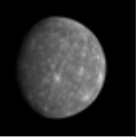




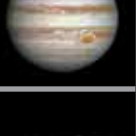
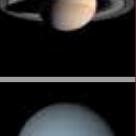
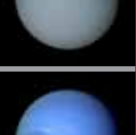
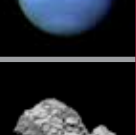
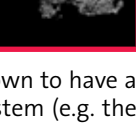


The following table (Table 1) gives a summary of the planets and smaller bodies in the Solar System including the number of moons, whether they have rings, their main colours and features and their shapes.

**Table 1**

planet	rings?	number of moons	colour	shape	distinctive features	image
Mercury	no	0	dark grey	sphere/circle	craters	
Venus	no	0	white (clouds), yellow/orange	sphere/circle	cloudy	
Earth	no	1	blue, green, yellow, brown, white (clouds)	sphere/circle	water	
Mars	no	2	reddish brown, ochre	sphere/circle	snow caps	
Asteroids	-	- *	dark grey	irregular-shape	craters	
Jupiter	yes	67	brown, red, white	sphere/circle	red spot, dark and light bands	
Saturn	yes	62	yellow, greener towards the poles	sphere/circle	rings	
Uranus	yes	27	cyan (turquoise)	sphere/circle	uniform colour, no clear features	
Neptune	yes	14	blue/green	sphere/circle	big storms	
Comets	-	-	black/dark grey	irregular-shape	tails when near the Sun	

\* Some of the larger asteroids have moons such as asteroid 243 Ida but as a group, the majority of asteroids are not known to have a moon. The moons around asteroids are most likely captured small asteroids like the other small moons in the Solar System (e.g. the moons of Mars).