OVERVIEW

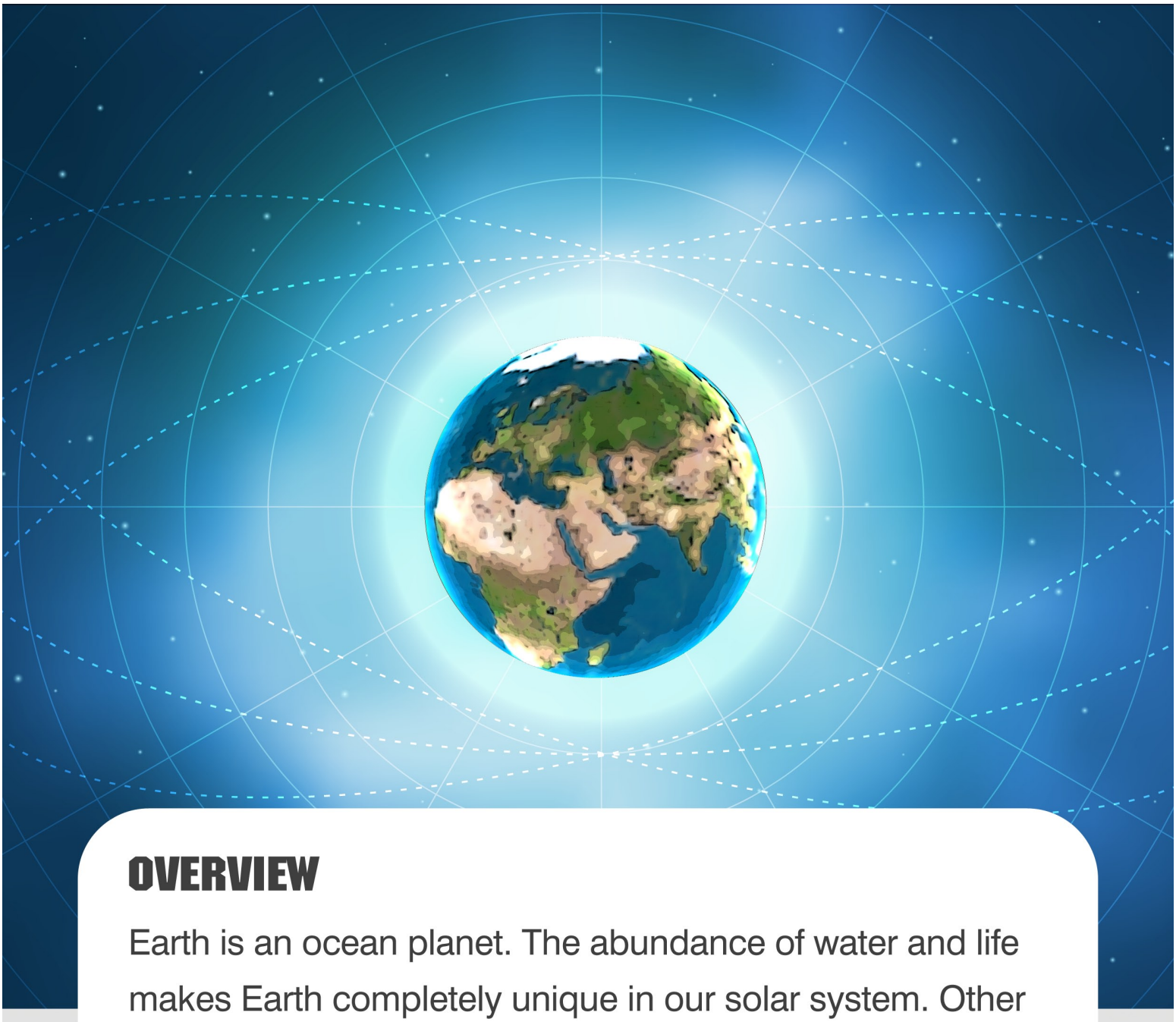
Mercury is only slightly larger than Earth's Moon. Mercury's dayside is super-heated by the sun, but at night temperatures drop hundreds of degrees below freezing. Ice may even exist in craters.

MERCURY

OVERVIEW

Venus is a dim world of intense heat and volcanic activity. The scorched world has temperatures hot enough to melt lead. Below the clouds of Venus reveals a surface covered with volcanoes and deformed mountains.

