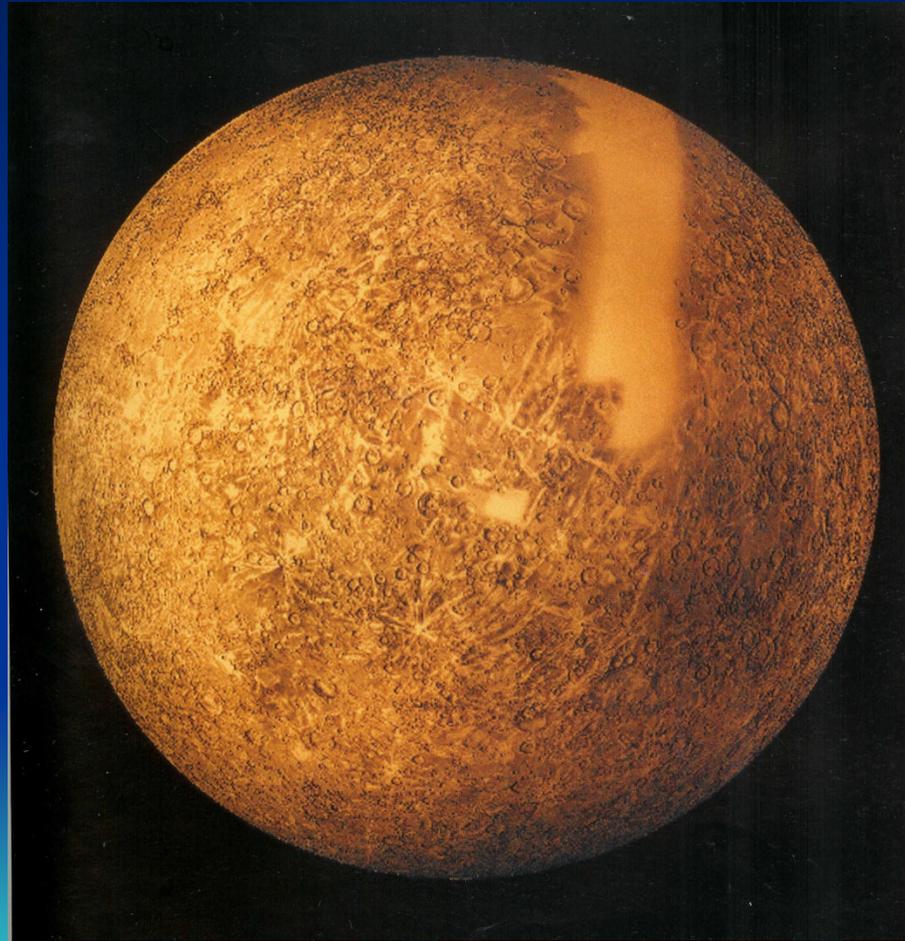


Mercury



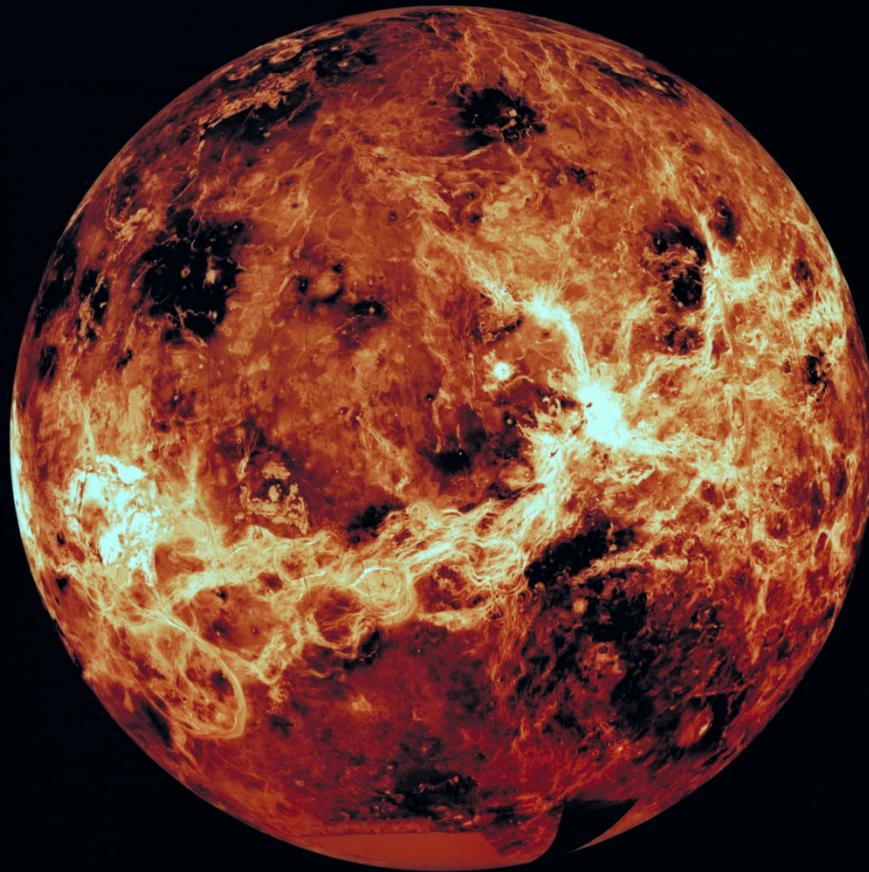
Mercury

- Named after: Mercury, the fast-footed Roman messenger of the gods.
- Mean Distance from the Sun: 57,909,175 km (35,983,093.1 miles) or 0.387 astronomical units
- Diameter: 4,879.4 km (3,031.92 miles)
- Revolution period: 0.24 Earth Years (87.97 Earth Days)
- Rotation period: 58.65 Earth Days
- Moons: None
- Atmosphere: Mercury has very little atmosphere. Mercury's thin atmosphere consists of atoms blasted off its surface by the solar wind, a constant stream of particles coming from the outer layer of the Sun.

Mercury

- Temperature: Mercury's surface temperatures range from 467 degrees Celsius (872 degrees Fahrenheit) to -183 degrees Celsius (-300 degrees Fahrenheit). The average surface temperature on Mercury is 166.86 C (332.33° F).
- Composition: Rocky planet with many craters.
- My weight on Mercury: 31.374 pounds
- Interesting Facts: Scientists have found water ice inside deep craters at the north and south poles.

Venus



Venus

- Mean Distance from the Sun: 108,208,930 km. (6.72 x 10⁷ miles) or 0.723 astronomical units
- Diameter: 12,103.6 km (7,520.83 miles)
- Revolution period: 224.7 Earth days
- Rotation period: 243 Earth days
- Moons: None
- Atmosphere: It has a thick, poisonous atmosphere of carbon dioxide and sulfuric acid.
- Temperature: 456.85 C (854.33° F)



Venus

- Composition: Its surface is covered with lava flows, quake faults and impact craters. Venus has abundant small volcanoes and long lava flows. Venus has cool clouds and an extremely hot surface. Venus has a composition similar to that of basaltic volcanic rocks found on Earth.
- My weight on Venus: 75.281 pounds
- Interesting facts: Venus spins backwards compared to other planets. One volcano on Venus is bigger than Mt. Everest.



