

<p>Mercury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caloris Basin & “weird terrain” • Has almost no atmosphere • Temperature extremes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800°F daytime high -280°F nighttime low • Scarps • Longest solar day (sunrise to sunrise) of any planet. 	<p>Venus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runaway greenhouse effect caused by dense CO₂ atmosphere • Hottest surface temperature: 900°F • Reflective clouds make it very bright in the sky • Spins Slowly Backwards • Few craters–young active surface
<p>Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most dense planet: 5.5 g/cm³ • Liquid water abundant on its surface • Plate tectonics • Life found there • Oxygen rich atmosphere 	<p>Moon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rilles: straight and meandering • Regolith • Highlands & Maria • We have visited it • Crust is thinner on one side
<p>Mars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind blown deserts fringe its polar caps • Olympus Mons: highest mountain in the Solar System • Rusty Red color from iron in its soil • Valles Marineris: dwarfs the Grand Canyon • Evidence of liquid water in the past 	<p>Jupiter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongest magnetic field of any planet • Fastest rotation in the Solar System: ~10 hours • Great Red Spot • Brightly colored cloud bands • King of the planets: largest & most massive
<p>Saturn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest ring system • Icy material makes rings bright • Least dense planet: “float” in water • Most oblate planet • Cloud bands hidden by ammonia clouds 	<p>Uranus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue-green, nearly featureless planet • Spins on its side • “George’s Star” • Dark, narrow rings composed of a myriad of small particles • First dim planet discovered
<p>Neptune</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue as the deep sea • Dark rings gathered into arcs • Great Dark Spot • Discovered by applying Newton’s Laws • Most distant planet – just inside of the Kuiper Belt 	<p>Dwarf Planets</p> <p>Ceres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest object in the asteroid belt • Smallest known dwarf planet <p>Pluto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crosses Neptune’s orbit • Recently demoted from planet status <p>Eris</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest known dwarf planet • Orbit is highly elliptical & highly inclined

Moon Review

Which planet does each of the following moons belong to?
What makes each of them unique?

Callisto

Charon

Deimos

Dysnomia

Enceladus

Europa

Ganymede

Hydra

Iapetus

Io

Mimas

Miranda

Nix

Phobos

Titan

Triton