

Mercury

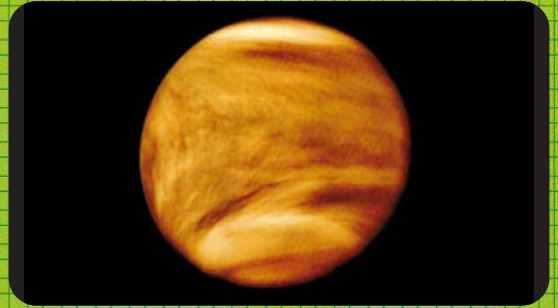


The first planet from the Sun. Mercury is a rocky planet with a cratered surface.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.....4880km
Mass (x Earth's)	.....0.06
Orbit Time	.....88days
Number of Moons	.....None
Average Temperature	.....124°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.....0.378
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	... .0.39

Venus

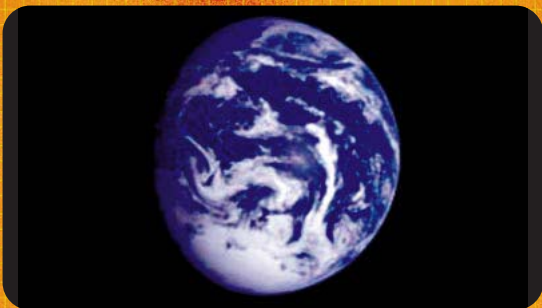


The second planet from the Sun. Venus is totally covered in clouds of corrosive sulphuric acid.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.....12104km
Mass (x Earth's)	.....0.82
Orbit Time	.....225days
Number of Moons	.....None
Average Temperature	.....475°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.....0.907
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	... .0.72

Earth



The third planet from the Sun. Earth is the only planet in the Universe known to support life.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.....12756km
Mass (x Earth's)	.....1.00
Orbit Time	.....365days
Number of Moons	.....1
Average Temperature	.....14°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.....1.0
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	... .1.0

Mars

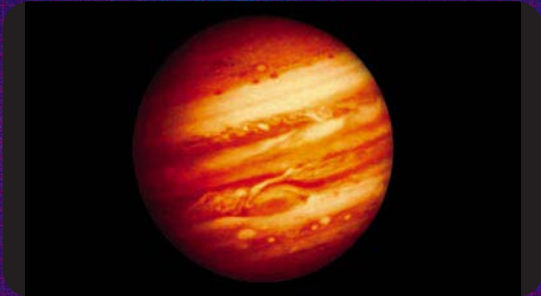


The fourth planet from the Sun. Mars has the biggest volcano and canyon in the Solar System.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.....6794km
Mass (x Earth's)	.....0.11
Orbit Time	.....687days
Number of Moons	.....2
Average Temperature	.....-49°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.....0.377
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	... .1.52

Jupiter



The fifth planet from the Sun. Jupiter is famous for its Great Red Spot, a huge storm that has been raging for hundreds of years.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	143000km
Mass (x Earth's)	.318
Orbit Time	12 years
Number of Moons	28
Average Temperature	-120°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.2364
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.5.20

Saturn



The sixth planet from the Sun. Saturn's famous rings are made of innumerable particles of dust, rock and ice ranging in size from a pea to a car or perhaps even larger.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	120500km
Mass (x Earth's)	.95.2
Orbit Time	29.5years
Number of Moons	.30
Average Temperature	-150°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.0.916
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.9.54

Uranus

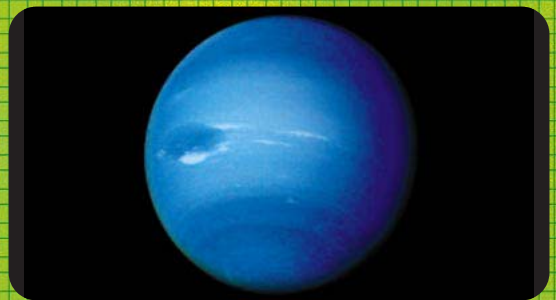


The seventh planet from the Sun. Uranus' moon are all named after characters in the plays of Shakespeare and Pope.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	YOOR-a-nus
Diameter	.51000km
Mass (x Earth's)	.14.5
Orbit Time	.84 years
Number of Moons	.20
Average Temperature	-201°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.0.889
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.19.2

Neptune



The eighth planet from the Sun. Neptune has the highest wind speeds in the Solar System, up to 2000kmh

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.49528km
Mass (x Earth's)	.17.2
Orbit Time	.165 years
Number of Moons	.8
Average Temperature	-180°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.1.125
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.30.06

