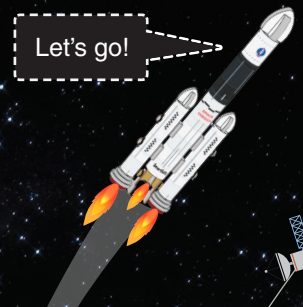
FUN FACTS!



About the Space Missions



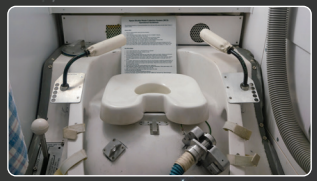
Astronaut Pen:

In the 1960s, the American inventor Paul C. Fisher created the famous "Fisher Space Pen". He spent years perfecting the design and invested around $1 million of his own money in the development of the project.



Space toilets are tricky:

On the ISS, astronauts use specially designed toilets. Due to the lack of gravity, the toilets are designed with a airflow system to suck away the waste for disposal. This system prevents the waste from floating around in the ISS.



Tears don't stream down the face!:

Astronauts can't cry properly in space. Without gravity, tears down fall and instead start pooling on the eyes. The pooling of tears creates a burning sensation and makes it very uncomfortable. They eventually float away as little balls of liquid.



Astronauts grow taller in space:

In microgravity, an astronaut's spine can stretch out, making them up to 2 inches taller while in space. However, they return to their normal height after coming back to Earth.



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International Space Station:

The International Space Station (ISS) is a unique orbital laboratory jointly operated by NASA, Roscosmos, ESA, JAXA, and CSA. Orbiting Earth at approximately 250 miles (400 kilometers) above the surface, it supports scientific research in microgravity across various fields, including biology, physics, and astronomy. Launched in 1998 and continuously inhabited since November 2000, the ISS serves as a hub for international collaboration, technological development, and long-term space habitation, advancing our understanding of space and its effects on humans.

Astronaut Space Suit:

Astronaut space suits, costing around $12 million, provide life support, oxygen, and protection from extreme temperatures and radiation. They're essential for safe spacewalks, ensuring survival in the harsh space environment.



Oldest Astronaut to Fly:

John Glenn was the first American to orbit Earth in 1962 and the oldest person to fly in space at age 77 on the Space Shuttle Discovery in 1998.



Longest Spacewalk:

The longest spacewalk on record lasted 8 hours and 56 minutes. It was performed by astronauts Jim Voss and Susan Helms on March 11, 2001, during a mission to the International Space Station (ISS).



First Women in Space:

Valentina Tereshkova, launched on June 16, 1963, was the first woman in space. Having orbited Earth 48 times aboard the Vostok 6, she remains a pioneering figure in space history.



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FUN FACTS!

Let's go!

About the Planets

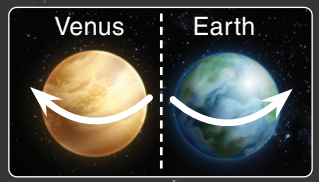
Mercury's Temperature Swings:

Mercury experiences extreme temperature swings, from 800°F (430°C) in the day to -290°F (-180°C) at night. These temperature swings occur due to its slow rotation and the lack of a significant atmosphere.



Venus Spins Backwards:

Unlike most planets in the solar system, Venus rotates in the opposite direction, meaning the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east.



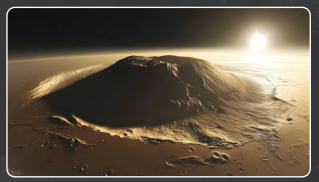
Earth is very special:

Earth is the only known planet with liquid water on it, covering 71% of its surface. It is also the only place known to support life thanks to its perfect distance from the Sun.

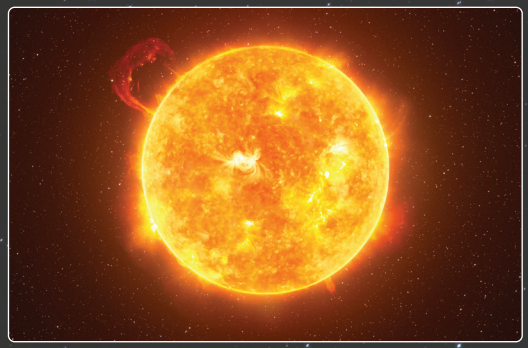


Everest is not the tallest peak in the solar system:

Mars has the largest volcano in the solar system. Known as "Olympus Mons", it stands nearly 13.6 miles (22 kilometers) high—about three times the height of Mount Everest.



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The Sun:

The Sun plays a crucial role in the solar system. It provided the energy necessary for life on Earth. Its gravity maintains the orbits of planets, comets, and asteroids, keeping them in stable paths around it. Solar radiation affects planetary atmospheres and climates, driving weather patterns and influencing the habitability of planets. The Sun's magnetic activity, including solar flares and coronal mass ejections, sometimes has a negative impact on spacecrafts and technological systems on other planets.

Jupiter and 79 Moons:

Jupiter has 79 known moons, including Ganymede, the largest moon in the solar system. These moons range from small irregular shapes to massive bodies, some potentially harboring subsurface oceans.



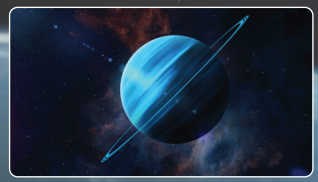
Saturn Loosing Rings:

Saturn could lose its rings within 100 to 300 million years due to material loss. The rings are relatively young, estimated at 100 to 200 million years old.



Coldest Planet Uranus:

Uranus is the coldest planet in the solar system, with temperatures plummeting to -371°F (-224°C). Its icy atmosphere and distance from the Sun contribute to its extreme cold.



Magnetic Field of Neptune:

Neptune's magnetic field is tilted and complex, likely generated by a fluid layer of icy materials in its interior, contributing to its unique and dynamic magnetic properties.



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