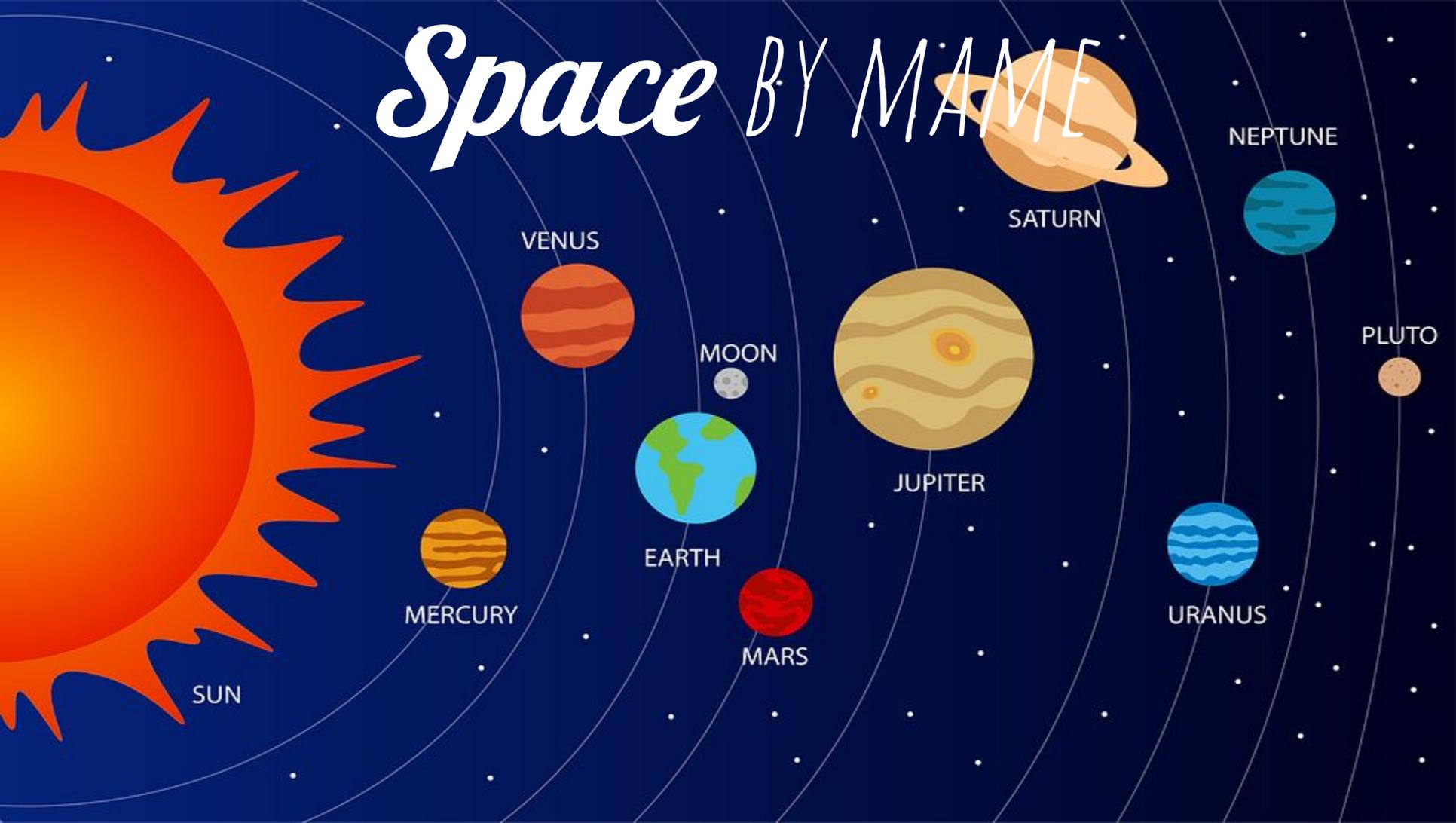


# Space BY MAME



SUN

MERCURY

VENUS

EARTH

MOON

MARS

JUPITER

SATURN

URANUS

NEPTUNE

PLUTO

The background is a gradient from dark blue at the top to purple at the bottom. It is filled with various celestial icons: white and yellow stars of different sizes, some with outlines; yellow and white Saturn-like planets with rings; and a yellow crescent moon. The text "Saturn BY MAME" is centered in a white, cursive font.

