

SOLAR  
SYSTEM  
COLORING  
PAGES

*Elle Madison*  
EDUCATION

# Thank You for Respecting My Work.

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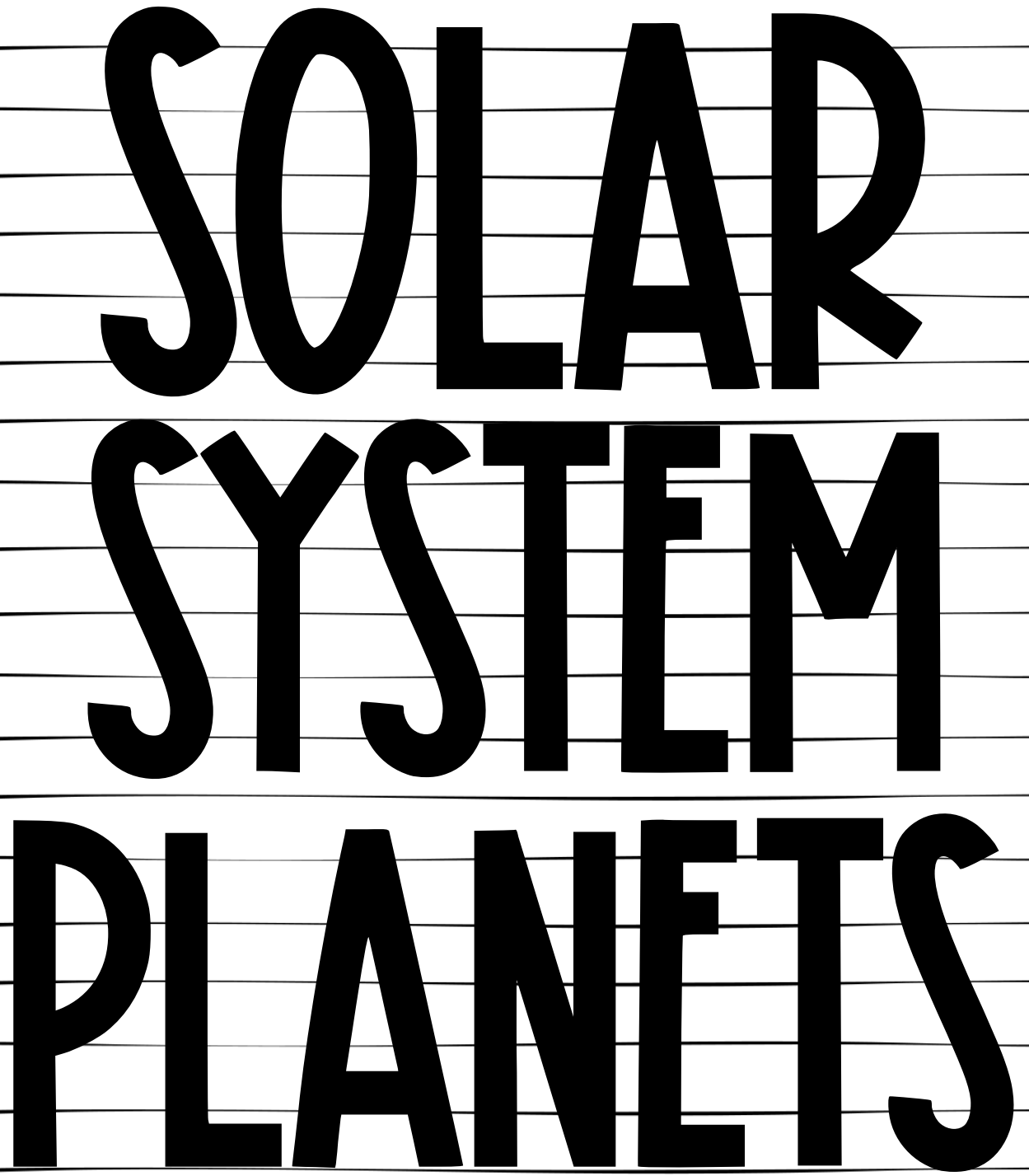
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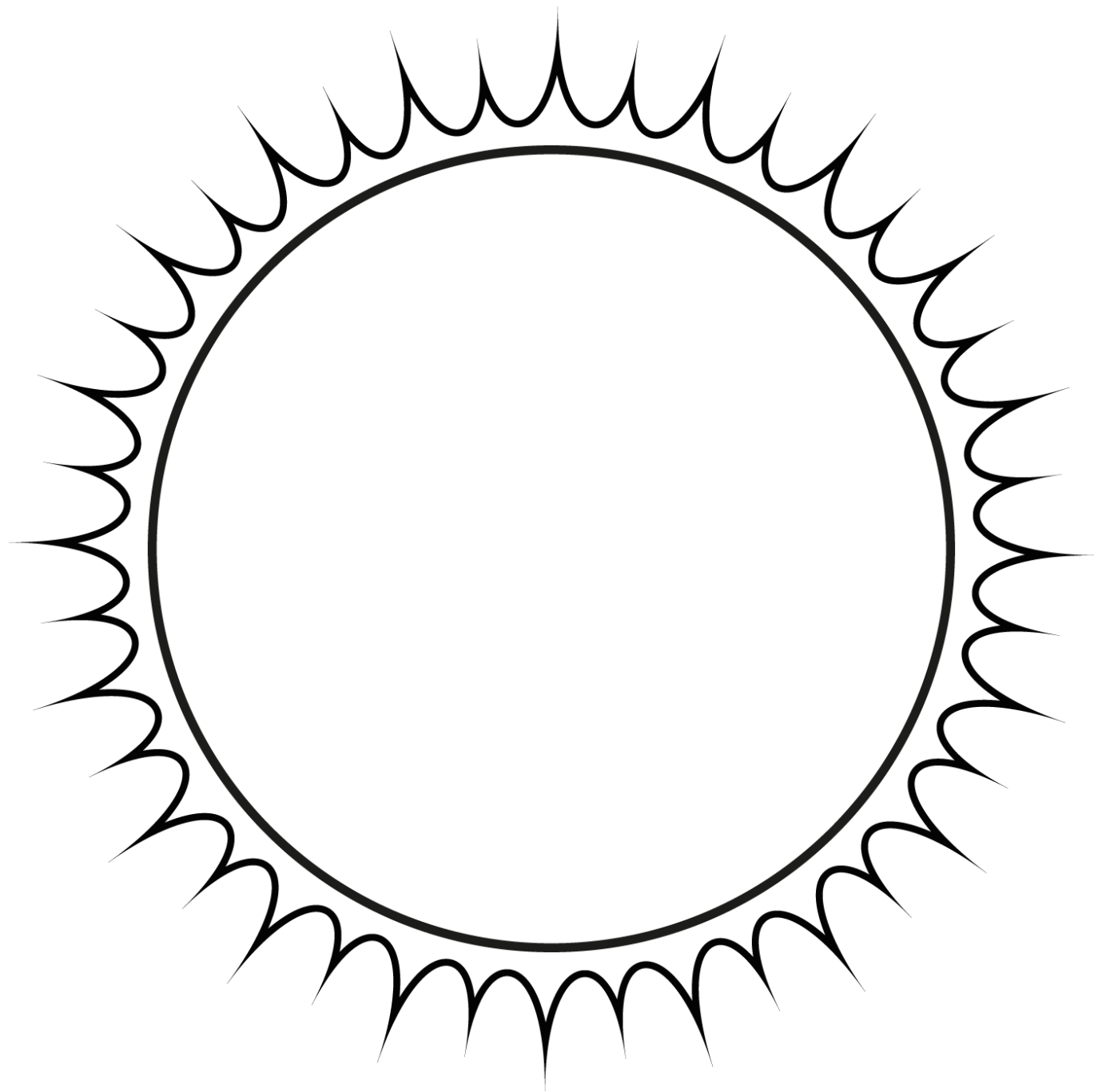
CLIP ART CREDITS



