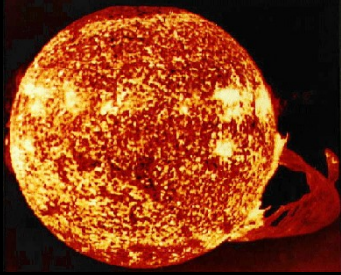


Mercury

Diameter	1,391,000 km
Temperature	6000°C
Speed	136 mph
Mass	1,989,000
Year of Discovery	N/A



Mercury

The Sun is the star at the centre of our Solar System. Its mass is approximately 330,000 times heavier than our home planet and is 109 times wider. The Sun is the largest object in our Solar System.

Diameter	4878 km
Temperature	427°C
Speed	107,132 mph
Mass	0.33
Year of Discovery	1885



Venus

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun, orbiting our star at an average distance of 57.9 million kilometres, taking 88 days to complete a trip around the sun. Mercury is also the smallest planet in our Solar System.

Diameter	12,104 km
Temperature	482°C
Speed	78,364 mph
Mass	4.86
Year of Discovery	N/A



Earth

Venus is our neighbouring planet. It is impossible to state when Venus was discovered as it is visible with the naked eye.

Diameter	12,756 km
Temperature	22°C
Speed	66,641 mph
Mass	5.97
Year of Discovery	N/A



Our home, some 4.5 billion years old. Life appeared on the surface just 1 billion years after creation, with human beings appearing just 200,000 years ago.

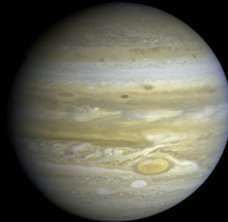
Diameter	6794 km
Temperature	-15°C
Speed	53,980 mph
Mass	0.64
Year of Discovery	1580



Mars

The fourth planet from the Sun. The surface of Mars consists of iron oxide which gives the planet a red appearance. Mars is approximately half the width of the Earth and is also a neighbouring planet to us.

Diameter	142,800 km
Temperature	-150°C
Speed	29,216 mph
Mass	1898
Year of Discovery	1610



Jupiter is the largest planet in our Solar System. Described as a 'gas giant' it orbits our Sun at a distance of 778,000,000 kilometres. A distinct feature of Jupiter is the 'great red spot' which is a storm that has lasted for more than 400 years.

Diameter	120,536 km
Temperature	-180°C
Speed	21,565 mph
Mass	568
Year of Discovery	700 BC



Saturn

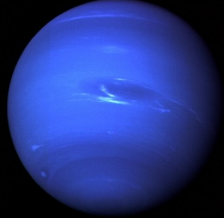
Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest planet in our Solar System. Probably best known for the rings that surround it, experts believe these rings formed from a destroyed moon millions of years ago.

Diameter	51,118 km
Temperature	-214°C
Speed	15,234 mph
Mass	86.81
Year of Discovery	1781



Uranus was the first planet to be discovered by a telescope, and is also visible to the naked eye. Uranus is sometimes referred to as an ice giant.

Diameter	50,538 km
Temperature	-220°C
Speed	12,147 mph
Mass	102.43
Year of Discovery	1846



Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun and is 17 times the mass of the Earth. Storms on the planet have wind speeds of up to 2,100 kilometres per hour.

Diameter	3476 km
Temperature	-233 to 123°C
Speed	2,300 mph
Mass	0.07
Year of Discovery	N/A



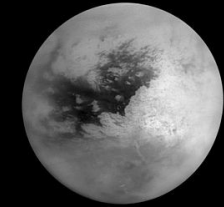
The moon is roughly one quarter the size of the Earth. It orbits our Earth every 28 days, and is the cause of tides you see on the beach!

Diameter	5262 km
Temperature	-297 to -171°C
Speed	24,337 mph
Mass	0.14
Year of Discovery	1610



Ganymede is a moon of the planet Jupiter, made of mainly rock and ice. Ganymede orbits Jupiter every 7 days and 3 hours.

Diameter	5150 km
Temperature	-174°C
Speed	12,482 mph
Mass	0.13
Year of Discovery	1655



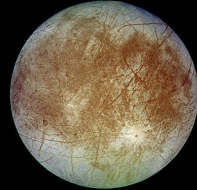
Titan is a moon of Saturn, the largest that orbits the planet. Titan is twice the size of our moon and it is even larger than Mercury.

