

Planets Up Close

Supplies

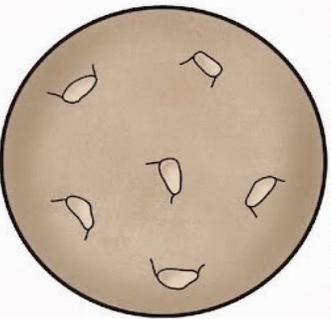
- white liquid glue
- food coloring
- picture frames
- planet pictures
- squeezable tube



Instructions

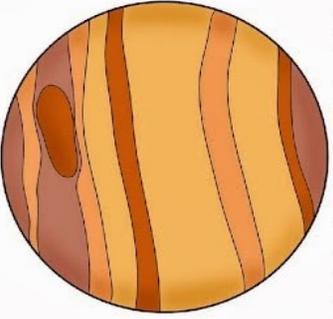
1. Read about the planets and look at the planets' surfaces. Choose a planet to create.
2. Put glue in the squeezable tube and create one color using food coloring in the squeezable tubes.
3. Open the frame carefully. Keep the glass in the frame and move the other glass to the side.
4. Squeeze one color on to the back of the glass that is on the surface of the planet you selected. Add other colors until you have all the colors seen on the surface of your planet. Only use a few squirts of each color.
5. Once all the colors are on the glass, place the other glass piece on top to squish the color between them.





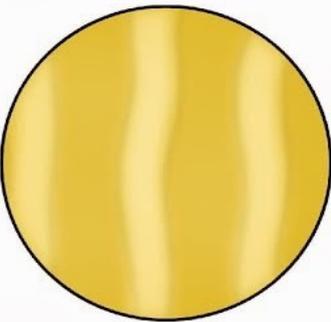
Mercury is the planet closest to our Sun. It is a small, rocky planet much like our Moon. It is covered with craters and has changed very little from when it was first formed. You can see Mercury with binoculars or with your eyes.

Mercury



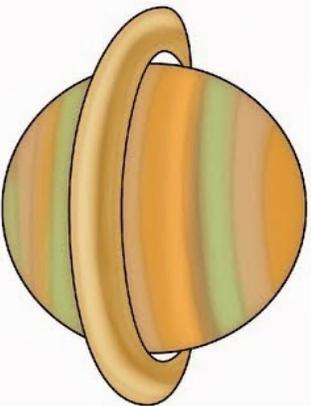
Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and is the largest. Jupiter does not have a solid surface due to its gaseous composition. The swirls and bands we see are the tops of clouds high in its atmosphere. Jupiter has faint rings like Saturn's, but much smaller.

Jupiter



Venus is the second planet from the Sun. Because Venus is so similar to Earth, we sometimes call it Earth's "sister planet." Most of Venus' surface consists of gently rolling plains. It is the brightest "star" in the sky.

Venus



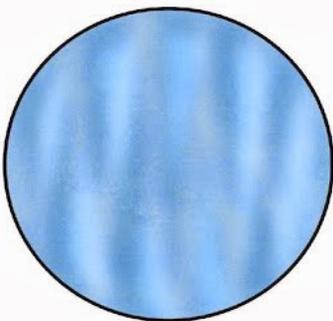
Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest. Saturn's nine beautiful rings are made of ice particles, some rocks and dust. Saturn is mainly composed of hydrogen and helium and does not have a solid surface. Sixty-two moons orbit the planet.

Saturn



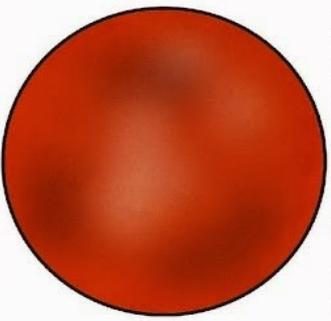
Earth is the third planet from the Sun. 71 % of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Earth is the only planet on which water can exist in liquid form on the surface. Besides being the most interesting and unique of all the planets, our Earth is also the most beautiful.

Earth



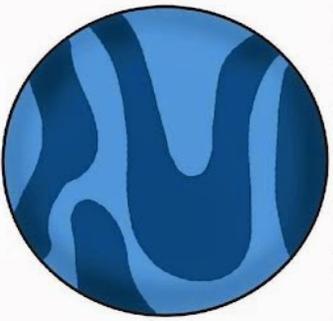
Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Uranus' blue colour is the result of a gas called "methane". It has no solid surface. Like the other gas planets, Uranus has rings. Uranus' rings are very dark like Jupiter's rings.

Uranus



Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. It is often referred to as the Red Planet. Water erosion shows that it used to have water. The southern part of Mars is mostly ancient, cratered highlands. The northern part consists mostly of plains.

Mars



Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. Its blue colour is the result of a gas called "methane". Neptune has rapid winds trapped in "bands" which are the fastest in the solar system, reaching 2000 km/hour! Neptune also has very dark and very faint rings.

Neptune