A black and white illustration of a spiral-bound notebook. The notebook has a thick black border and a spiral binding on the left side. The pages are ruled with horizontal lines. The text "SOLAR SYSTEM PLANETS" is written in large, bold, black, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the page. There are three small circles on the left margin, one above each line of text.

**SOLAR  
SYSTEM  
PLANETS**

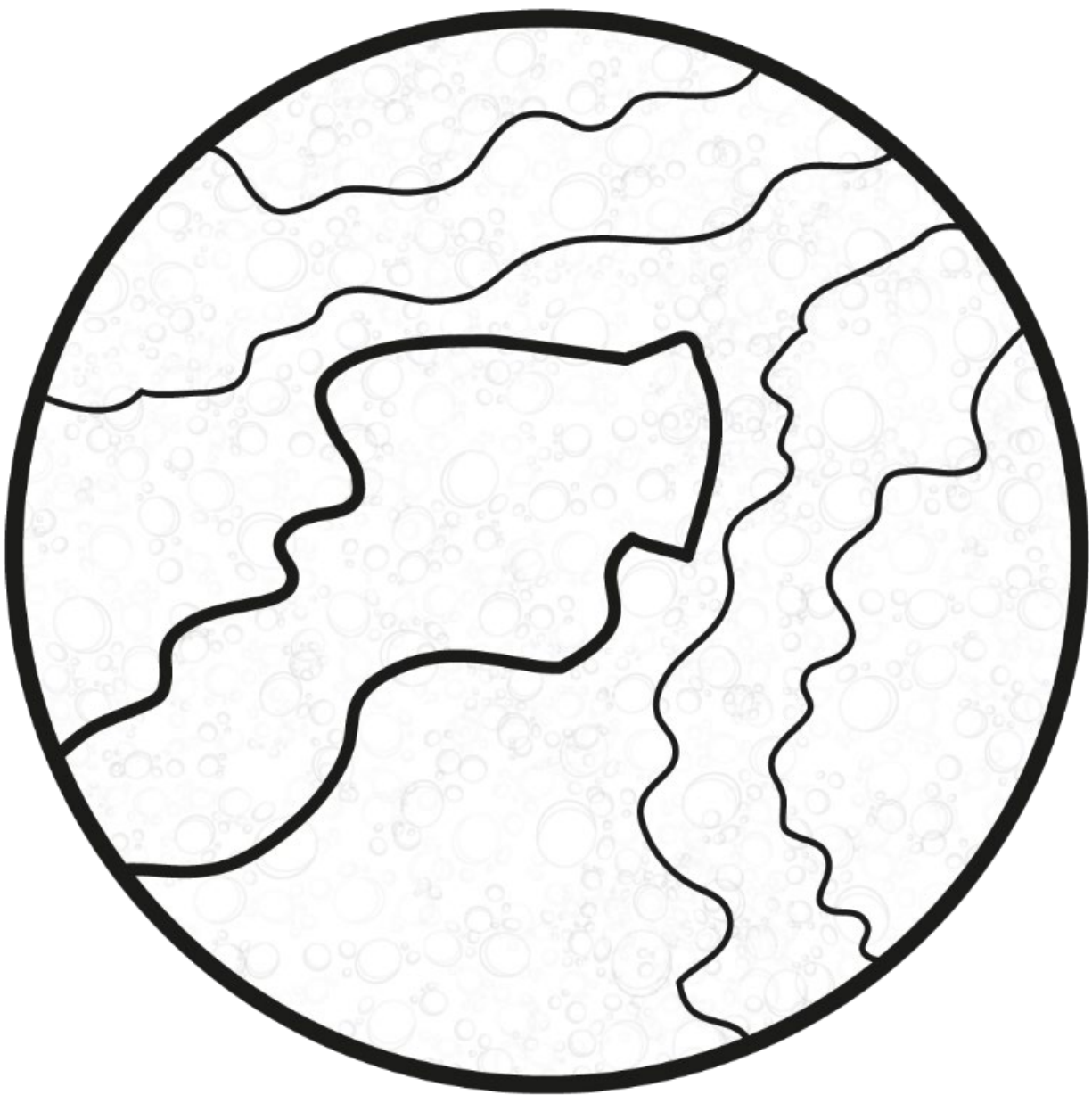
# The sun



The sun is located at the center of the solar system. It is a gigantic ball of gas that lights up and provides heat to Earth.

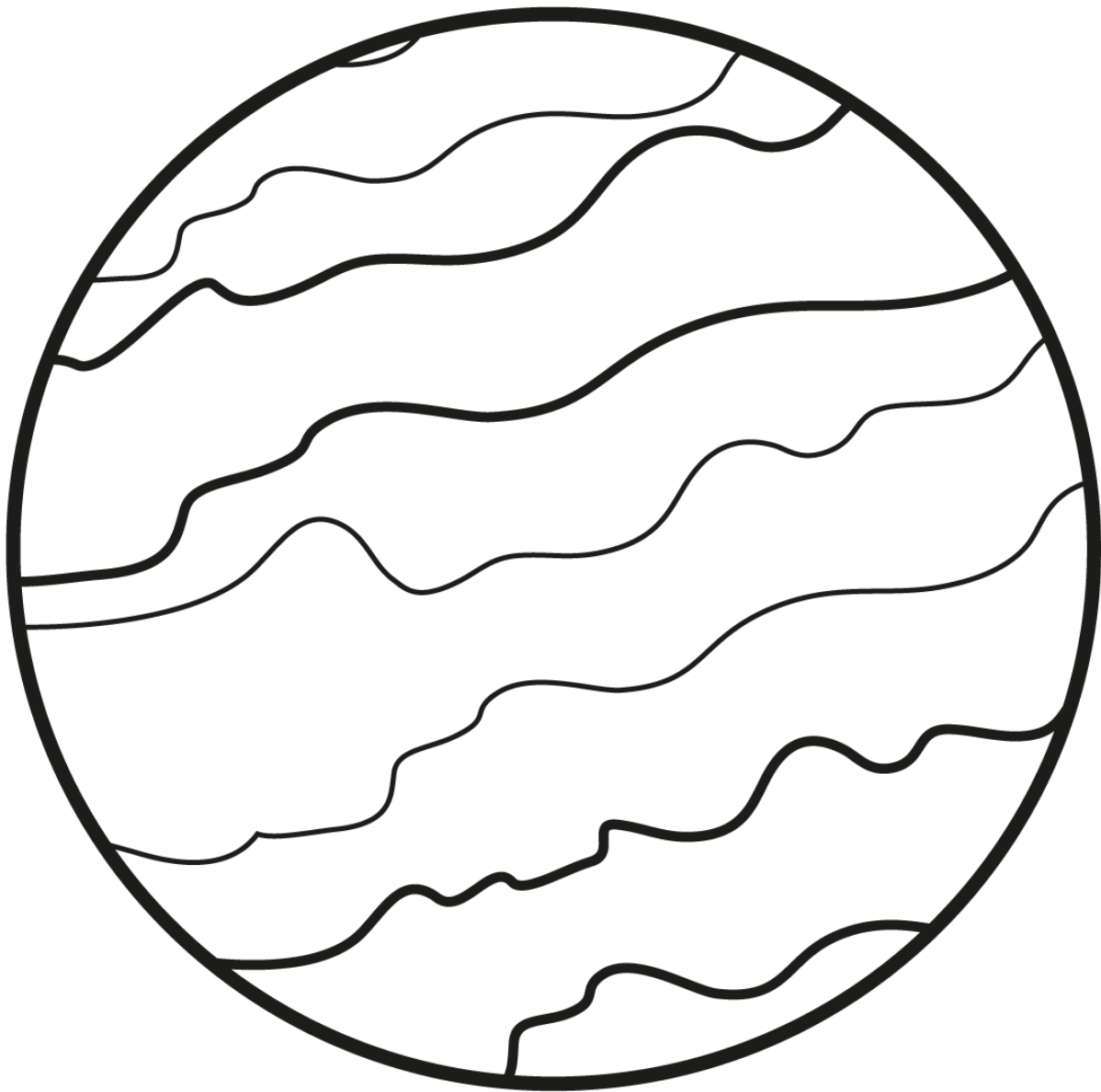
The earth is closest to the sun around January 2<sup>nd</sup>, and farthest away from the sun around July 2<sup>nd</sup> of each year.