Pluto



The ninth planet from the Sun. Pluto is the most distant planet in the Solar System, and has never been visited by a spacecraft.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.2300km
Mass (x Earth's)	.0025
Orbit Time	.248 years
Number of Moons	.1
Average Temperature	-.233°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.0067
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.39.50

Gaspra



One of the asteroids that lie between Mars and Jupiter. Asteroids are big chunks of rock left over from the early Solar System.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.19km
Mass (x Earth's)	.0.000000001
Orbit Time	.3.287 years
Number of Moons	.None
Average Temperature	-.270°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.Unknown
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.2.21

Titan



One of the moons of Saturn. Titan is huge for a moon - even bigger than Mercury and Pluto.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	.TY-tun
Diameter	.5150km
Mass (x Earth's)	.0.023
Orbit Time	.16days
Number of Moons	.None
Average Temperature	.Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	.0.14
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.9.54

The Moon



The Earth's Moon. The only other natural body in the Solar System to have been visited by humans.

Vital Statistics

Diameter	.3476km
Mass (x Earth's)	.0.012
Orbit Time	.27.3days
Number of Moons	.None
Average Temperature	-.23°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	.0.17
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	.1.0

Ganymede

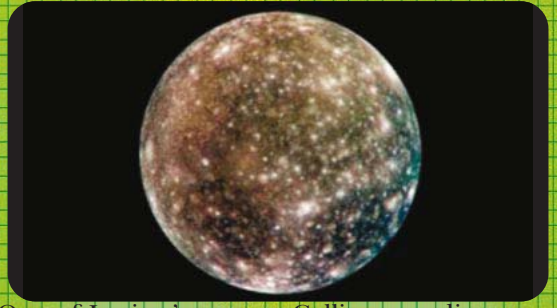


One of Jupiter's moons. Ganymede was discovered by Galileo and is the largest moon in the Solar System.

Vital Statistics

PronunciationGAN-uh-meed
Diameter5262km
Mass (x Earth's)0.025
Orbit Time7.15days
Number of MoonsNone
Average TemperatureUnknown
Gravity (x Earth's)0.15
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)5.20

Callisto

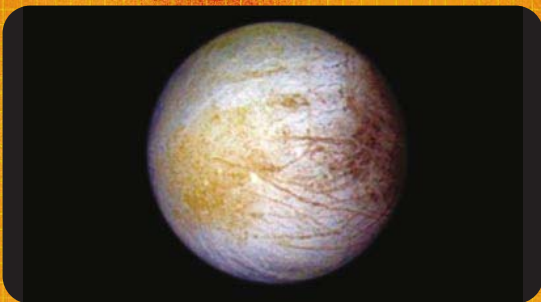


One of Jupiter's moons. Callisto was discovered by Galileo in 1610. The surface is very cratered, like the Moon and Mercury.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciationkah-LISS-toe
Diameter4800km
Mass (x Earth's)0.018
Orbit Time16.7days
Number of MoonsNone
Average TemperatureUnknown
Gravity (x Earth's)0.13
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)5.20

Europa

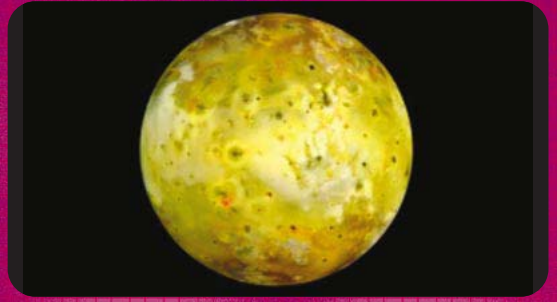


One of Jupiter's moons. Europa has a liquid ocean underneath its icy crust, making it one of the most likely places to find life.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciationyoo-ROH-pah
Diameter3138km
Mass (x Earth's)0.008
Orbit Time3.55days
Number of MoonsNone
Average TemperatureUnknown
Gravity (x Earth's)0.13
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)5.20

Io

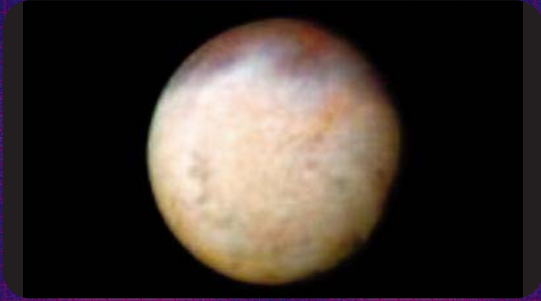


One of Jupiter's moons. Io is stretched and squeezed by Jupiter's gravity, heating it up and making it highly volcanic.