Earth

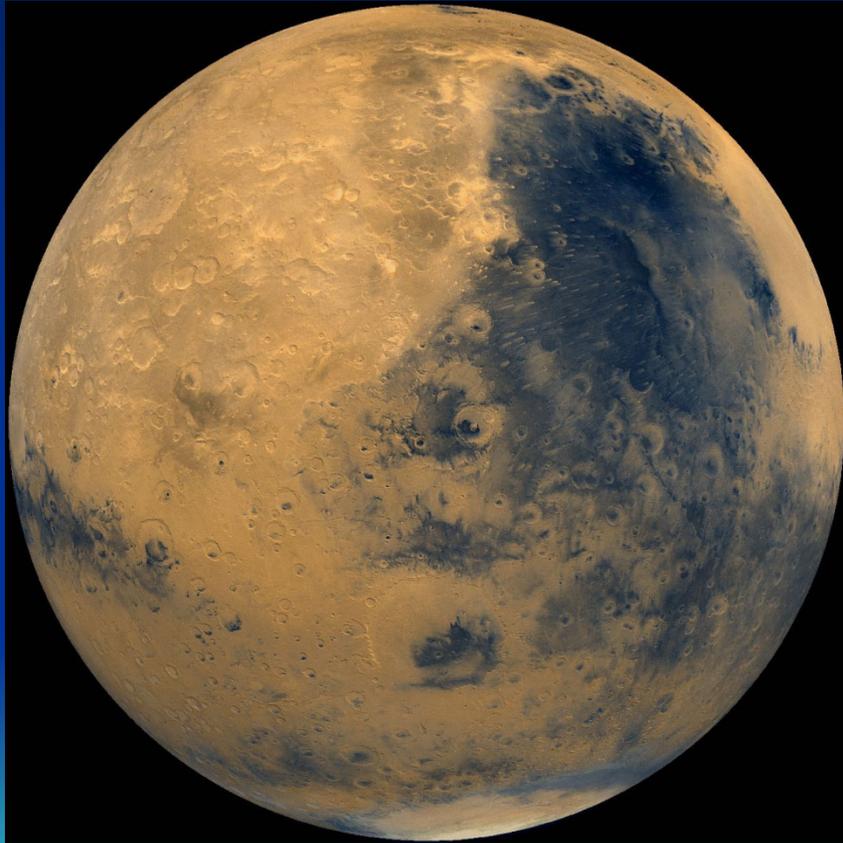


Earth

- Mean Distance from the Sun: 1 AU (149,597,890 km)
- Diameter: 12756 km
- Revolution period: 365.26 Earth Days
- Rotation period: 1 day (23.93 hours)
- Moons: 1: Luna
- Atmosphere: 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 1% argon
- Temperature: -88/58 (min/max) °C
- Composition: basaltic and granitic rock and altered materials.
- My weight on Earth: 83 pounds



Mars



Mars

- Named after: Roman God of war and discord.
- Mean Distance from the Sun: 227,936,640 km
- Diameter: 6,794 km
- Revolution period: 686.93 Earth days
- Rotation period: 24.62 hours
- Moons: 2: Phobos, Deimos
- Atmosphere: 95% carbon dioxide, 3% nitrogen, 1.6% argon. There are some times giant dust storms that get into the whole atmosphere.
- Temperature: Surface temperature ranges from -87 to -5 °C

