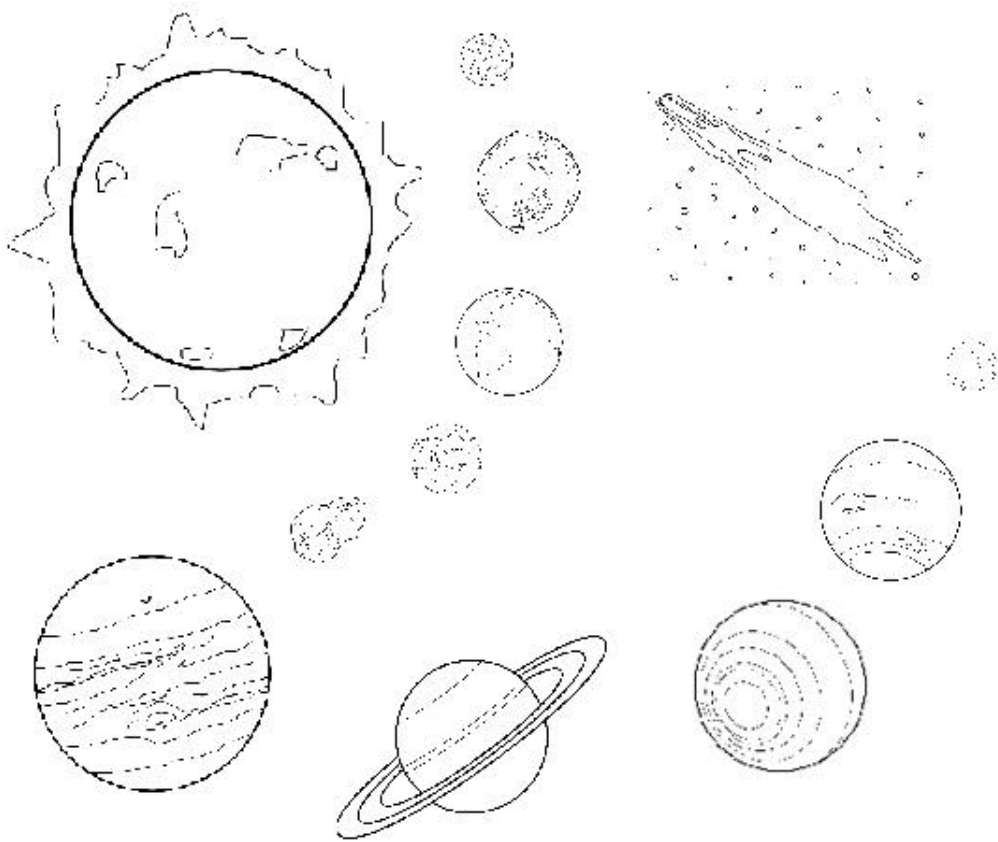


# A Solar System Coloring Book



**Courtesy of the Windows to the Universe Project**

**<http://www.windows.ucar.edu>**

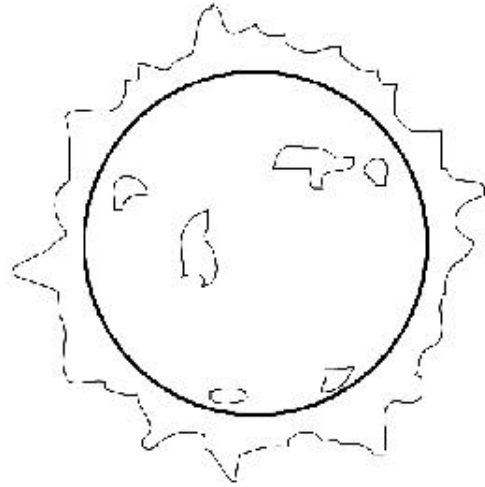
The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). ©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# The Sun

Size: The Sun is wider than 100 Earths.

Temperature: ~27,000,000 F in the center, ~10,000 F at the surface. So that's REALLY hot anywhere on the Sun!

The Sun is made up of gas.



The Sun is a star at the center of our solar system. It gives off light and heat. The Sun is bigger than any of the planets. The Sun looks yellow from Earth.

**Never look directly at the Sun, because it will hurt your eyes!**

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). ©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Mercury

Size: About 1/3 as wide as the Earth

Number of moons: 0

Temperature: -279 F to 800 F. So REALLY cold or REALLY hot depending on if you're in the shade or not!

Mercury is a ball of rock.