# Mercury



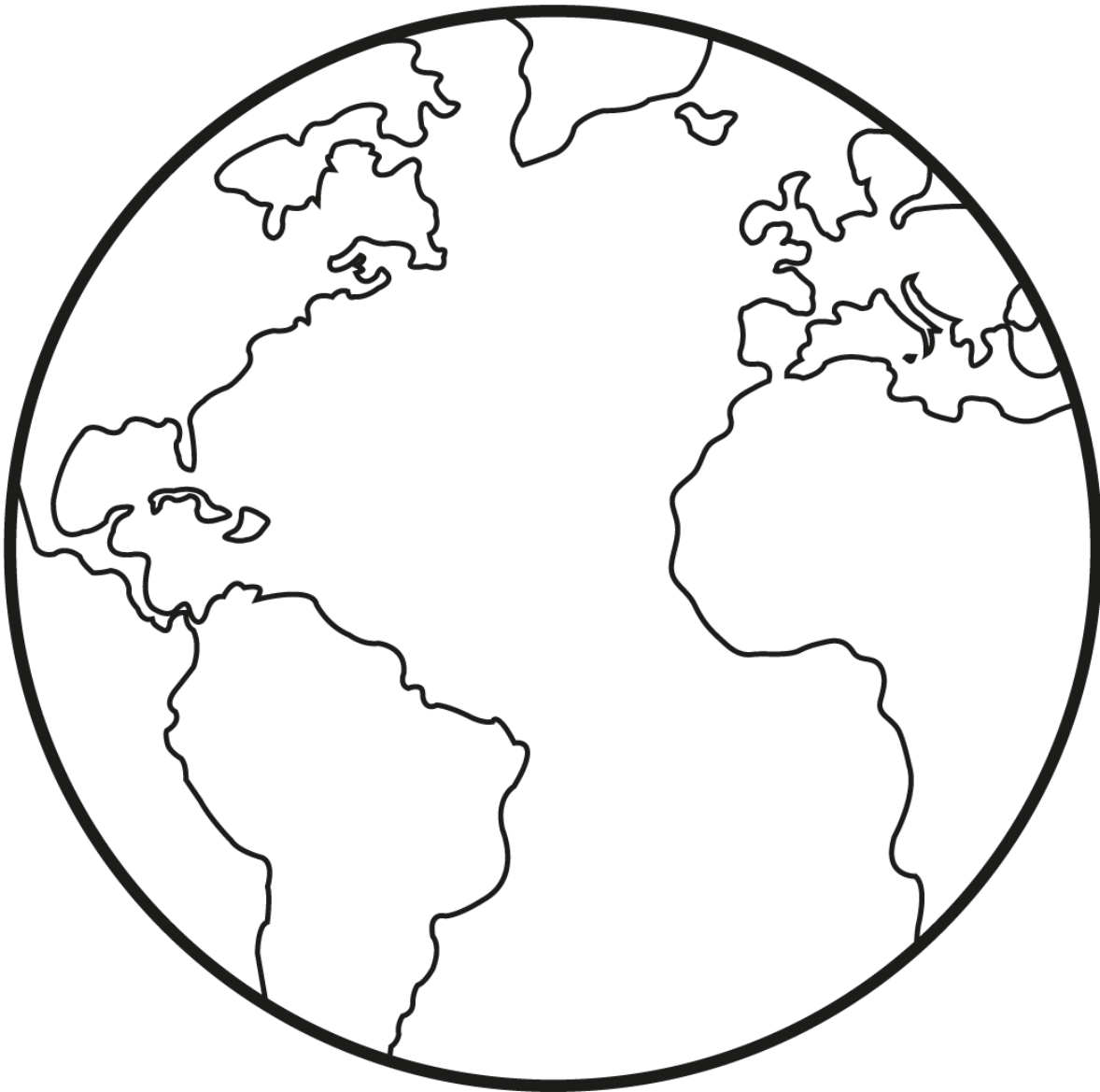
Mercury is the closest planet to the sun. The planet is small and rocky. It has lots of craters, much like the earth's moon. The craters were caused by many volcanic eruptions. Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system.

