



Is Callisto a moon of Saturn?

Not to be confused with Calypso, a moon of Saturn. Surface temp. Callisto (/k?'Ilsto? /k?-LIST-oh), or Jupiter IV, is the second-largest moon of Jupiter, after Ganymede. In the Solar System it is the third-largest moon after Ganymede and Saturn's largest moon Titan, and nearly as large as the smallest planet Mercury.

Why is it called Callisto?

Callisto is named for a woman turned into a bear by Zeus in Greek mythology. Zeus is identical to the Roman god Jupiter. Callisto is Jupiter's second largest moon after Ganymede and it's the third largest moon in our solar system. It's almost as big as Mercury. Callisto's circumference at its equator is about 9,410 miles (15,144 kilometers).

Is Callisto a Galilean moon?

Callisto is the outermost of the Galilean moons. When you purchase through links on our site, we may earn an affiliate commission. Here's how it works. Callisto is Jupiter's second-largest moon and the outermost of the Galilean satellites. It has an ancient, cratered surface, indicating that geological processes could be dead.

Is Callisto ice or ice?

Image showing Callisto's highly cratered surface, the lighter areas are ice. Callisto is the second largest moon orbiting Jupiter and the third largest moon in the solar system. It has a diameter of 2,985 miles (4,800 km), which is only 1% smaller than the planet Mercury.

Why is Callisto important?

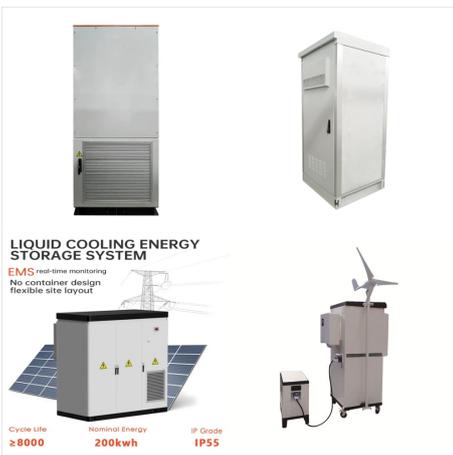
Callisto orbits beyond Jupiter's main radiation belt making it one of more safer environments in the outer solar system to locate a future manned base. Callisto is the most cratered object in the solar system and has the oldest landscape. Callisto has the lowest density of any of the "Galilean Moons";

How far does Callisto orbit Jupiter?

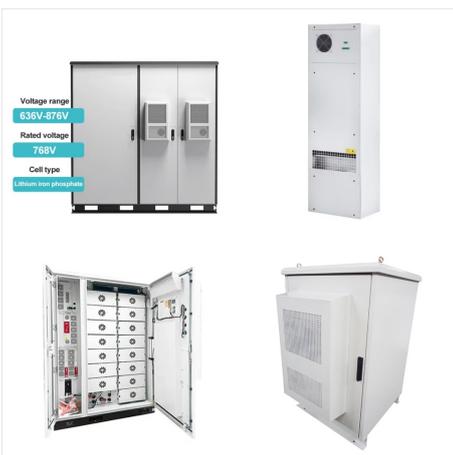
Callisto orbits Jupiter at a distance of about 1,168,000 miles (1,880,000 kilometers). It takes the moon about seven Earth-days to make one complete orbit of the planet. It also experiences fewer tidal influences than the other Galilean moons because it orbits beyond Jupiter's main radiation belt.



But, energy is another matter, and currently, Callisto's ocean is only being heated by radioactive elements, whereas Europa has tidal energy as well," from its greater proximity to Jupiter. Galileo flies by Callisto four more times between May and September of 1999, which may yield more clues about the possibility of a Callisto ocean.



Callisto is the second largest moon orbiting Jupiter and the third largest moon in the solar system. It has a diameter of 2,985 miles (4,800 km), which is only 1% smaller than the planet Mercury. Callisto is the 8th moon in distance from Jupiter and takes 17 a?|



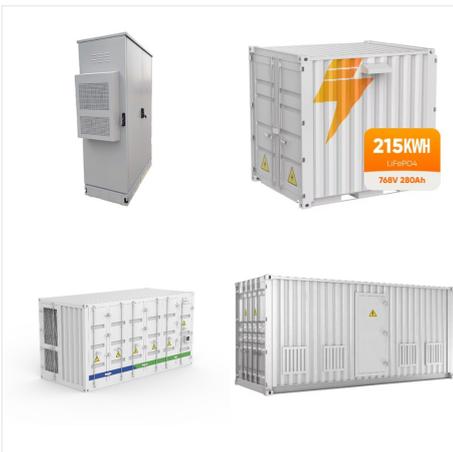
Callisto is the outermost of Jupiter's four planet-sized moons and is dominated by impact craters. O'Leary B., and Chaikin A., eds. (1990) The New Solar System. Sky Publishing Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cambridge University Press, New York. 326 pp. Moons and Rings (1991) Voyage Through the Universe series. Time-Life Books