VENUS



OVERVIEW

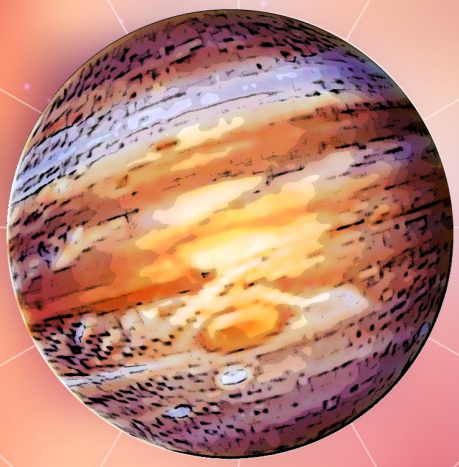
Earth is an ocean planet. The abundance of water and life makes Earth completely unique in our solar system. Other planets have ice, atmospheres, seasons and even weather, but only on Earth do the elements encourage life.

EARTH

OVERVIEW

Mars is a cold desert world that has seasons, polar ice caps, volcanoes, canyons and weather. However, its atmosphere is too thin for liquid water to exist on the surface for a long period of time.

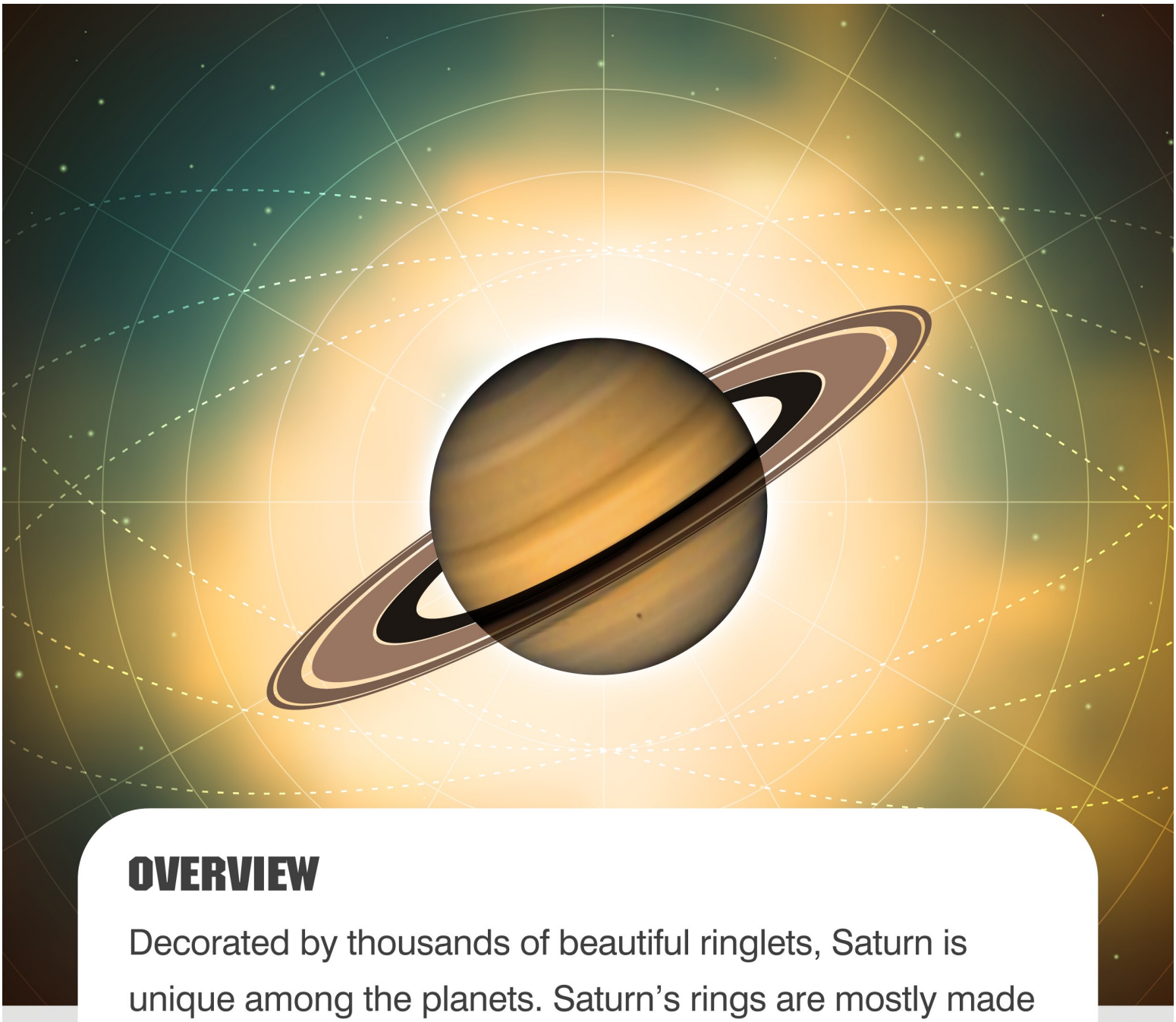
MARS



OVERVIEW

Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system, with dozens of moons and an enormous magnetic field. This magnetic field forms a kind of miniature solar system. The planet's swirling cloud stripes are formed by huge storms.

