Planets and the Moons

Jovian planets- Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus (all have rings)

Terrestrial planets- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars

3 Part definition of a planet: dominate its orbit, orbit the sun, big enough to be a spherical shape

(Dwarf planets only have 2 of the 3 parts of the definition, orbit the sun and a spherical shape)

5 Dwarf planets: Pluto, Eris, Haumea, Makemake, and Ceres

Pluto- biggest of the 5 dwarf planets, has 5 moons

Eris- found in Kuiper belt, 1 moon, Dsynomia

Ceres- smallest dwarf, found in asteroid belt, former asteroid

Makemake- one of the largest Kuiper belt objects

Haumea- egg shaped due to super-fast rotating at the equator

The planets:

Mercury- practically no atmosphere, resulting in heavily cratered surface, smallest planet, largest temperature range

Venus- hottest planet, thick atmosphere, runaway gas effect, tectonics like Earth, slowest rotating (e-w), most similar to Earth

Earth- largest terrestrial planet, distance is 1au, period is 365 days

Mars- 1/25 size of earth, axis tilt with 4 seasons, northern hemisphere is smooth, southern hemisphere is cratered, thin atmosphere, largest volcano and valley in the solar system, has giant dust storm

Jupiter- largest planet, strongest magnetic field, fastest rotating planet(takes 1/10 hours), Great Red Spot

Saturn- internal heat source like Jupiter, least dense planet, 9.5 au, 30 year periods, -178 degrees C

Uranus- rotates on its side, coldest planet, slowest rotating Jovian

Neptune- Great Dark Spot(big+little), smallest Jovian, fastest winds ever recorded