Vital Statistics

PronunciationEYE-oh
Diameter3630km
Mass (x Earth's)0.015
Orbit Time1.77days
Number of MoonsNone
Average Temperature-143°C
Gravity (x Earth's)0.18
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)5.20

Triton

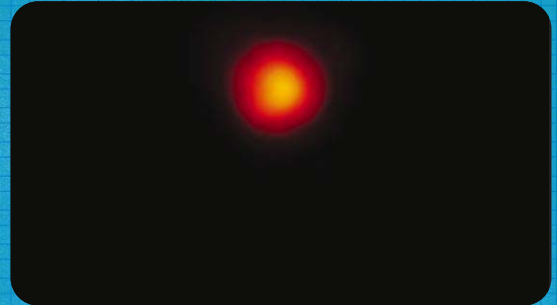


Neptune's largest moon. Triton is one of the few moons in the Solar System to travel around its planet in the opposite direction to the planet's rotation.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	TRY-tun
Diameter	1170km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.004
Orbit Time	5.88days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	-235°C
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.08
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	30.06

Charon

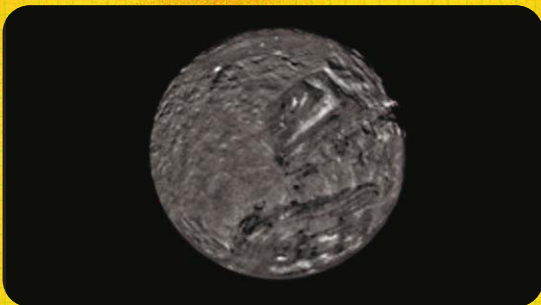


Pluto's moon. Charon is almost half the size of Pluto, so some astronomers call Pluto and Charon a double planet.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	SHAR-on
Diameter	1200km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.0003
Orbit Time	6.39days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.04
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	39.50

Miranda



A moon of Uranus. Miranda has strange surface features that may have been caused by the moon being completely destroyed and reforming.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	mih-RAN-dah
Diameter	480km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.00001
Orbit Time	1.41days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.008
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	19.2

Iapetus

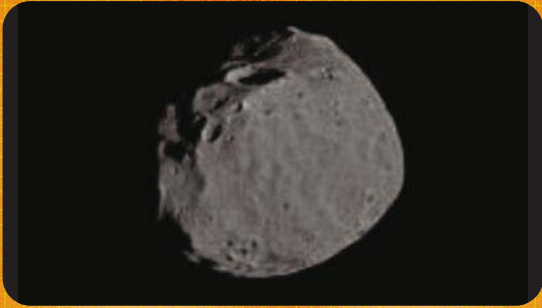


A moon of Saturn. Iapetus is half dark and half light, which may be caused by the moon sweeping up dark dust as it orbits, or by something oozing out from inside.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	eye-AP-i-tus
Diameter	1460km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.0003
Orbit Time	79.3days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.02
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	9.54

Phobos



A moon of Mars. Phobos is the closer and larger of Mars' two tiny moons, and orbits the planet in just 7 hours.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	FOH-bos
Diameter	22.5km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.000000018
Orbit Time	0.32days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.0006
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	1.52

Deimos

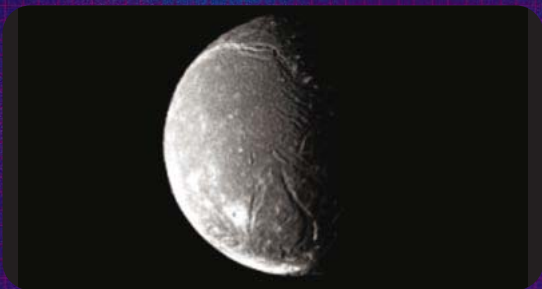


A moon of Mars. Deimos is the smaller of Mars' two tiny moons. It looks smooth since all of the craters are filled in with dust.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	DEE-mos
Diameter	12.7km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.000000003
Orbit Time	1.26days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.0003
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	1.52

Ariel



A moon of Uranus. Ariel is one of the largest and brightest of Uranus' moons and has huge valleys running across its surface.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	AIR-ee-al
Diameter	1158km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.0002
Orbit Time	2.52days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.03
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	19.2

Umbriel



A moon of Uranus. Umbriel, like Uranus' other moons, is about half water and ice, and the rest rock.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciation	UM-bree-ul
Diameter	1169km
Mass (x Earth's)	0.0002
Orbit Time	4.14days
Number of Moons	None
Average Temperature	Unknown
Gravity (x Earth's)	0.02
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)	19.2

