



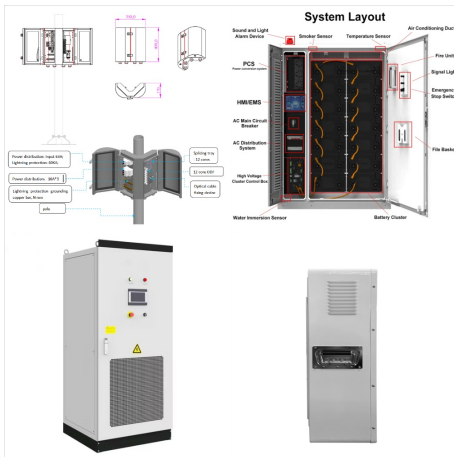
The Solar System's Major Moons The Solar System contains 18 or 19 natural satellites of planets that are large enough for self-gravity to make them round. (Why the uncertain number? Neptune's moon Proteus is on the edge.) They are shown here to scale with each other. Two of them are larger than Mercury; seven are larger than Pluto and Eris.



? Solar system - Planets, Moons, Orbits: The eight planets can be divided into two distinct categories on the basis of their densities (mass per unit volume). The four inner, or terrestrial, planets???Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars???have rocky compositions and densities greater than 3 grams per cubic cm. (Water has a density of 1 gram per cubic cm.)



Our solar system includes the Sun, eight planets, five officially named dwarf planets, and hundreds of moons, and thousands of asteroids and comets. Our solar system is located in the Milky Way, a barred spiral galaxy with two major arms, and two minor arms.



There are 171 moons, or natural satellites, orbiting the planets in our solar system; Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune have 1, 2, 66, 62, 27, and 13 moons, respectively. The following is a list of some of the major planetary moons, including those of the dwarf planet



? solar system, assemblage consisting of the Sun???an average star in the Milky Way Galaxy???and those bodies orbiting around it: 8 (formerly 9) planets with more than 210 known planetary satellites (moons); many asteroids, some ???



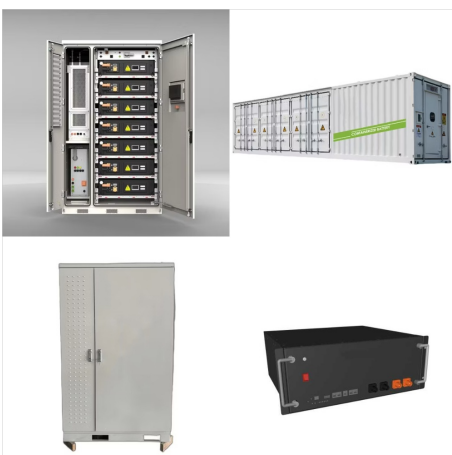
Moons of the Inner Solar System. Moons of the Inner Solar System. Earth's Moon probably formed when a large body about the size of Mars collided with Earth, ejecting a lot of material from our planet into orbit. Debris from the early Earth and the impacting body accumulated to form the Moon approximately 4.5 billion years ago (the age of the



The rest of the Solar System is its eight major planets, five dwarf planets, hundreds of moons, and a large number of comets, asteroids, and other small bodies of rock and ice. The extent of the Solar System is defined by the solar wind ??? particles driven by the Sun's magnetic field ??? and gravitational influence.



moons, yet embedded in Saturn's rings are distinct moons or "moonlets." "Shepherd" moons help keep the rings in line. Saturn's moon Titan, the second largest in the solar system, is the only moon with a thick atmosphere. In the realm beyond Saturn, Uranus has 27 known moons. The inner moons appear to be about half water ice and



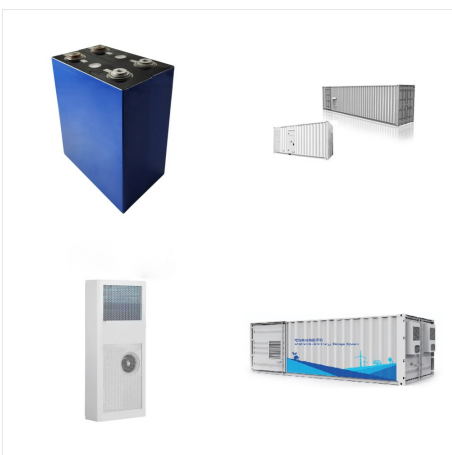
A "Moon" is an object that naturally orbits another astronomical body, with most moons that orbit close to the planet being tidally locked (the same side always faces the planet). A total of 205 moons orbit around the 6 planetary systems; only the planets Mercury and Venus are not known to have any moons. At least 9 moons are known to orbit four dwarf planets.