# venus



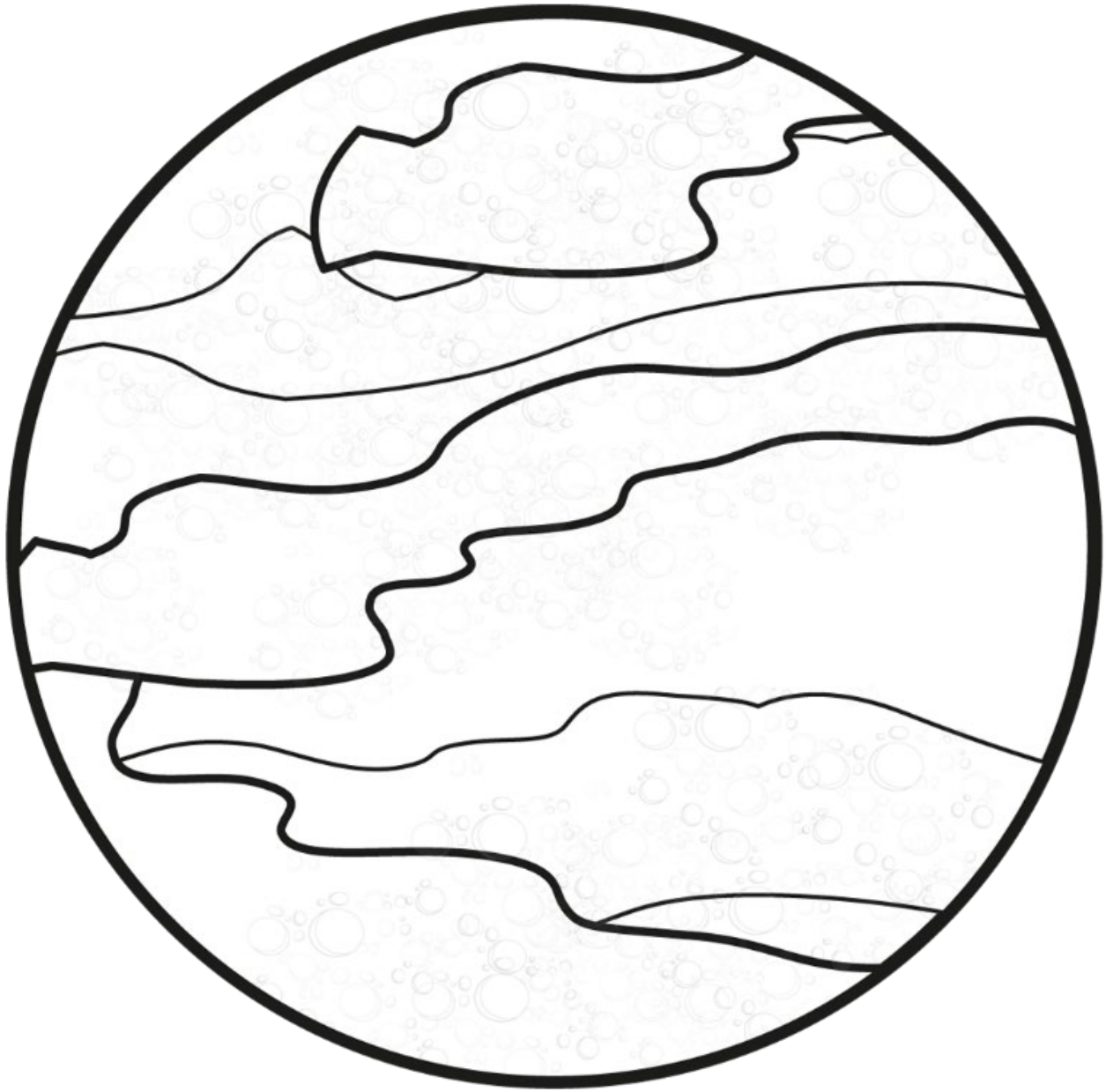
Venus is the second planet from the sun. This planet is the hottest because heat from the sun is trapped by fast moving clouds. Venus is sometimes referred to as the "morning star" or "evening star" because it can be seen shining brightly at dawn and dusk.

# Earth



Earth is the third planet from the sun in our solar system. It is the only known planet that is suitable to support life. Earth is the fifth largest planet and it has its own moon. The earth's axis is tilted and this is what gives us the four seasons – winter, spring, summer, and autumn.