Mercury is the planet closest to the Sun. Its grey surface is covered with craters. It would not be very nice to live on Mercury, because it is either REALLY hot or REALLY cold.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). ©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

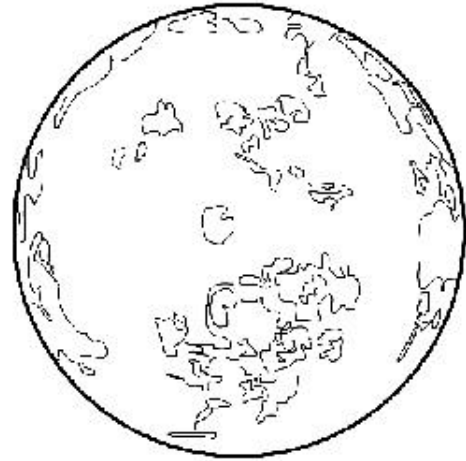
# Venus

Size: Almost as big as the Earth

Number of moons: 0

Temperature: ~890 F. Venus is VERY hot!

Venus is mainly made of rock.



Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It has thick yellow clouds made of acid. The surface has lots of volcanoes, mountains, and big cracks on the surface.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Earth



Size: 7,926 miles

Number of moons: 1

Temperature: -130 F to 136 F. These temperatures can feel cold or hot, but mainly the temperature is great for life here on Earth!

The Earth is mainly made of rock.

Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It has water on the surface and air we can breathe. From space, Earth looks like a blue ball with land that is brown and green and clouds that are white.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

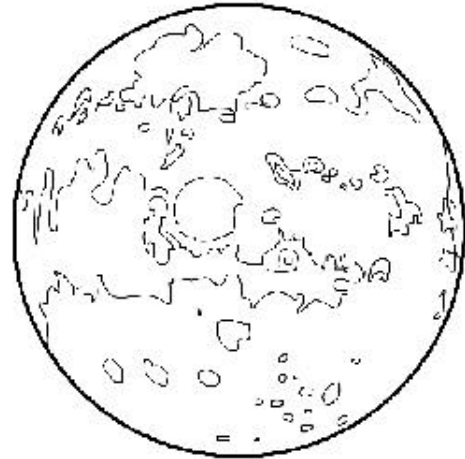
# Mars

Size: About half as big as Earth

Number of moons: 2

Temperature: -266 F to -62 F. So Mars is a pretty cold place!

Mars is mainly made of rock.



Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. Mars is covered with red rocks. There are huge volcanoes and lots of craters on the surface. So far, scientists haven't found any life on Mars.

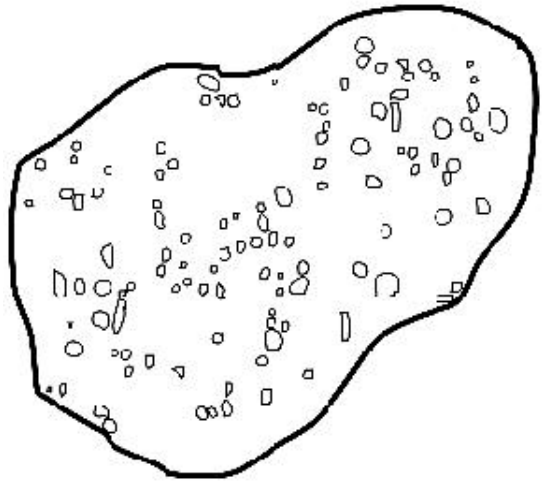
The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Asteroids

Location: Most are in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter

Size: From about 1/2 mile to hundreds of miles across

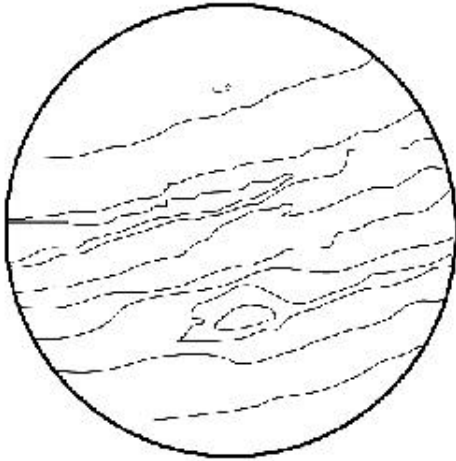
Asteroids are made of rock and metal.



Asteroids are large rocks that orbit the Sun. The drawing above is of the asteroid Gaspra. Gaspra is brown and grey.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). ©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Jupiter



Size: About 11 Earths across

Number of moons: 17

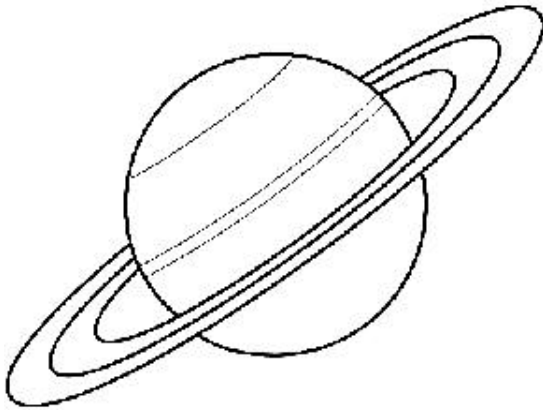
Temperature: -278 F. So Jupiter is REALLY cold!