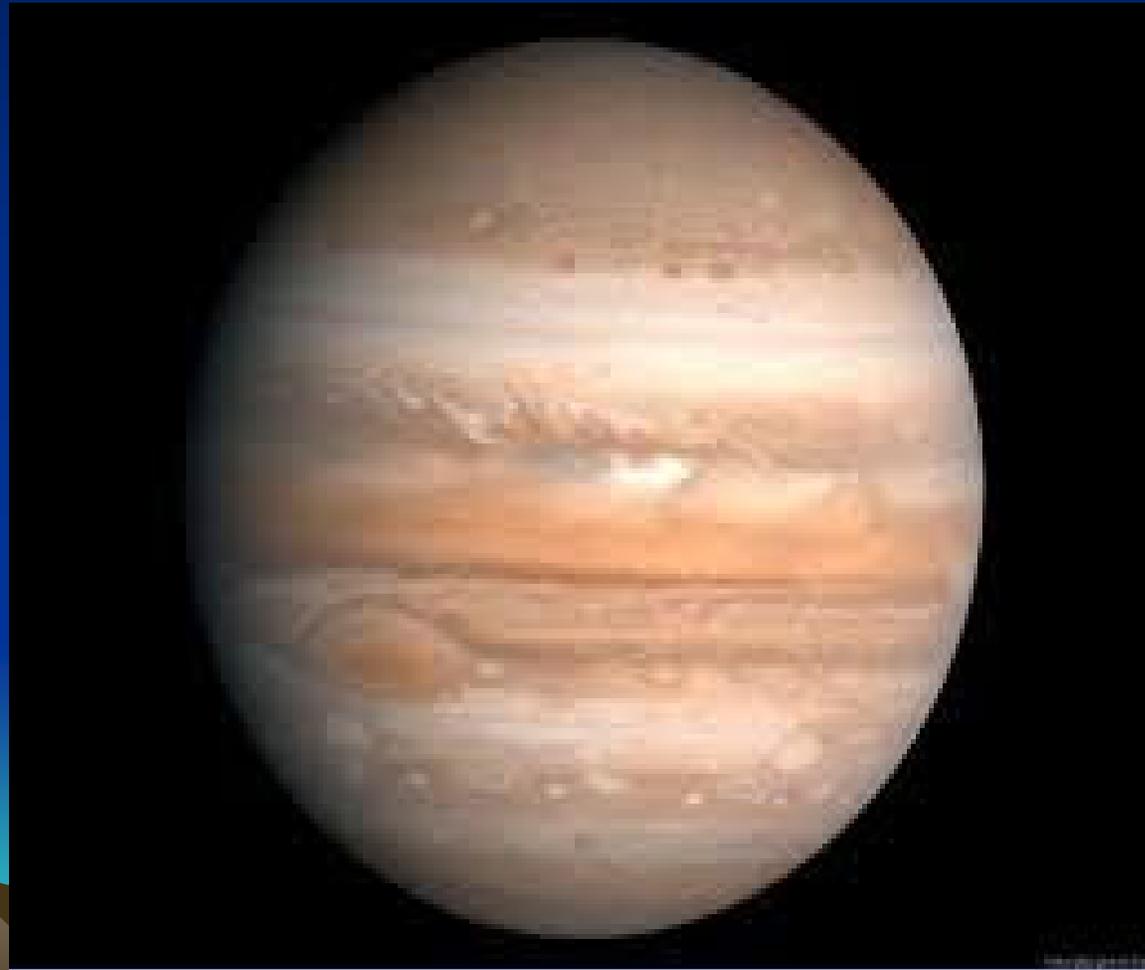


Mars

- Composition: Mars is a small rocky body once thought to be very Earth-like. Volcanism, impacts from other bodies, movements of its crust, and atmospheric effects such as dust storms have changed its surface.
- My weight on Mars: 31.291 pounds
- Interesting Facts: It has polar ice caps that grow and recede with the change of seasons.



Jupiter



Jupiter

- Named after: God of all the Roman Gods.
- Mean Distance from the Sun: 778,412,010 km (4.84 x 10⁸ miles) or 5.20 astronomical units
- Diameter: 778,412,010 km (4.84 x 10⁸ miles) or 5.20 astronomical units
- Revolution period: 11.86 Earth years
- Rotation period: 0.41 Earth days (9.8 Earth hours)
- Moons: As of 2004, Jupiter has 62 known moons. Four largest are Ganymede, Callisto, Io, and Europa.

Jupiter

- Atmosphere: 90% hydrogen, 10% helium, .07% methane
- Temperature: 14.85 - 19.85 C (58.73 - 67.73° F)
- Composition: Jupiter's core is probably not solid but a dense, hot liquid with a consistency like thick soup. The pressure inside Jupiter may be 30 million times greater than the pressure at Earth's surface.



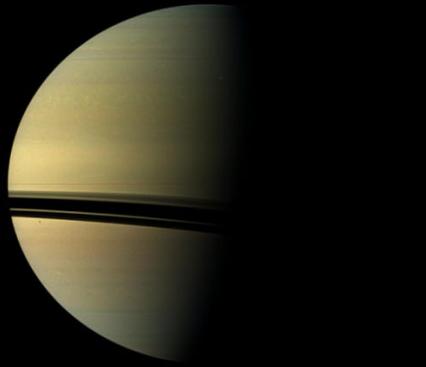
Jupiter

- My weight on Jupiter: 196.212 pounds
- Interesting Facts: Its immense, complex atmosphere includes the Great Red Spot, a 300-year-old storm that is almost the size of three Earths.