Callisto is the most heavily cratered of all of Jupiter's satellites. The density of the craters indicates that they were produced about four billion years ago, when all the bodies of the solar system came under heavy cometary and meteoroid bombardment. Internal activity has not substantially altered Callisto's surface as it has in the case of the other Galilean satellites.



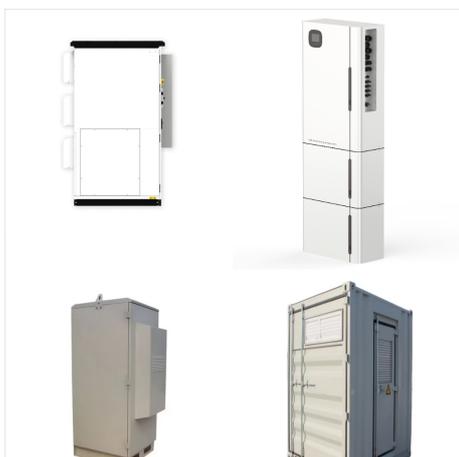
Callisto is the outermost of the Galilean satellites and the third largest satellite in the Solar System. Callisto is also the most heavily cratered object in the Solar System. Landscape. Callisto has shown no signs of resurfacing since first impacts have molded its surface. Therefore, it has the oldest landscape in the Solar System, with a



Callisto is the second largest satellite of Jupiter and the third largest in the Solar System. The radius of Callisto is  $R_C = 2410 \text{ km}$  (Lindkvist et al., 2015), the surface is rocky, the inside of this satellite presumably contains much ice (Kivelson et al., 2004). The distance of Callisto from the center of Jupiter is  $26.93 R_J$ . The orbital and rotational periods are  $\sim 16.7$  days.



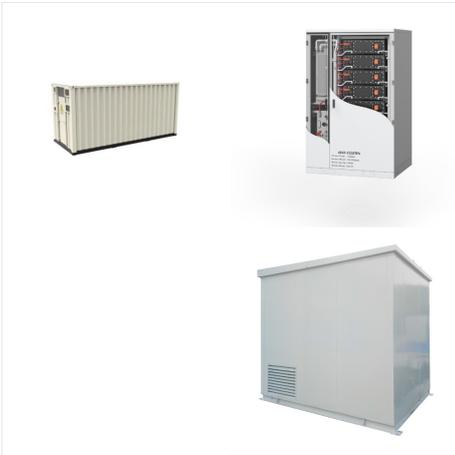
Callisto is the third biggest moon in the Solar System behind Ganymede and Saturn's moon Titan. As big as the planet Mercury, it nevertheless only has a third of the small planet's mass, as it is mainly made of ices and rocks as a?



Callisto is the most heavily cratered object in our solar system. It is thought to be a long-dead world, with hardly any geologic activity on its surface a?? with a surface age of about 4 billion years, Callisto has the oldest landscape in the solar system.



There are more craters on Callisto than any other object in the solar system The surface of Callisto is the most heavily cratered and also one of the oldest landscapes in our solar system. Scientists believe it is a dead world with no signs of geologic activity like plate tectonics or volcanism on its surface.



Callisto is the outermost and, apparently, least active of Jupiter's four major Galilean satellites. The 4,800-kilometer- diameter (2,400-mile) moon is the second largest of Jupiter's 16 known moons. Its aged appearance is its most distinctive known feature. It has the oldest, most cratered face of any body yet observed in the solar system.



Callisto Multimedia. Filters. Callisto 3D Model. Solar System and Beyond Poster Set. Jupiter's Moon Callisto Poster a?? Version A. The Solar System; The Universe; Science; Aeronautics; Technology; Learning Resources; About NASA; NASA en Espanol; Follow NASA. More NASA Social Accounts; NASA Newsletters; Sitemap;



Callisto has the oldest known surface in the solar system. Callisto orbits Jupiter at a distance of 1.17-million miles (1.88-million kilometers), making it the farthest moon from Jupiter. It takes Callisto 17 Earth days to complete one orbit around Jupiter. Io An Image of Io, one of Jupiter's Moons, with a Volcanic Eruption Outlined on the Surface



Callisto has the oldest, most cratered surface of any body yet observed in the solar system; having undergone little change other than the occasional impact for 4 billion years. The largest craters are surrounded by a series of concentric rings which look like huge cracks but which have been smoothed out by eons of slow movement of the ice.