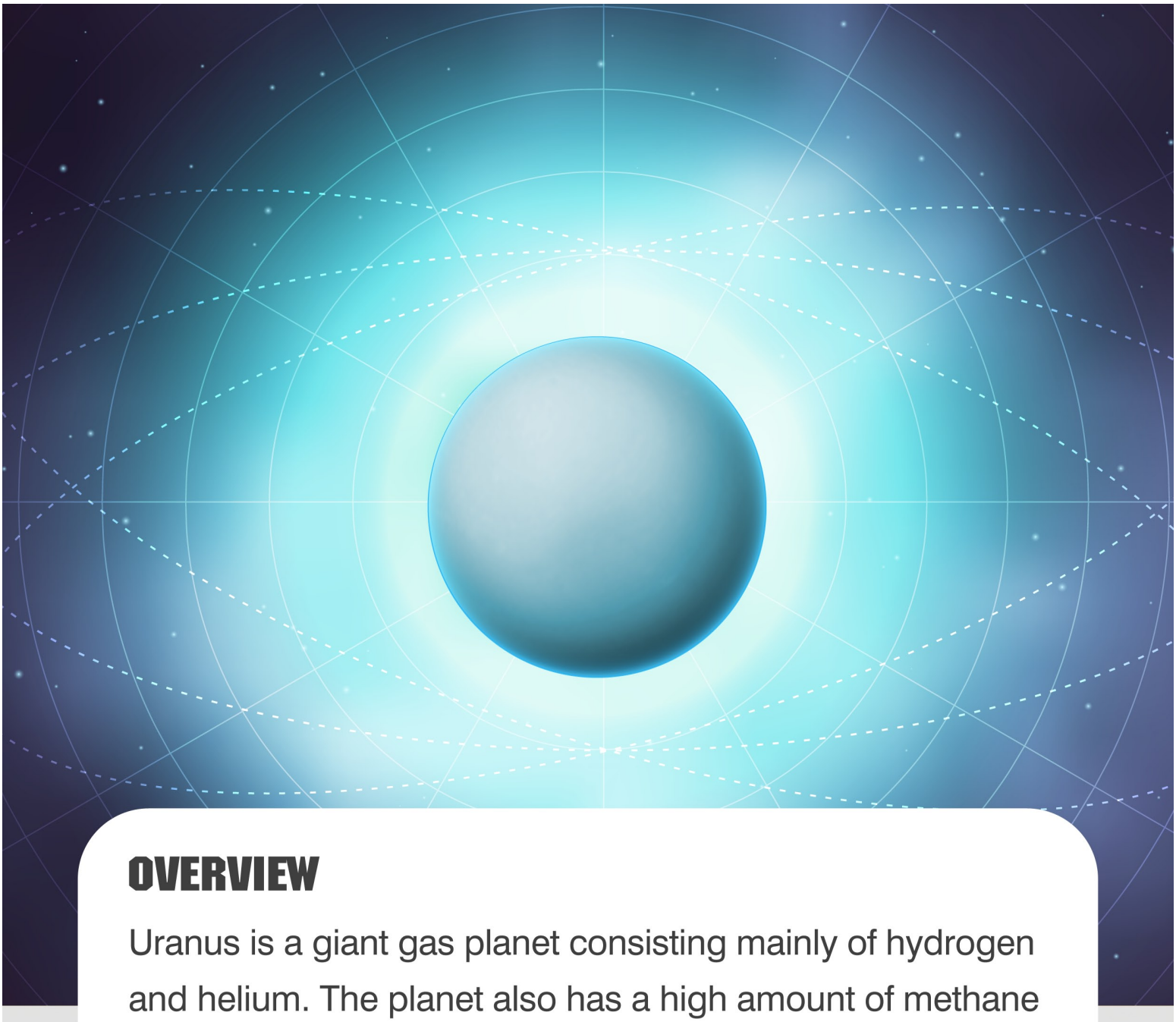
JUPITER



OVERVIEW

Decorated by thousands of beautiful ringlets, Saturn is unique among the planets. Saturn's rings are mostly made up of chunks of ice and rock, and Saturn itself is essentially a massive ball of hydrogen and helium.