Jupiter is mainly made of liquid and gas, with a small rocky core.

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun. It is the biggest planet in the solar system. Jupiter is orange, red, yellow, brown, and white. Jupiter also has a Great Red Spot. You can draw the red spot on the picture.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Saturn



Size: Bigger than 9 Earths across

Number of moons: 28

Temperature: -292 F. So Saturn is REALLY cold!

Saturn is mainly made of gas and liquid, with a small rocky core.

Saturn is the 6th planet from the Sun. It is a giant planet. Saturn has beautiful rings. Saturn is gold, brown, and white. Its rings are gold, brown, white, red, yellow and green.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). ©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

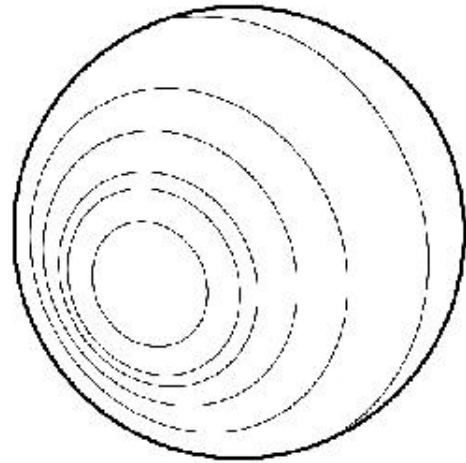
# Uranus

Size: Uranus is about 4 Earths across

Number of moons: 21

Temperature: -346 F. Uranus is SUPER cold!

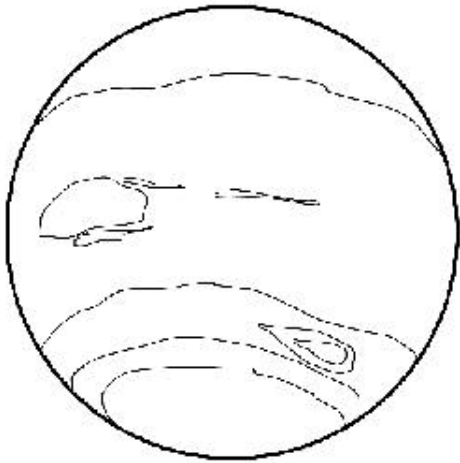
Uranus is a ball of gas with a rocky core.



Uranus is the 7th planet from the Sun. The clouds that circle the planet are greenish-blue. Uranus also has 11 thin rings (not shown here) that surround the planet.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Neptune



Size: About 4 Earths across

Number of moons: 8

Temperature: -353 F. So Neptune is SUPER cold!

Neptune is a ball of gas with a metal core.

Neptune is usually the 8th planet from the Sun. For a few years Pluto was actually closer to the Sun than Neptune. The planet is surrounded by blue clouds and dark rings.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Pluto

Size: A lot smaller than the Earth

Number of moons: 1

Temperature: ~365 F. Pluto is ALWAYS cold.

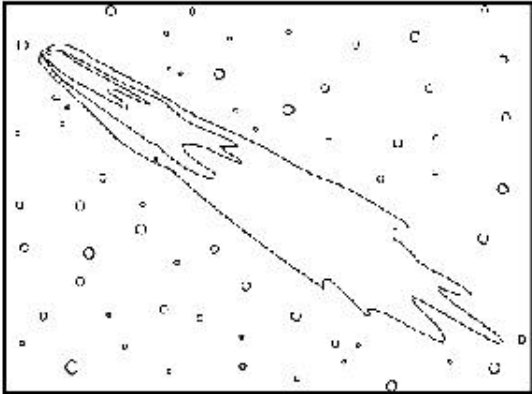
Pluto is a ball of frozen gas.



Pluto is the smallest planet in the solar system. It is usually the farthest planet from the Sun. From 1979 through 1999, the orbit of Pluto came within the orbit of Neptune, so that Neptune was the farthest planet.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.

# Comets



Location: At the outer edge of the solar system

Number: millions of them

Famous Comet: Halley's comet returns to Earth every 76 years.

Comets are huge dirty snowballs that are found in the farthest parts of the solar system. Comets are made of ice, dust, and small chunks of rock. Some comets come into the inner solar system every few hundred years and travel around the Sun.

The source of this material is Windows to the Universe, at <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/> at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).  
©1995-1999, 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan; ©2000-01 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.