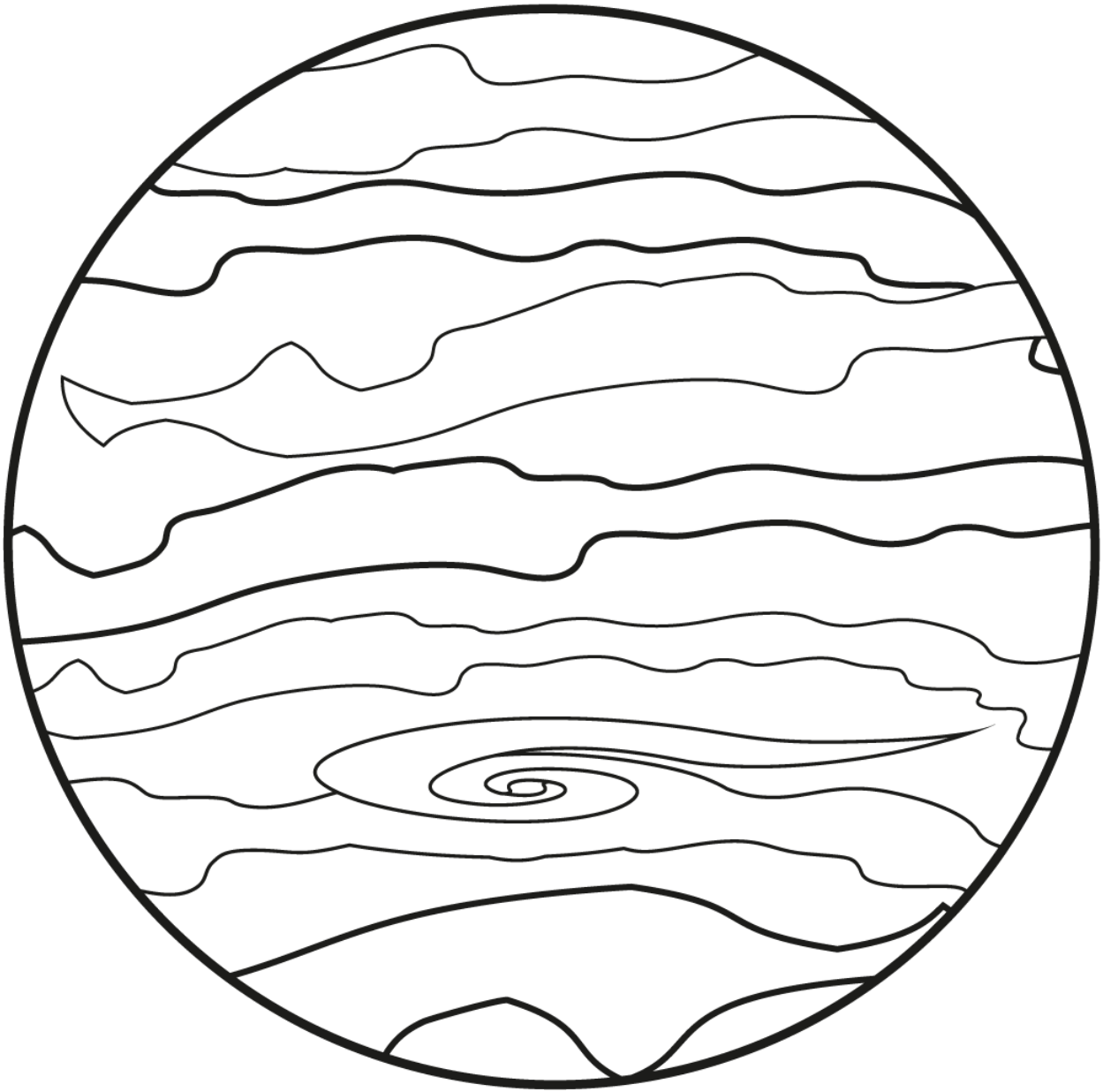
# Mars



Mars, also known as the “red planet”, is the fourth planet from the sun. It is about half the size of the earth and has a dry, rocky surface that is mostly covered in dust. Mars has two small moons – Phobos and Deimos.