Nereid

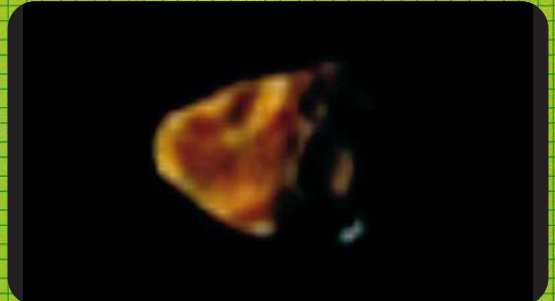


A moon of Neptune. Nereid is an incredibly long way away from the planet, so far that it takes 360 days to go round it once.

Vital Statistics

PronunciationNEER-ee-ed
Diameter340km
Mass (x Earth's)0.000003
Orbit Time360days
Number of MoonsNone
Average TemperatureUnknown
Gravity (x Earth's)0.005
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1) ...30.06

Amalthea

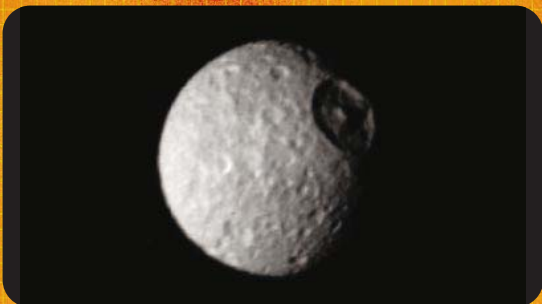


A moon of Jupiter. Amalthea is so close to Jupiter that it is continuously bombarded by highly charged particles from the planet.

Vital Statistics

Pronunciationam-al-THEE-uh
Diameter200km
Mass (x Earth's)0.0000012
Orbit Time0.498days
Number of MoonsNone
Average TemperatureUnknown
Gravity (x Earth's)0.005
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1) ...5.20

Mimas

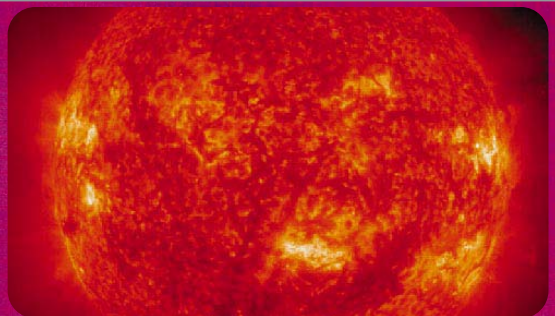


A moon of Saturn. Mimas has a huge crater on its surface, caused by an impact so big that it nearly destroyed the moon.

Vital Statistics

PronunciationMy-mas
Diameter392km
Mass (x Earth's)0.000006
Orbit Time0.94days
Number of MoonsNone
Average Temperature-200°C
Gravity (x Earth's)0.007
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1) ...9.54

Sun



A star, the Sun is a huge ball of hydrogen and helium gas. Chemical reactions change the hydrogen into helium. This gives out energy into the Solar System.

Vital Statistics

Diameter1,390,000km
Mass (x Earth's)332,380
Orbit Time200,000,000 years
.....(round the Galaxy)
Number of MoonsNone
Average Temperature6000
Gravity (x Earth's)27.9
Distance from Sun (Earth to Sun=1)0

Categories

Play Top Science and learn more about our Solar System!

Pronunciation

This tells you how to say the name.

Diameter

This tells you how many kilometres (km) wide the object is.

Mass (x Earth's)

This tells you how many times greater the mass of the object is compared to Earth.

For example, Jupiter has a mass 318 times that of Earth.

Orbit Time

This tells you how long the object takes to complete one orbit. The planets orbit the Sun, and moons orbit their planet. The Sun orbits the Milky Way Galaxy.

Number of Moons

This tells you how many moons a planet has. If the object is not a planet, it will not have any moons.

Average Temperature

This tells you what the average surface temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of the object is. Remember this is an average. It will be hotter in the day and colder at night.

Gravity (x Earth's)

This tells you how many times greater gravity on the object is compared to Earth. For example, the force of gravity on Neptune is 1.125 times that of Earth.

Distance from Sun (x Earth's)

This tells you how far the object is from the Sun compared to Earth. For example, Triton is 30.06 times further from the Sun than Earth.

On some of the cards you will find that a category is Unknown.

For some features we cannot give you a number because it has not been measured. If a feature doesn't have a number you have to choose another.