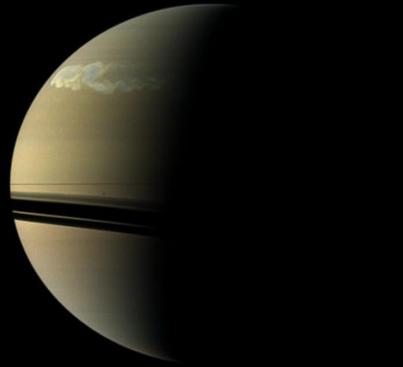


Saturn

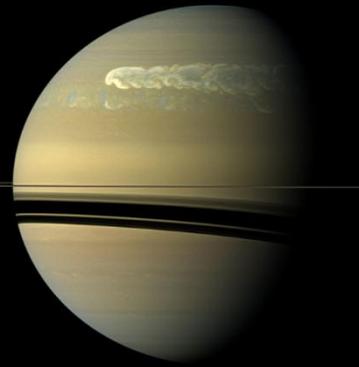
Dec 5, 2010



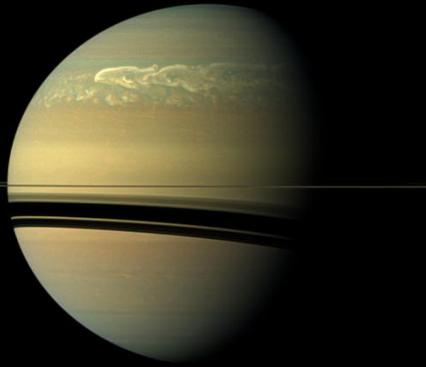
Jan 2, 2011



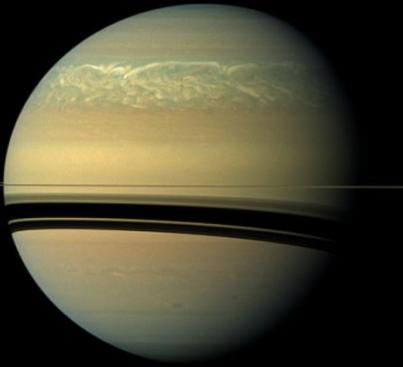
Feb 25, 2011



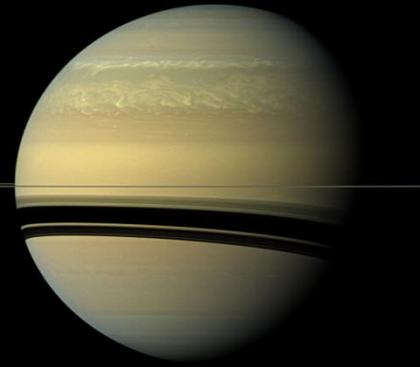
Apr 22, 2011



May 18, 2011



Aug 12, 2011



Saturn

- Named after: Roman God of agriculture, and father of Jupiter.
- Mean Distance from the Sun: 1,426,725,400 km (8.87 x 10⁸ miles) or 9.54 astronomical units
- Diameter: 120,536 km (74,897.6 miles)
- Revolution period: 29.46 Earth years
- Rotation period: 0.44 Earth days (10.2 Earth hours)
- Moons: 30: Titan is the largest, and the next six in size are Rhea, Iapetus, Dione, Tethys, Enceladus, and Mimas.



Saturn

- Atmosphere: 97% hydrogen, 3% helium, .05% methane. Surface Temperature: -139.15 C (-218.47° F)
- Composition: Saturn is a gas giant. It is made mostly of hydrogen and helium.
- My weight on Saturn: 76.028 pounds
- Interesting Facts: Winds in the upper atmosphere reach 500 meters per second in the equatorial region. These super-fast winds, combined with heat rising from within the planet's interior, cause the yellow and gold bands visible in its atmosphere.