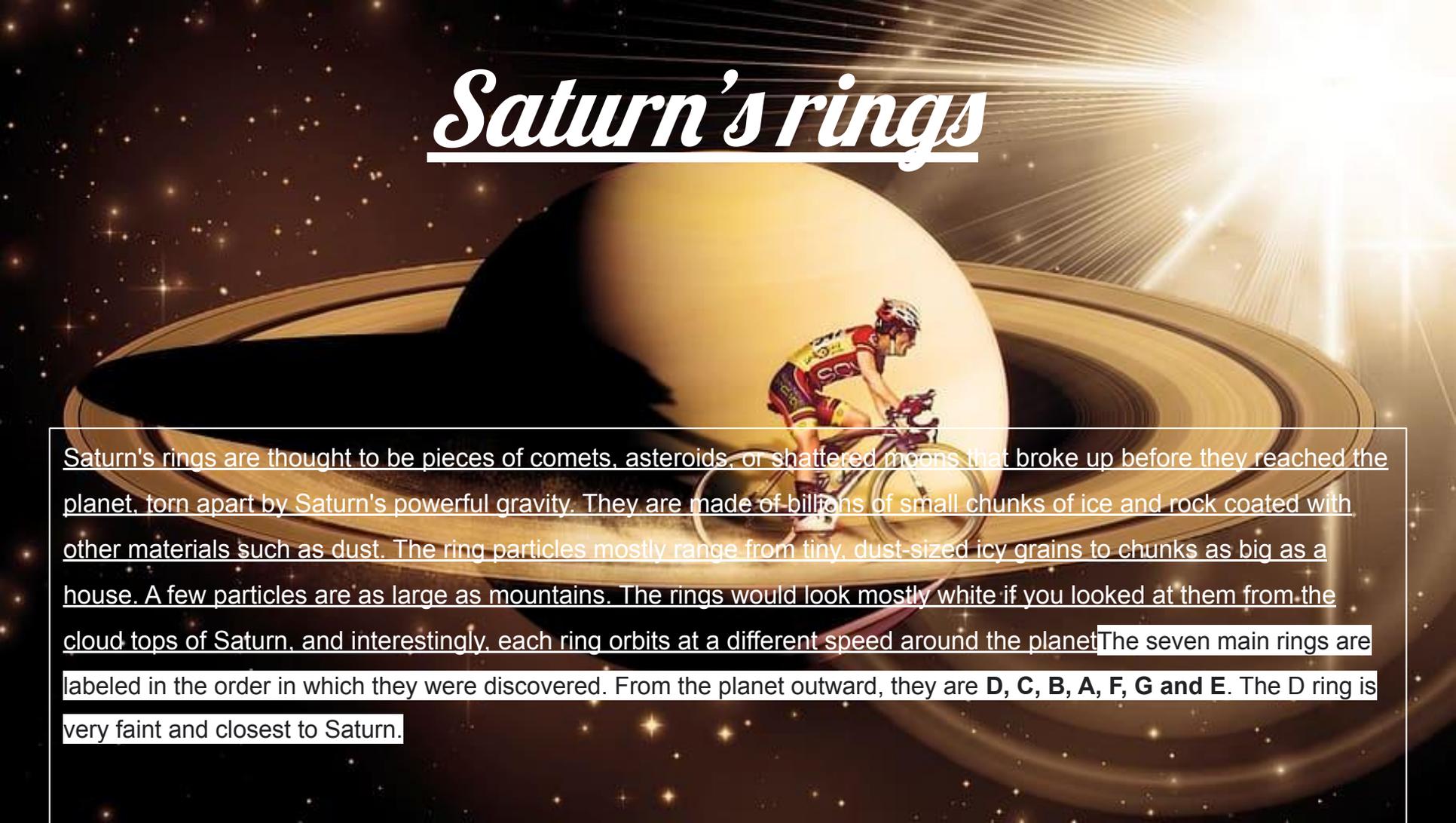
*Saturn* BY MAME

# Saturn



*Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest planet in our solar system. Like Jupiter, Saturn is a massive ball made mostly of hydrogen and helium. Saturn is not the only planet to have rings but none are as spectacular or complex as Saturn's. Saturn also has dozens of moons. When Galileo Galilei first saw Saturn through a telescope in the 1600s, he wasn't sure what he was seeing. At first he thought he was looking at three planets, or a planet with handles. Now we know these "handles" turned out to be the rings of Saturn*

# *Saturn's rings*

A composite image featuring Saturn and its rings. A cyclist in a red and yellow jersey is riding a road bike on the rings. The planet Saturn is visible in the background, and the scene is set against a starry space background with a bright light source on the right.

