

Planets





Mercury

Mercury is the smallest and closest to the Sun of the eight planets in the Solar System, with an orbital period of about 88 Earth days. Seen from Earth,




VENUS

Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days

Earth

According to evidence from radiometric dating and other sources, Earth was formed about 4.54 billion years ago

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the Americas (North and South America) in green and brown, surrounded by deep blue oceans and white clouds. The Earth is curved, showing the horizon against the blackness of space.



Mars

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second smallest planet in the Solar System, after Mercury. Named after the Roman god of war, it is often referred to as the "Red Planet" because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance.

It is a giant planet with a mass one-thousandth that of the Sun, but two and a half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined.



Jupiter

Saturn

Although only one-eighth the average density of Earth, with its larger volume Saturn is just over 95 times more massive



Uranus

Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. It has the third-largest planetary radius and fourth-largest planetary mass in the Solar System

Neptune



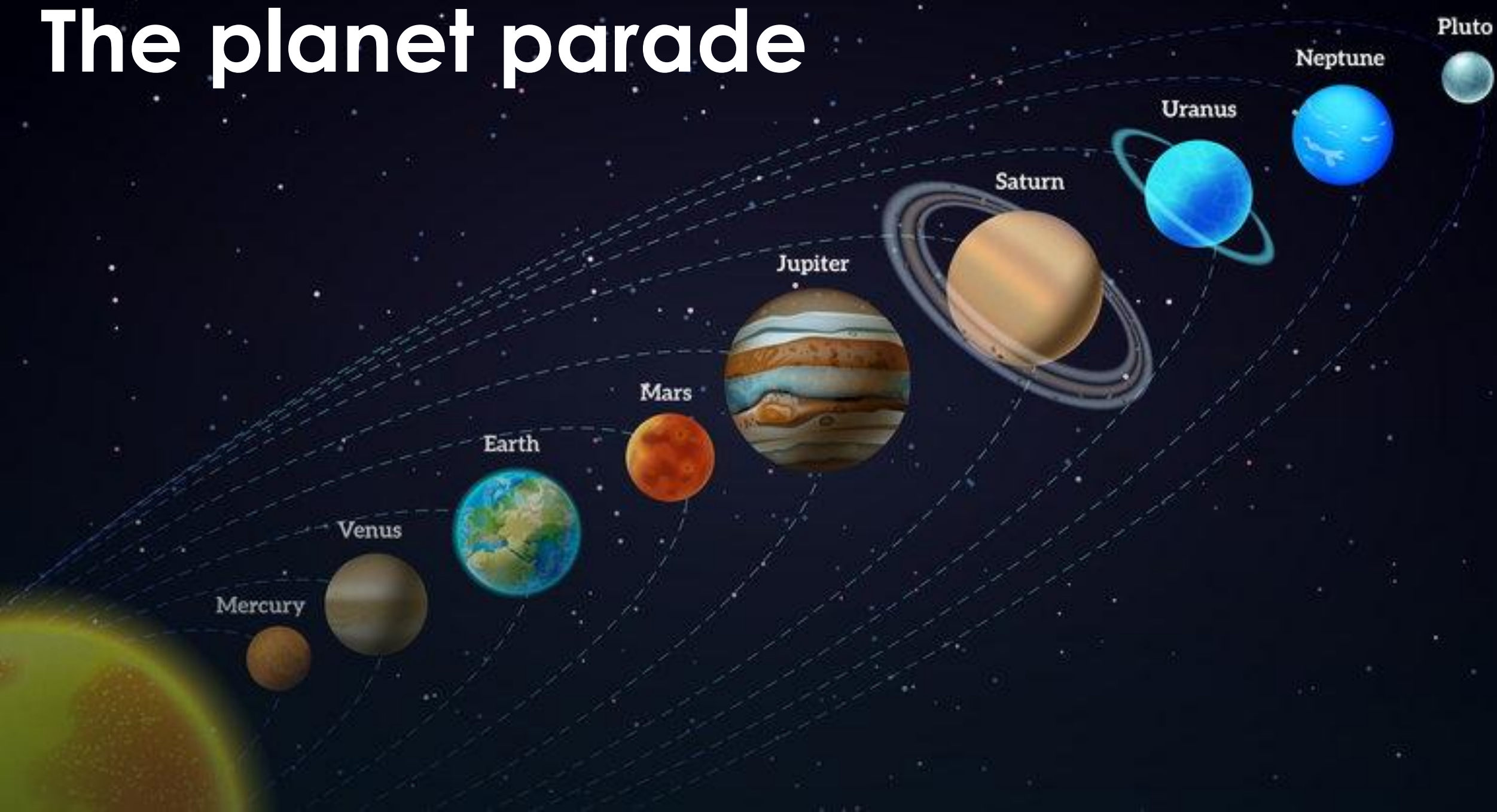
Neptune is the eighth and farthest planet from the Sun in the Solar System. It is the fourth-largest planet by diameter and the third-largest by mass. Among the giant planets in the Solar System, Neptune is the most dense



Pluto

Pluto is a dwarf planet in the Kuiper belt,
a ring of bodies beyond Neptune

The planet parade



Thank for attention

