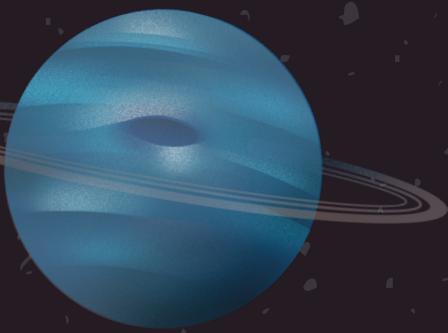


THE SOLAR SYSTEM

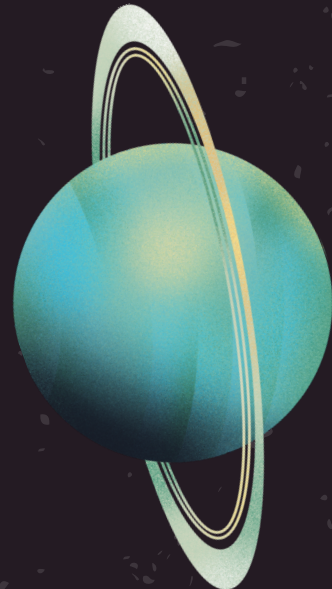
NEPTUNE

Neptune, an ice giant and the eighth planet from the Sun, was initially theorized before its actual observation. The French mathematician Urbain Le Verrier, studying the perturbations observed in Uranus's orbit, hypothesized the existence of a new planet gravitationally perturbing the orbit. In 1846, German astronomer Johann Galle made the first visual confirmation of Neptune, remarkably only 1° away from its calculated position!



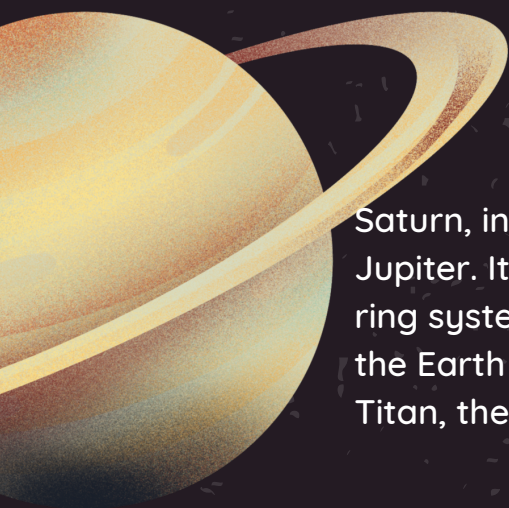
URANUS

Uranus, the seventh planet from the Sun, is an ice giant. Its rotation axis is tilted by 97.8° and displays a retrograde rotation. Accompanied by a dozen dust rings and 27 moons, Uranus possesses the third-largest planetary radius and the fourth-largest planetary mass in the Solar System.



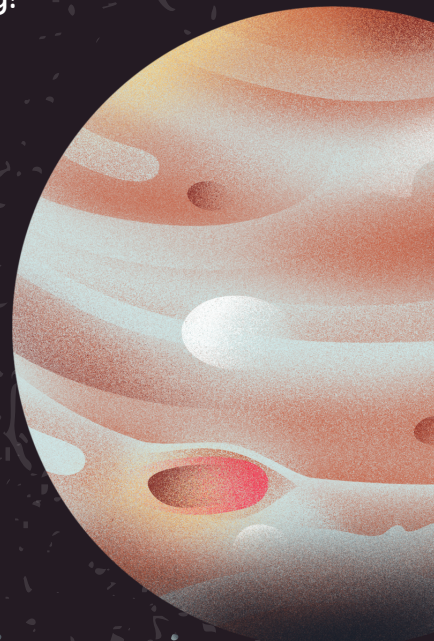
SATURN

Saturn, in the sixth position from the Sun, is a gas giant, second in size to Jupiter. Its density is so low that it might float on water! It has a remarkable ring system, made of ice and rock fragments, as wide as the distance from the Earth to the Moon, but less than 1 km thick. It also has 83 moons, and Titan, the largest one, is even larger than Mercury!



JUPITER

Jupiter, the fifth planet from the Sun and positioned beyond the asteroid belt, is a gas giant with no solid surface. It completes a rotation in just 10 hours and boasts the distinctive Great Red Spot, a colossal storm several times the size of the Earth that has been spinning for the last centuries. It hosts 92 moons, with Galileo discovering the largest 4 through a telescope in 1610. One of its moons, Europa, might contain liquid water under a solid ice crust.



ASTEROID BELT

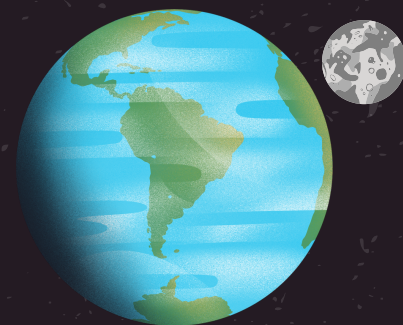
MARS

Mars, famously known as the red planet due to rust covering its rocks, holds the fourth position from the Sun. Despite being the second-smallest planet in the Solar System, it boasts the largest volcano, The Olympus Mons, reaching sizes comparable to Poland and towering about 2.5 times higher than Mount Everest. With an average temperature of approximately -63 degrees Celsius, Mars is a frigid world. Adding to its allure, Mars has two moons named Phobos and Deimos.



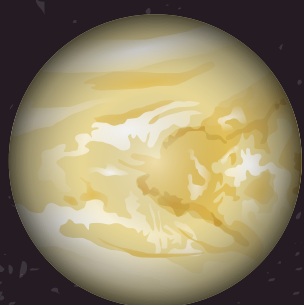
EARTH

Earth is the third planet from the Sun and it stands as the only astronomical object known to support life. Despite water existing in abundance throughout the Solar System, only Earth maintains liquid surface water. While traveling at 30 km/s around the Sun, it also rotates around its own axis, causing everyone living at the equator to travel at a speed of about 1670 km/h!



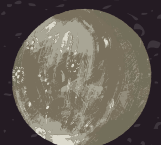
VENUS

Venus, the second planet from the Sun, is a rocky planet with a dense atmosphere primarily composed of CO_2 , resulting in a crushing pressure of 93 times that of Earth at its surface, and leading to a runaway greenhouse effect, making Venus the hottest planet in the Solar System. Above the CO_2 layer sulfur and sulfuric acid clouds reflect the sunlight. It is the third brightest object in the sky seen from the Earth and can be seen just before dawn or just after sunset.



MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System and the closest to the Sun. Its orbit around the Sun takes 87.97 Earth days, while one revolution around its own axis takes 58.6 days!



THE SUN

The Sun is the closest star to the Earth. It accounts for 99.8% of the total mass of the entire Solar System! Mainly composed of hydrogen, it drives powerful nuclear reactions at its core, providing the heat and light we enjoy on sunny days.