THE SURFACE OF MARS

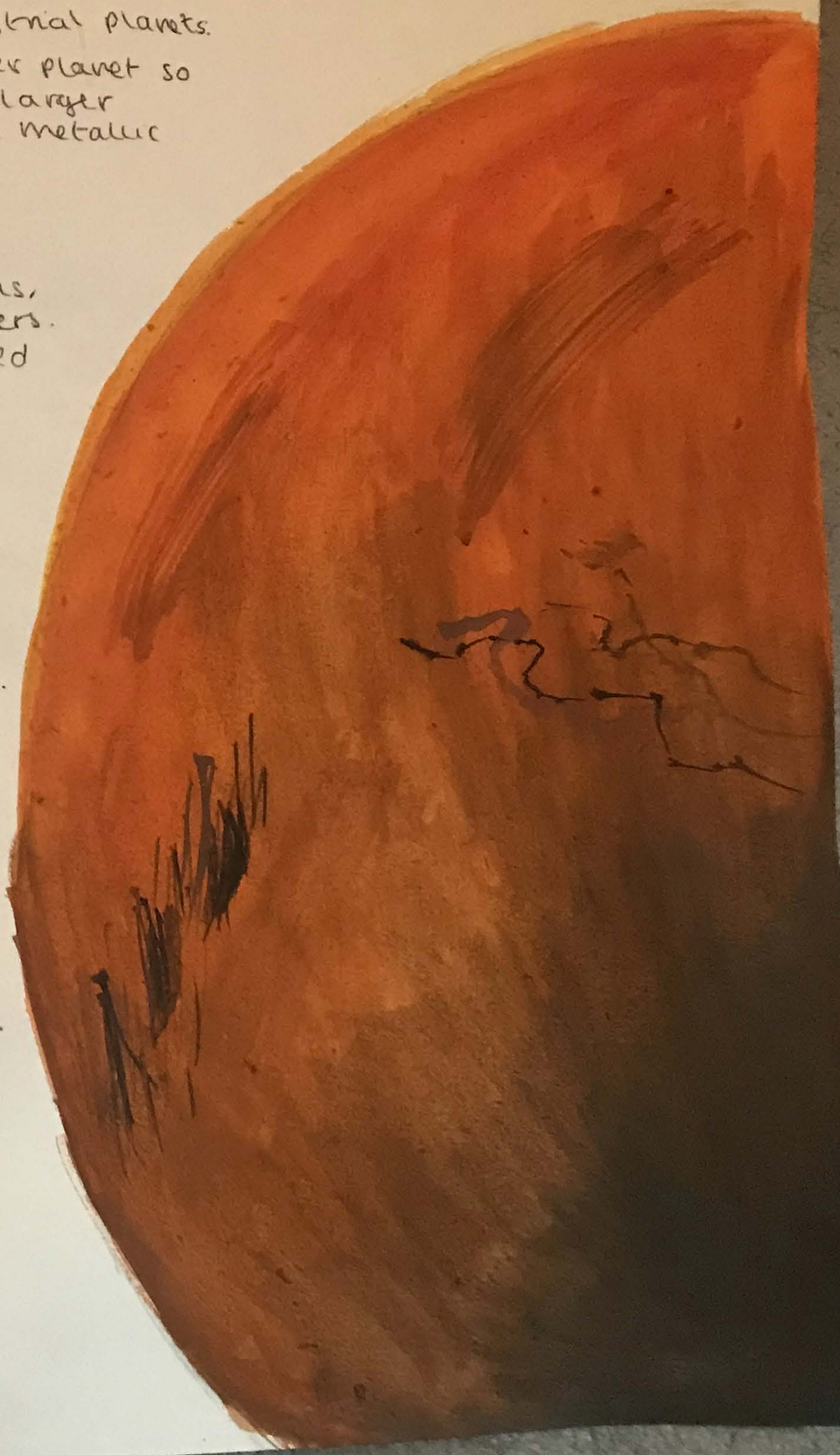
Mars is the 4th Planet away from the sun. It is known as one of the terrestrial planets. Terrestrial planets are composed primarily of silicate rocks or metals. It's an inner planet so its closer to the sun. It has a solid planetary surface so its different from larger gaseous planets. A Terrestrial planet has the same basic structure of a central metallic core (mostly iron) with a surrounding silicate mantle.

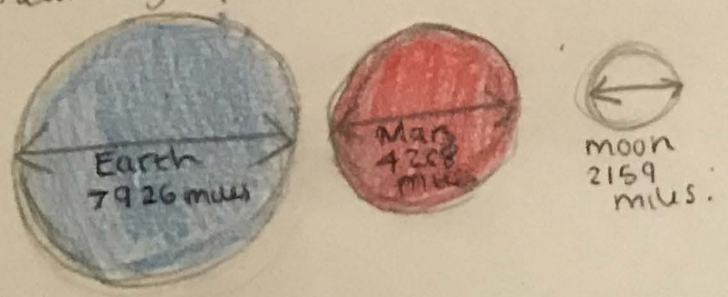
Mars is, on average, more than 142 million miles from the sun. One rotation is classed as one day so due to this planet moving slowly on its axis than the Earth, a day is 24.6 hours on Mars. One revolution around the sun is also longer. A year (one revolution) is 687 Earth days on Mars. Mars is half the size of Earth and is known as the red Planet. The iron oxide chemicals in the soil looks like rust. Mars has two moons. One is Phobos the other is Deimos. Due to Mars being named after the ancient Roman god of war. Greeks associate it as Planet Ares. The moons are named after the sons. Phobos meaning 'fear' and Deimos meaning 'panic"

Mars temperature = -80°F

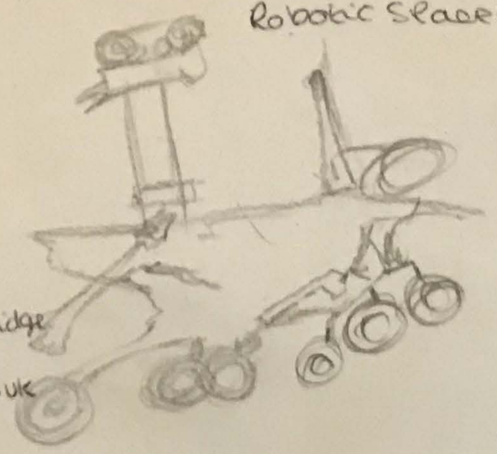
The surface is rocky, with canyons, volcanoes, dry lake beds and craters. The planet is mostly covered in red dust. This may result in dust storms. the atmosphere of Mars contains 95% of carbon dioxide and 1% of oxygen. it also has about one-third of gravity of Earth.

Nasa has focused on the study of Mars through robotic spacecrafts. These orbited and some have landed on Mars.. The main focus of experimentation is finding any sort of water sorce. Water is a key essential of survival for living things so discovery of water could potentially be discovery of life that has existed or is existing.





Robotic spacecraft.



Created by:
Imaan Hassan
Sharples High School- Hil ~~Get~~ cot Rd. Ashley bridge Bolton BL1 8SN
Mr Jacob Harding - j.harding@sharplesschool.co.uk