Diameter	3642 km
Temperature	-143°C
Speed	38,774 mph
Mass	0.08
Year of Discovery	1610



Another moon of Jupiter, Io (pronounced *eye-oh*) is the second largest moon to orbit the planet, and has over 400 active volcanoes on its surface.

Diameter	3138 km
Temperature	-160°C
Speed	30,735 mph
Mass	0.04
Year of Discovery	1610



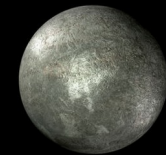
Europa is the closest moon to orbit the planet Jupiter. Slightly smaller than our moon, many scientists believe there is a possibility that life may exist here.

Diameter	2324 km
Temperature	-230°C
Speed	12,482 mph
Mass	0.13
Year of Discovery	1930



Pluto was recently declassified as a planet in 2006, as scientists observed many objects the size of Pluto orbiting our Sun at the same distance. It takes Pluto 248 years to orbit the Sun.

Diameter	2300 km
Temperature	-230°C
Speed	7,672 mph
Mass	0.01
Year of Discovery	2005



Eris was only recently discovered. It is classified as a 'dwarf planet' and orbits our Sun three times as far away as Pluto.

Phobos
 Diameter 11.1 km
 Temperature -4°C
 Speed 4,697 mph
 Mass 0.00000001
 Year of Discovery 1877



Phobos is one of two moons that orbits the planet Mars. Phobos orbits Mars so close that one day it will impact possibly causing a planetary ring similar to Saturn's.

Deimos
 Diameter 6.2 km
 Temperature -4°C
 Speed 2,908 mph
 Mass 0.00000001
 Year of Discovery 1877



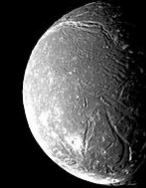
The other of the two moons that orbits Mars. Deimos is only 6.2 kilometres wide, making it one of the smallest moons in our Solar System.

Callisto
 Diameter 4820 km
 Temperature -172°C
 Speed 18,342 mph
 Mass 0.1
 Year of Discovery 1610



Callisto is the 3rd largest moon in our Solar System and is almost exactly the same width as Mercury. The moon is made of rock and ice, and scientists believe that there may be life in oceans that lay beneath the ice layer on the surface.

Ariel
 Diameter 1056 km
 Temperature -187°C
 Speed 12,347 mph
 Mass 0.001
 Year of Discovery 1851

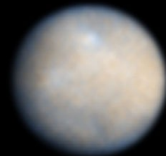


Ariel is one of the 27 moons that orbits Uranus. Composed of rock and ice, this moon orbits Uranus every 2.5 days. Not much is known about this moon, would you care to visit and find out?

RULES

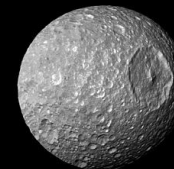
1. THE PLAYER WITH THE HIGHEST DIAMETER WINS.
2. THE PLAYER WITH THE TEMPERATURE CLOSEST TO EARTH'S TEMPERATURE WINS.
3. THE PLAYER WITH THE HIGHEST PLANET/MOON SPEED WINS.
4. THE PLAYER WITH THE HIGHEST MASS WINS.
5. THE PLAYER WITH THE EARLIEST YEAR OF DISCOVERY WINS.
6. IF A PLAYER HAS N/A FOR AN ANSWER, THE CARD IS PLACED IN THE MIDDLE AND THE WINNER OF THE NEXT TURN RECEIVES THE CARD(S) FROM THE MIDDLE. THE SAME RULE ALSO APPLIES TO

Ceres
 Diameter 950 km
 Temperature -38°C
 Speed 38,027 mph
 Mass 0.0009
 Year of Discovery 1801



1 Ceres is the smallest dwarf planet in the Solar System. It orbits our Sun within the asteroid belt that is located between Mars and Jupiter and is made of ice and clay.

Mimas
 Diameter 396 km
 Temperature -209°C
 Speed 32,032 mph
 Mass 0.00003
 Year of Discovery 1789



Mimas is a moon of Saturn. It is the 20th largest moon in the Solar System. The most distinctive feature of this moon is the colossal 130 kilometre wide impact crater, what could have caused this?