Uranus



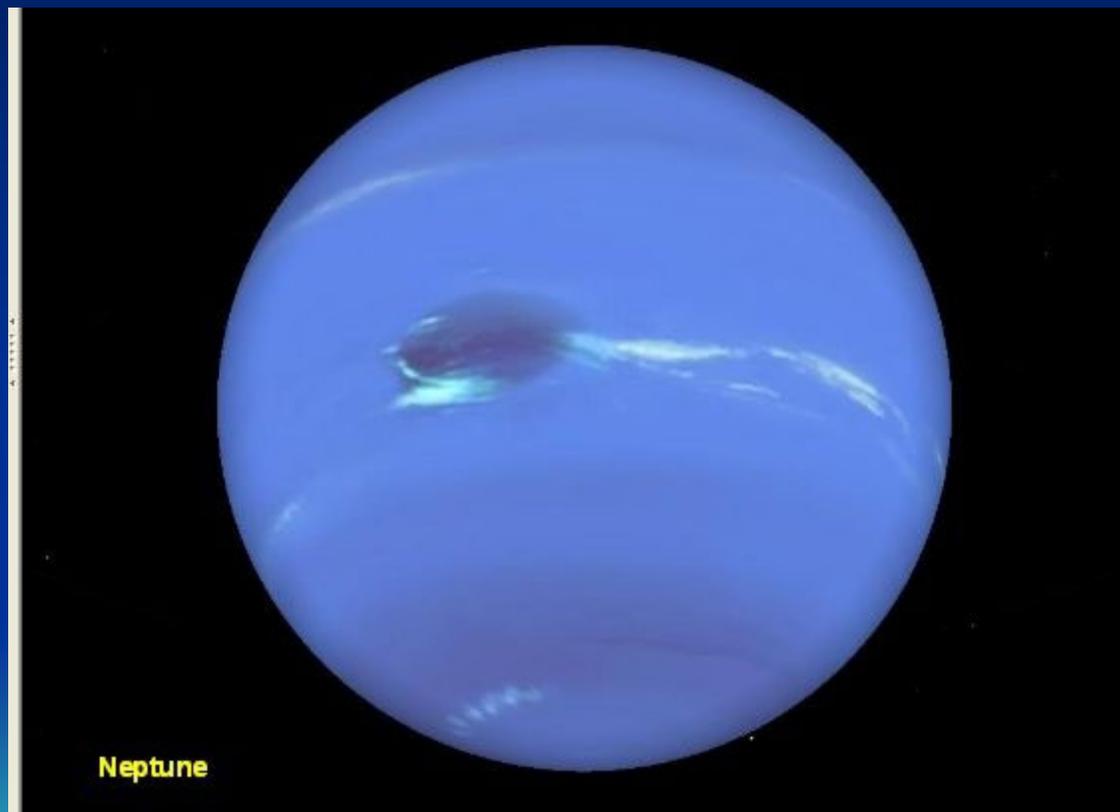
Uranus

- Named after: Greek God of the sky, mate of the goddess of the Earth, and father of the Titans.
- Mean Distance from the Sun: 2,870,972,200 km (1.78 x 10⁹ miles) or 19.19 astronomical units
- Diameter: 51,118 km (31,763.3 miles)
- Revolution period: 83.75 Earth years
- Rotation period: 0.72 Earth days or 17.9 Earth hours
- Moons: Sixteen others had been discovered before 2001. Five of the largest are Miranda, Titania, Oberon, Umbriel, and Ariel.

39. Uranus

- Atmosphere: 83% hydrogen, 15% helium, 2% methane (at depth). The methane gas above the cloud layers gives it a blue-green color. When the spacecraft flew past Uranus it saw few features to its atmosphere
- Mean Surface Temperature: -197.15 C (-322.87° F)
- Composition: It is a "gas giant" with no solid surface. It may have a small, silicate-rich core, but most of its gas consists of water, ammonia and methane.
- My weight on Uranus: 73.787 pounds
- Interesting Facts: Uranus spins backwards compared to other planets.

Neptune



Neptune

- Named after: Roman God of water.
 - Mean Distance from the Sun: 4,498,252,900 km (2.80 x 10⁹ miles) or 30.07 astronomical units
 - Diameter: 55,528 km (34,503.5 miles)
 - Revolution period: 163.72 Earth years
 - Rotation period: 0.67 Earth days (19.1 Earth hours)
 - Moons: 8: Naiad, Thalassa, Despina, Galatea, Larissa, Proteus, Triton, and Nereid.
 - Atmosphere: Its atmosphere contains hydrogen and helium with enough methane to give it a bluish tint.
- 

Neptune

- Mean Surface Temperature: -200.15 C (-328.27° F)
- Composition: Neptune is one of the "Gas Giants"; therefore Neptune has no solid surface.
- My weight on Neptune: 93.375 pounds
- Interesting Facts: Most of the time, it is the eighth planet from the Sun, but because of Pluto's odd-shaped orbit, Neptune is actually the farthest out of the nine planets for about 20 years out of every 248 years.