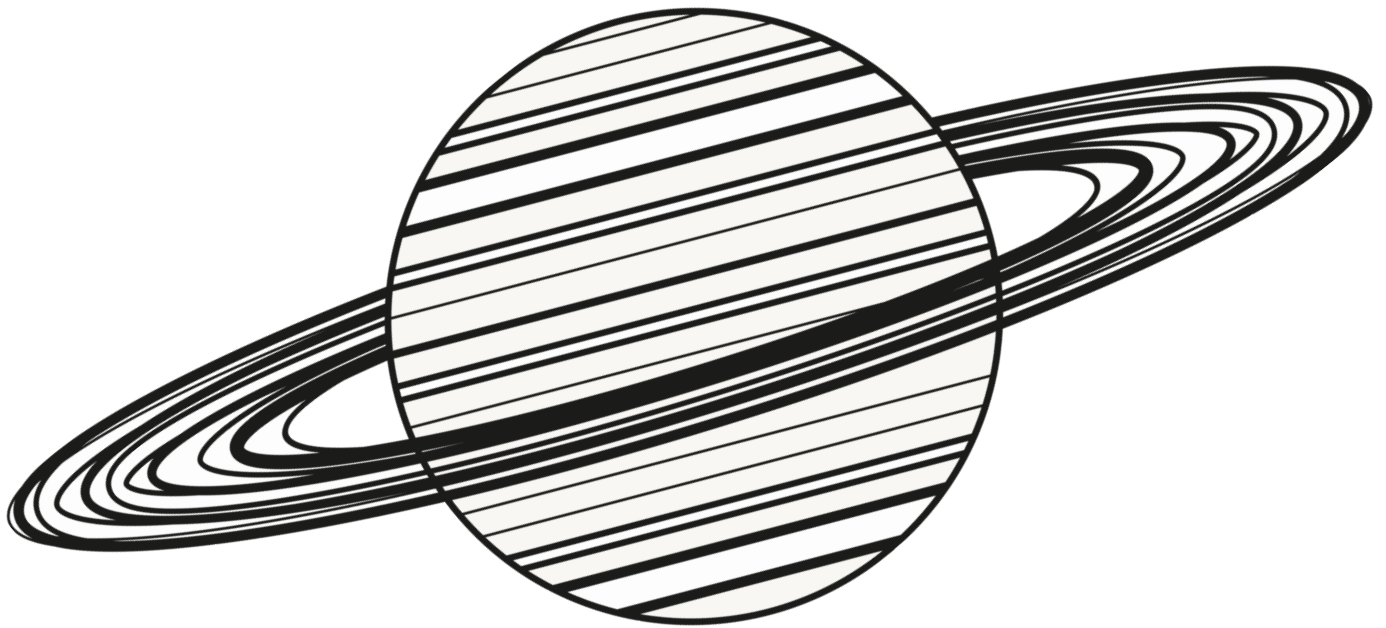


# Jupiter



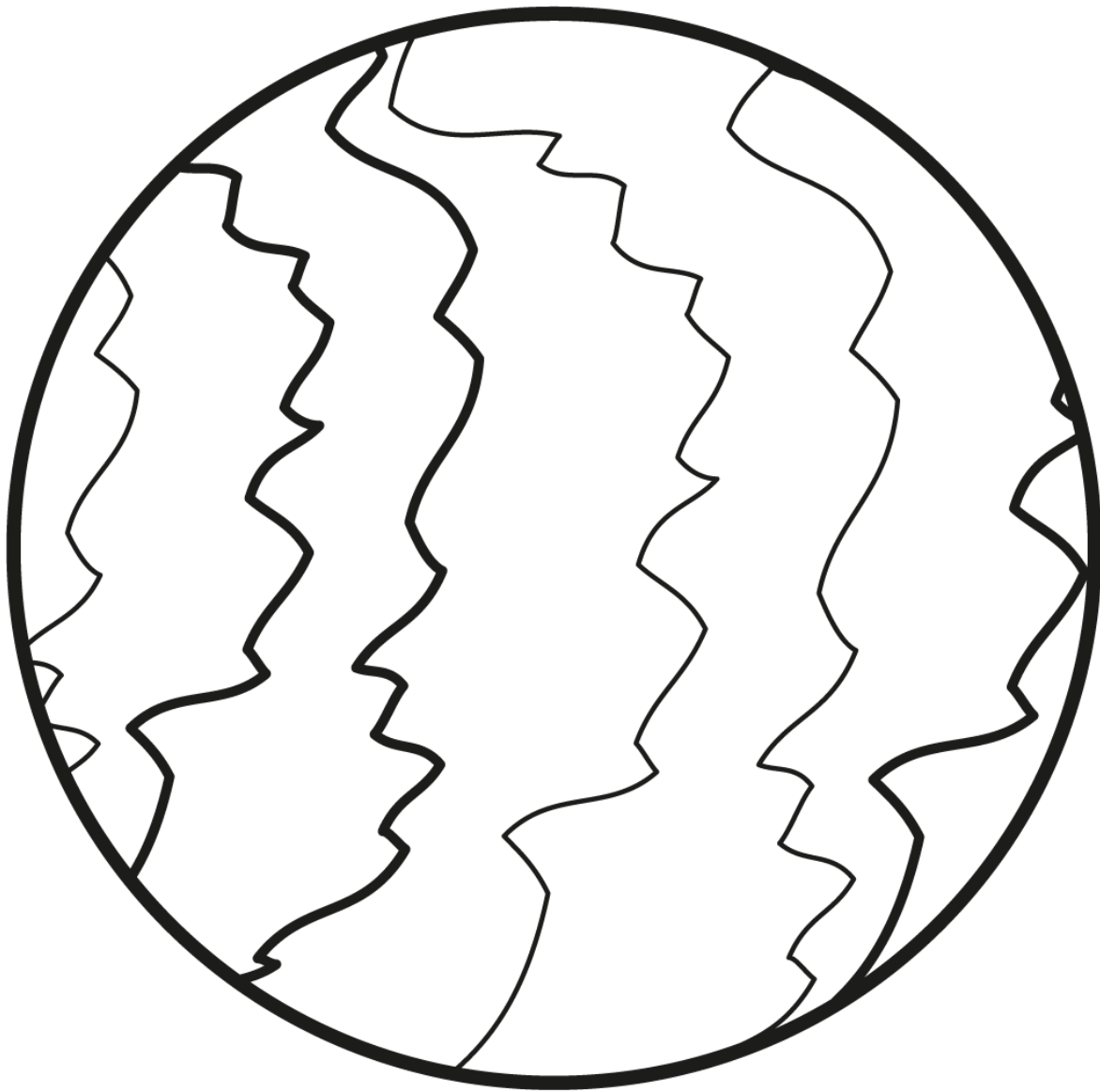
Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and it is the largest in the solar system. The surface has visible bands that go all the way around. There are at least 39 moons in Jupiter's orbit. Jupiter is composed mostly of gas and it is extremely magnetic.

