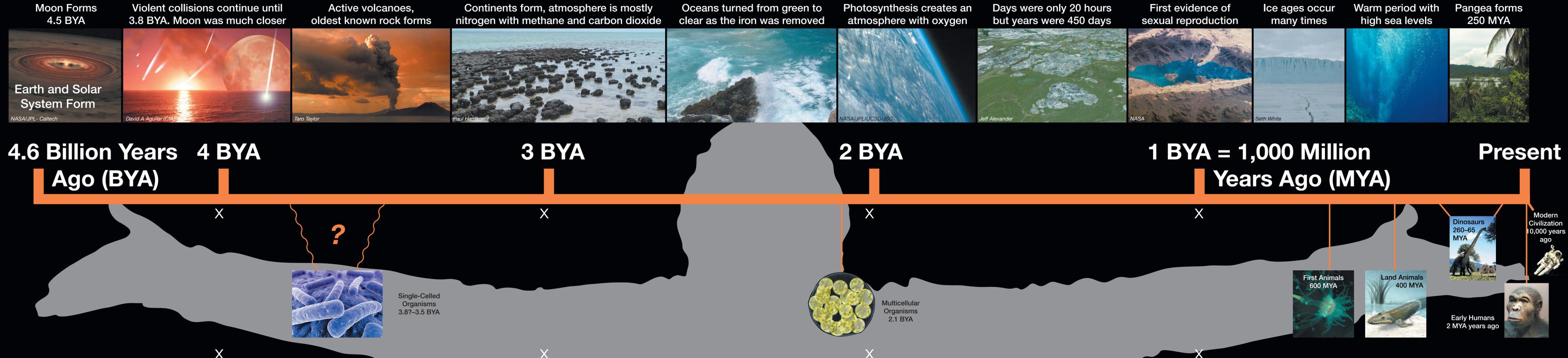




Earth Timeline



Watery Worlds of Our Solar System

Note: Saturn and Jupiter orbit too distantly to get much warmth from the Sun. These moons are "tidally heated" or stretched and warmed by the gravity of the large planets they orbit. Saturn and Jupiter both have many other moons that are not tidally heated.



Earth

Temperature is warm enough for liquid water.
 Clouds create water rain, feeding rivers, lakes and oceans of salty water.

Mars?



Water ice exists on the poles and surface features show a history of liquid water.
 There could be underground lakes below the cold, dry surface.

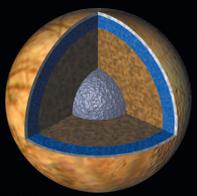


Moons of Jupiter

Europa Ganymede

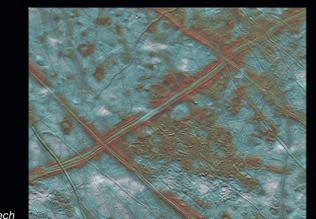


NASA/JPL-Caltech

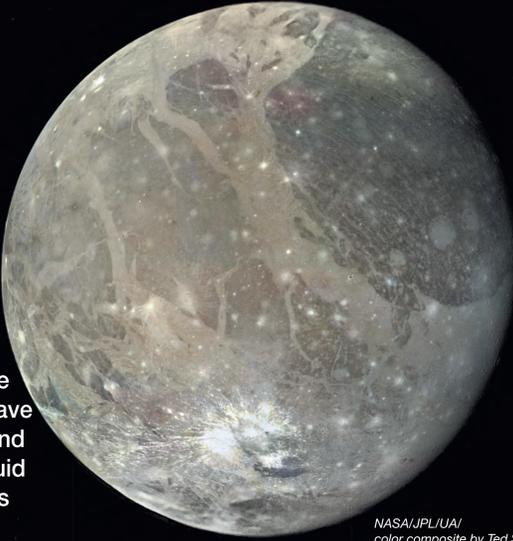


Both of these large moons have icy surfaces and likely have liquid water oceans beneath.

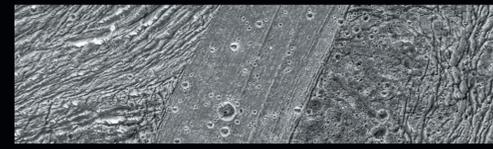
NASA/JPL



NASA/JPL-Caltech

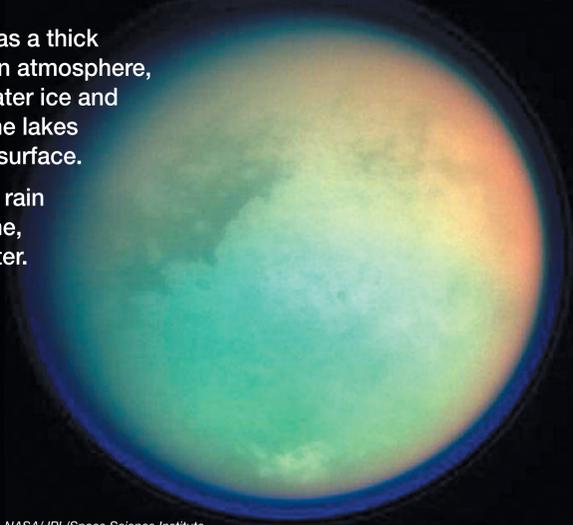


NASA/JPL/JAI color composite by Ted Stryk



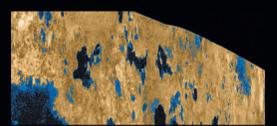
Moons of Saturn

Titan Enceladus



Titan has a thick nitrogen atmosphere, with water ice and methane lakes on the surface.
 Clouds rain methane, not water.

NASA/JPL/Space Science Institute, image in representational color



NASA/Cassini



Steve Hobbs

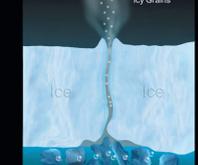


This tiny moon sprays liquid water from many geysers. A liquid ocean may exist below the icy surface.

NASA/Cassini



NASA/JPL Gas and Ice Grains



Habitable Zone



NASA/GSFC