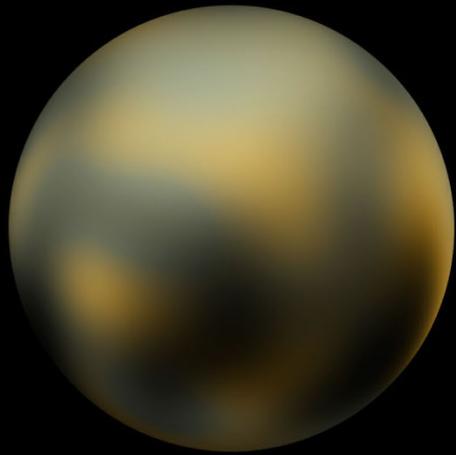


Dwarf Planet

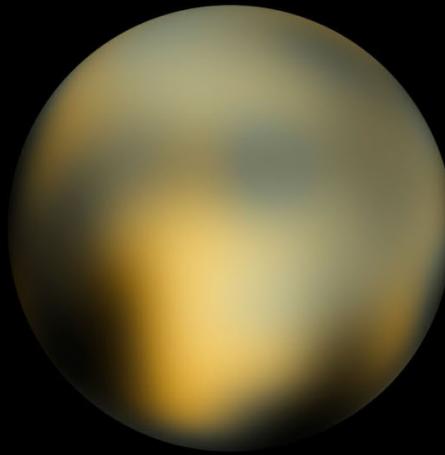
- According to the International Astronomical Union, which sets definitions for planetary science, a dwarf planet is a celestial body that:
 1. Orbits the sun.
 2. Has enough mass to assume a nearly round shape.
 3. Has not cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.
 4. Is not a moon.



Pluto Kinda



90°



180°



270°

Pluto Faces
Hubble Space Telescope • ACS/HRC

NASA, ESA, and M. Buie (Southwest Research Institute)

STScI-PRC10-06a

Pluto

- Named after: Greek God of the dead and the underworld.
- Mean Distance from the Sun: 39.48 AU (5,906,376,200 km)
- Diameter: 2300 km
- Revolution period: 247.92 Earth years
- Rotation period: 6.39 Earth Days
- Moons: 1: Charon
- Atmosphere: perhaps methane and nitrogen
- Min/Max Surface Temperature: -233/-223 °C
- Composition: perhaps methane ice
- My weight on Pluto: 5.561
- Interesting Facts: Pluto spins backwards to most other planets.

Moon



Moon

- 1. Like the four inner planets, the moon is rocky. It's pockmarked with craters formed by asteroid impacts millions of years ago. Because there is no weather, the craters have not eroded.
- 2. The average composition of the lunar surface by weight is roughly 43 percent oxygen, 20 percent silicon, 19 percent magnesium, 10 percent iron, 3 percent calcium, 3 percent aluminum, 0.42 percent chromium, 0.18 percent titanium and 0.12 percent manganese.



Moon

- 3. Orbiters have found traces of water on the lunar surface that may have originated from deep underground. They have also located hundreds of pits that could house explorers who remain on the moon long-term.



Asteroid



Asteroids

- Asteroids are space rocks. Some asteroids are as small as boulders. Others are as big as large as planets.
- Asteroids are made of rock, metals, other elements and some even contain water.
- Asteroids that are mostly stone sometimes are more like loose piles of rubble.
- Asteroids are mostly iron and/or rock-solid.
- Meteorites found on Earth often come from asteroids, and so they help astronomers figure out what's in asteroids.
- An iron meteorite can be 91 percent iron and 8.5 percent nickel and might also contain cobalt.

Asteroids

- A stony meteorite can contain oxygen, silicon, magnesium, calcium and other elements.