# saturn



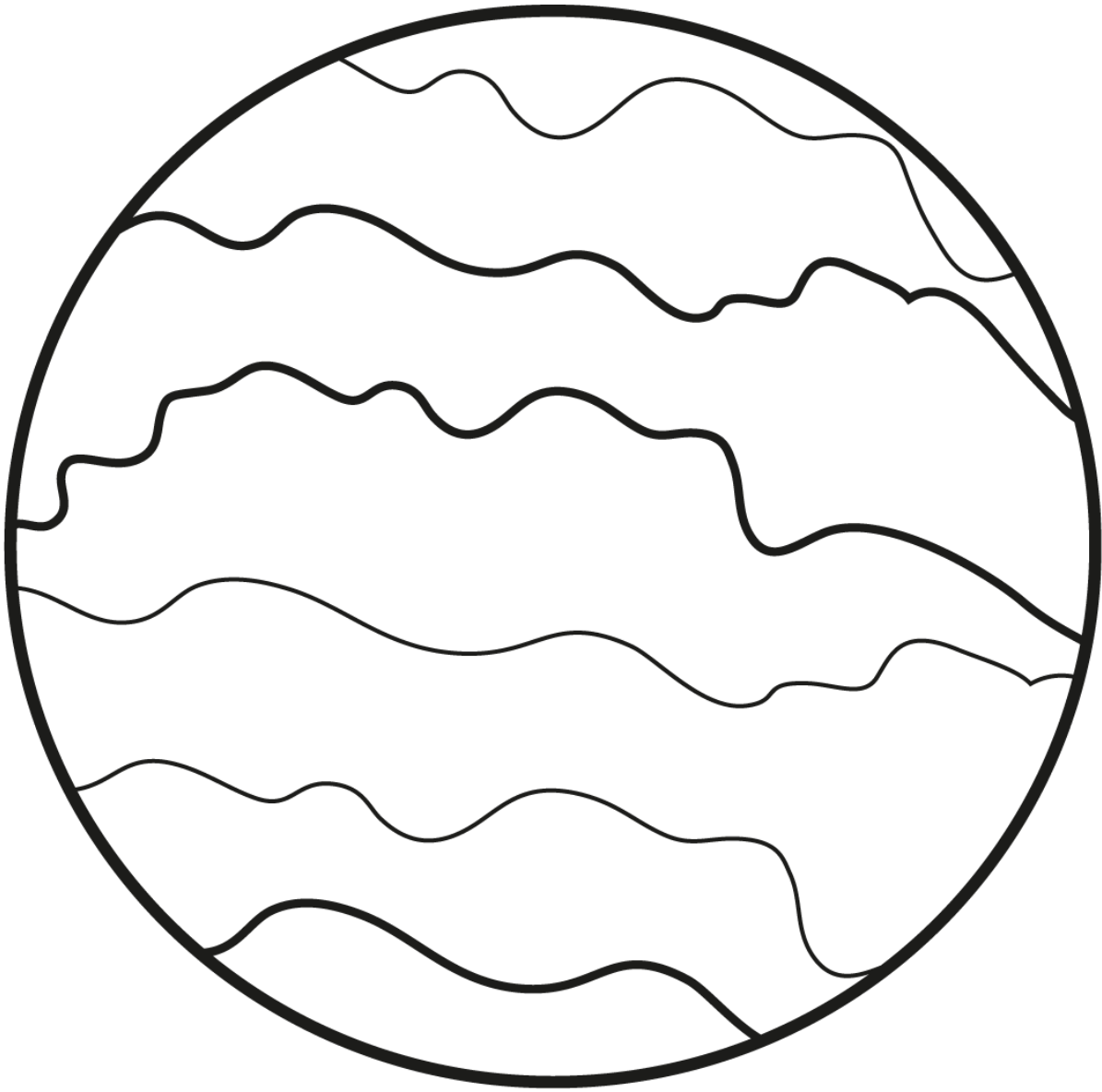
Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun. Its rings were discovered in 1610 by Galileo. Saturn is the second largest planet in the solar system. It's so large that 764 Earths could fit inside of it! Saturn has at least 61 moons, although some are quite small.