Saturn's rings are thought to be pieces of comets, asteroids, or shattered moons that broke up before they reached the planet, torn apart by Saturn's powerful gravity. They are made of billions of small chunks of ice and rock coated with other materials such as dust. The ring particles mostly range from tiny, dust-sized icy grains to chunks as big as a house. A few particles are as large as mountains. The rings would look mostly white if you looked at them from the cloud tops of Saturn, and interestingly, each ring orbits at a different speed around the planet. The seven main rings are labeled in the order in which they were discovered. From the planet outward, they are **D, C, B, A, F, G and E**. The D ring is very faint and closest to Saturn.



*Mars* BY MAME

# Mars

*Mars is known as the red planet . The red planet is a dead planet but it might not have always be like that. Rovers and satellites have found evidence that the dusty martian plains once flowed with rivers, which pooled into giant lakes and might have fed into a global ocean. The orbits of Mars and Earth line up for an effective mission every 26 months and Elon Musk hopes to use use them all from now on , starting with unmanned tests in 2018 and sending the first people to Mars in 2026*



***Earth** BY MAME*

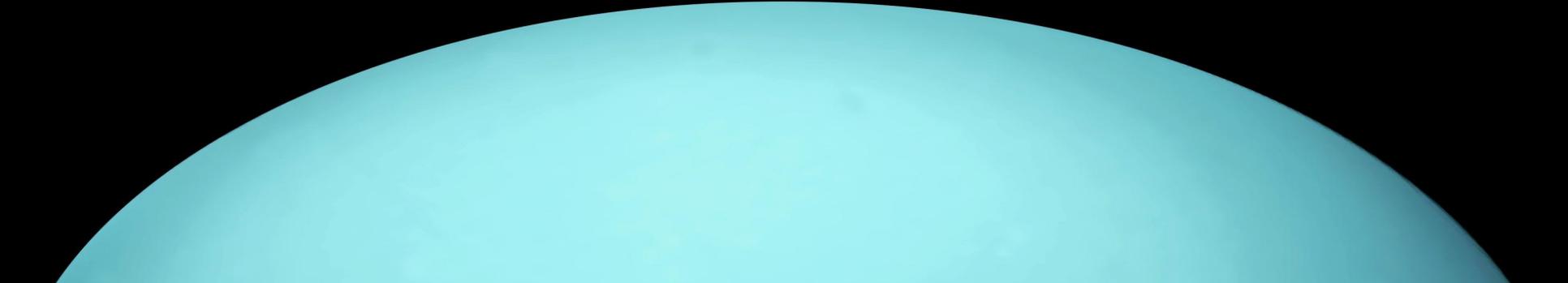


# *Earth* BY MAME

The planet where we live, Earth is a **rocky, terrestrial planet**. It has a solid and active surface with mountains, valleys, canyons, plains and so much more. Earth is special because it is an ocean planet. Water covers 70% of Earth's surface. Earth is estimated to be **4.54 billion years old**, plus or minus about 50 million years. Scientists have scoured the Earth searching for the oldest rocks to radiometrically date. The earth is made up of three different layers: **the crust, the mantle and the core**. This is the outside layer of the earth and is made of solid rock, mostly basalt and granite. There are two types of crust; oceanic and continental. Oceanic crust is denser and thinner and mainly composed of basalt. Earth's core is the very hot, very dense center of our planet. The ball-shaped core lies beneath the cool, brittle crust and the mostly-solid mantle. The core is found **about 2,900 kilometers (1,802 miles) below Earth's surface**, and has a radius of about 3,485 kilometers (2,165 miles). Earth's core is the very hot, very dense center of our planet. The ball-shaped core lies beneath the cool, brittle crust and the mostly-solid mantle. The core is found **about 2,900 kilometers (1,802 miles) below Earth's surface**, and has a radius of about 3,485 kilometers (2,165 miles).<sup>19</sup> May 2022

*55 Canrie BY MAME*





The alien planet, "super-Earth," is called 55 Cancri e and was discovered in 2004 around a nearby star in our **Milky Way galaxy**. NASA has taken a closer look at **55 Cancri e**, an **exoplanet that earned the nickname "diamond planet"** due to research that suggests it has a **carbon-rich composition**. Even if we could reach these diamond exoplanets, they wouldn't be appealing places to visit. As was noted on The Space Reporter, being rocky and having an atmosphere does not make 55 Cancri e habitable for life, as **the planet is too hot to have liquid water on its surface.**

Bye bye