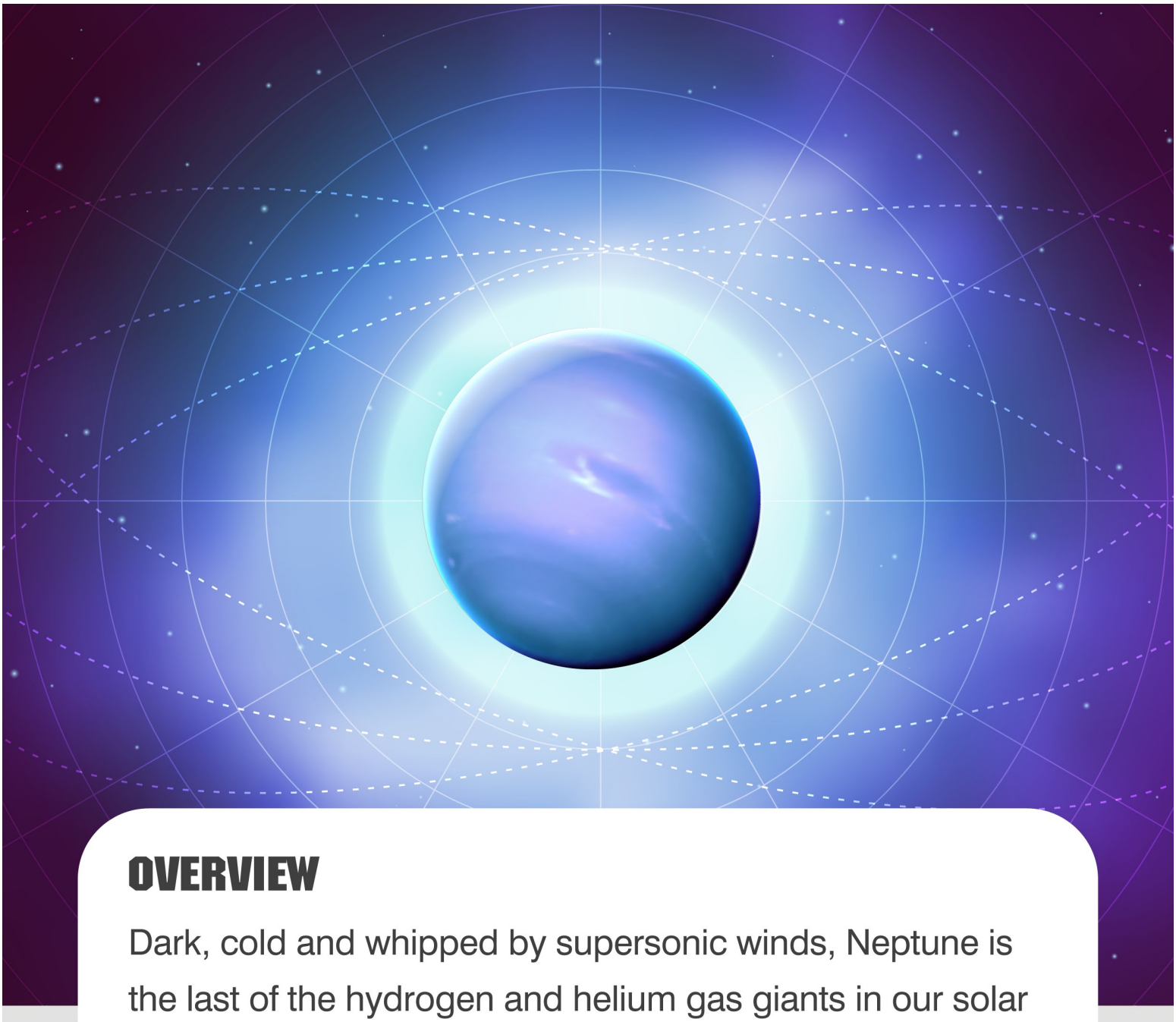
SATURN



OVERVIEW

Uranus is a giant gas planet consisting mainly of hydrogen and helium. The planet also has a high amount of methane that gives it a blue tint. Uranus is almost identical in size to its neighbouring planet Neptune.

URANUS



OVERVIEW

Dark, cold and whipped by supersonic winds, Neptune is the last of the hydrogen and helium gas giants in our solar system. More than 30 times as far from the sun as Earth, the planet takes almost 165 Earth years to orbit our sun.

NEPTUNE