There are 181 known moons in our Solar System which are orbiting planets and dwarf planets. Despite there being so many moons not every planet or dwarf planet has a moon. A table of planets and dwarf planets with the number of moons is below. Number of Moons by Planet. Planet No. of Moons; Neptune: 14: Uranus: 27: Saturn: 62: Jupiter: 67: Mars: 2:



The brightest and largest object in our night sky, the Moon makes Earth a more livable planet by moderating our home planet's wobble on its axis, leading to a relatively stable climate. provide an impact history for the Moon and other bodies in the inner solar system. If you looked in the right places on the Moon, you would find pieces of



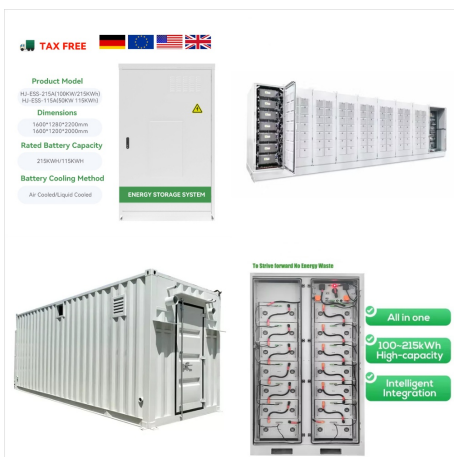
MOONS OF ALL THE PLANETS. Do you know all 294 moons of the planets (and dwarf planets) in our solar system? Well here they are! Every so often new moons are discovered for Jupiter and Saturn. Moons are listed by size from largest to smallest for a given planet. Mercury moons = 0. Planet Mercury is too close to the Sun to hold on to a moon.



However, the number of discovered moons has continued to rise. NASA JPL Solar System Dynamics lists 290 moons: one moon for Earth; two for Mars; 95 at Jupiter; 146 at Saturn; 27 at Uranus; 14 at Neptune; and five for dwarf planet Pluto but the more official and recognized count is a little lower.. Jupiter and Saturn are often neck and neck for the most number of ???



Selected solar . system moons, dis-playing a variety of surface features, are shown at correct rela-tive sizes to each other and to Earth. Miranda, a moon of Uranus, has many rugged features: This false-color image of Neptune's moon Triton shows what . appear to be volcanic deposits.



The giant planets Jupiter and Saturn lead our solar system's moon counts. In some ways, the swarms of moons around these worlds resemble mini versions of our solar system. Pluto, smaller than our own moon, has five moons in its orbit, including the Charon, a moon so large it makes Pluto wobble. Even tiny asteroids can have moons.



Solar system - Formation, Outer Planets, Moons:
This general scheme of planet formation???the building up of larger masses by the accretion of smaller ones???occurred in the outer solar system as well. Here, however, the accretion of icy planetesimals produced objects with masses 10 times that of Earth, sufficient to cause the gravitational collapse of the ???



Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system, with a massive diameter of 5,268 kilometers. It even surpasses Mercury in size, though it lacks the planetary status due to its orbit around Jupiter. Ganymede's surface features a mix of heavily cratered regions and smoother areas with long grooves, suggesting past tectonic activity.



Visualize orbits, relative positions and movements of the Solar System objects in an interactive 3D Solar System viewer and simulator. We use cookies to deliver essential features and to measure their performance. Learn more. Saturn's Rings and Moons. Solar Eclipses. What is Visible Now? Tonight Timeline. Moon Calendar. Set Observing Location.



Triton is Neptune's largest moon, and the only sizable moon in the solar system to orbit in the opposite direction of its planet's rotation, a retrograde orbit. It may have been captured from the Kuiper Belt, where Pluto orbits.



The moons in our solar system have fascinating stories and a great impact on their parent planets, particularly through the gravitational pull of the tides. Moons. Moons are celestial companions to the planets of our solar system with their diverse sizes, formations, and orbital patterns. These celestial entities, spanning from rocky to icy