slit dimensions and cadence depend on the specific observing program. The data acquired can therefore vary in nature. Typical flare datasets are one to a few hrs long.
7. Hinode-XRT (in operation since 2006). The X-ray telescope provides full sun high resolution (1") soft X-ray imaging in the 0.2 to 2 keV energy range.
8. SDO-AIA-HMI (in operation since 2010). The Solar Dynamics Observatory Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA) (UV/EUV imaging) and Helioseismic Magnetic Imager (visible spectro-polarimetry) offer continuous coverage with a standard observing mode: a 12 s cadence, full disk imaging in 10 different EUV bands, and 45 s cadence, full disk magnetic field observations, respectively.

9. SDO-EVE (in operation since 2010). The Extreme ultraviolet Variability Experiment comprises of two UV spectrographs that acquire disk-integrated spectra between 50 and 1050A with a cadence of 10 s, although the longer wavelength channel (MEGS-B) is operated continuously only during selected time intervals, including flare campaigns. An additional channel, MEGS-P, acquires observations in Lyman alpha. The shorter wavelength channel (MEGS-A) ceased operations in May 2014
10. IRIS (in operation since 2013). The Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph is a rastering instrument that provides high resolution UV spectra (1300-1400 and 2785 - 2830 A) and imaging. It observes several chromospheric and transition region lines. This wavelength internal also contains some coronal lines that can be detected during flares. Specific observing programs determine the size of the FOV, exposure times, duration of observing sequences etc.

The space-links can be accessed by clicking on the flare numbers at the catalogue top page that brings up individual web pages for each event.