Features of Callisto. Callisto is very different from other rocky moons in the Solar System. There are no mountains on Callisto. Astronomers believe this to be a result of movement in its icy surface. The entire surface of Callisto is covered with craters. The largest craters have concentric rings that look like huge cracks in the surface.



Callisto and Jupiter's three other largest moons were discovered in 1610 by Italian scientist Galileo Galilei. Almost 400 years later, a spacecraft bearing his name??the Galileo orbitera??began the first in depth study of the Jovian system, including Callisto and its sister moons. Galileo orbited Jupiter until the mission ended in 2003.



Callisto is the 3rd largest moon in the solar system, yet shows no signs of any geological processes that have altered its surface since its formation resulting in it having the Oldest and most Cratered surface in the solar system. Callisto's discovery in 1610 (along with the other Galilean Moons) played a significant role in the advancement



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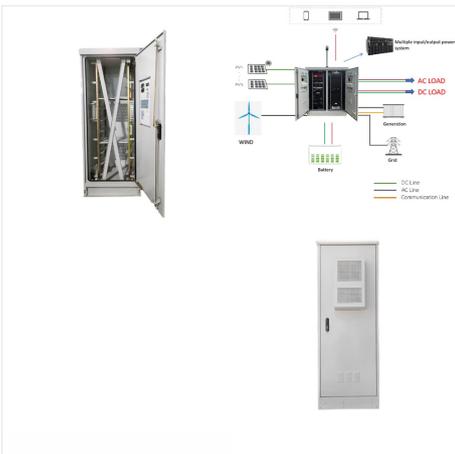
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the leading center for robotic exploration of the solar system. This black and white image of Callisto was taken by NASA's Voyager 2 about 3:20 A.M PDT Saturday, July 7, from a range of about 1.1 million kilometers (675,000 miles). This black and white image of Callisto was taken by NASA's Voyager 2 about 3:20



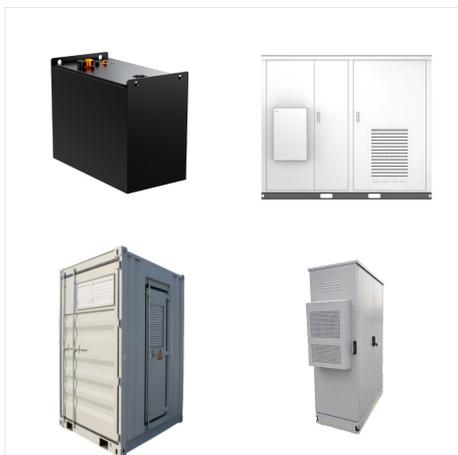
In this chapter, we delve into an extensive examination of Callisto, the third largest moon within our Solar System and a fascinating ocean world. Our exploration begins with an in-depth review of its initial discovery by Galileo, followed by a comprehensive analysis



Ganymede has a radius of 1,635 miles (2,631 kilometers) and is the largest moon in our solar system. It's bigger than Mercury and Pluto. Ganymede is about 665,000 miles (1.07 million kilometers) from Jupiter, which orbits about 484 million miles (778 million kilometers) from the Sun. Jupiter is 5.2 astronomical units away from the Sun. One astronomical unit a?]



The solar system encompasses planets, moons, asteroids, comets, and dwarf planets, that orbit around the Sun at its center. The solar system was created about 4.6 billion years ago in a collapsing cloud of gas and dust that eventually flattened into a rotating disk. The two main regions of the solar system are the inner and outer solar systems.



Callisto, Jupiter's second-largest moon, has a diameter of 4,821 kilometers, making it the third-largest moon in the solar system. It is the most heavily cratered object in the solar system, with its ancient surface showing little sign of geological activity.



Callisto was revealed by the Voyager cameras to be a heavily cratered and hence geologically inactive world. Solar System Home; Explore This Section. Callisto Mosaic. August 12, 1996. Credit: NASA/JPL: PIA Number: PIA00080: Language: english; Callisto was revealed by the Voyager cameras to be a heavily cratered and hence geologically