# Uranus



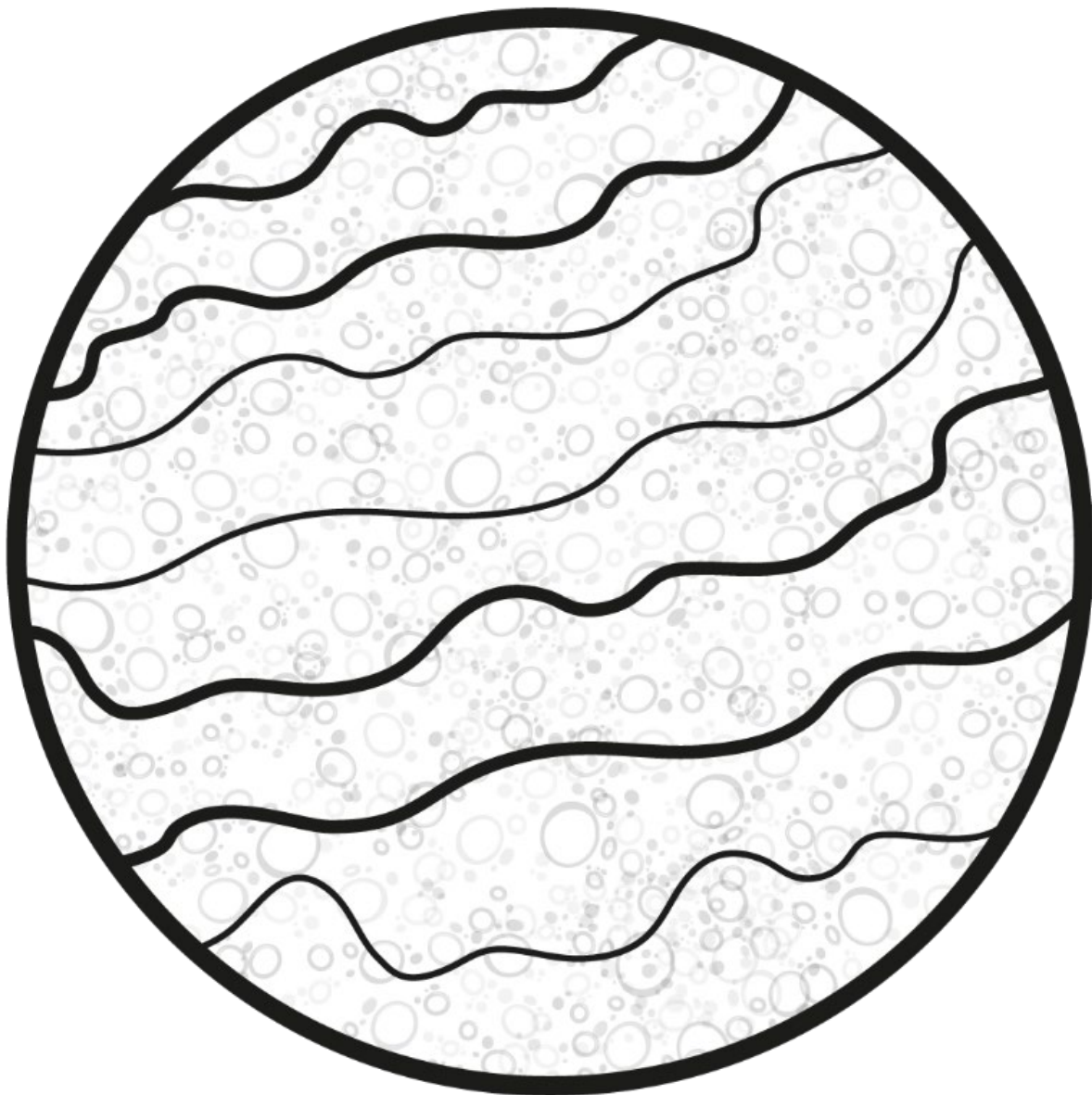
Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun. Its blue color comes from the methane gas in its atmosphere. All of the moons of Uranus are named after characters in plays written by William Shakespeare.

# Neptune



Neptune is the eighth planet from the sun. Just like Uranus, Neptune gets its blue color from methane gas in its atmosphere. This planet has a system of thin rings made of ice particles. Neptune sometimes has a dark spot which is a huge area of storms.

# PLUTO



For many years Pluto was considered to be the ninth planet from the sun. In 2006, it was reclassified as a dwarf planet. Because it is so far away from Earth, it is difficult to make observations about Pluto. The strongest of telescopes show that Pluto is brown with a yellowish tint.