

Jupiter Study Sheet

1. gas giant Jupiter is often referred to as this type of planet due to its predominantly gaseous composition.
2. Galilean Moons The four largest moons of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo Galilei in 1610: Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto.
3. Great Red Spot A massive, high-pressure storm on Jupiter that has been raging for centuries.
4. Jovian An adjective used to describe characteristics or features related to Jupiter.
5. largest planet Jupiter holds this title in our solar system based on its size.
6. magnetic field Jupiter boasts an extremely powerful one of these, making it the strongest in our solar system.
7. storm bands Jupiter's clouds are organized into distinct horizontal stripes known as these.
8. hydrogen The primary element making up the majority of Jupiter's composition.
9. Juno NASA's spacecraft that has been studying Jupiter since 2016, providing valuable data about the planet.
10. ammonia A compound found in Jupiter's atmosphere, contributing to its distinct coloring.
11. equatorial bulge Jupiter's fast rotation causes this noticeable feature, making it slightly flattened at its poles.
12. Trojan Asteroids Groups of these celestial objects share Jupiter's orbit, leading or following the planet around the Sun.
13. metallic hydrogen A theoretical form of hydrogen thought to exist in Jupiter's deep interior due to extreme pressure.
14. retrograde Jupiter rotates in this direction, which is opposite to the majority of planets in our solar system.
15. Roche Limit The closest distance at which a moon can approach Jupiter without being torn apart by tidal forces.
16. Cassini Division A gap in Jupiter's rings, named after the astronomer who discovered it.
17. Hubble Space Telescope This observatory has captured many stunning images and valuable data about Jupiter.
18. Ganymede The largest moon in the solar system, which orbits Jupiter.
19. zonal winds Powerful, fast-moving wind patterns that occur in Jupiter's upper atmosphere.
20. helium rain A process in Jupiter's interior where helium droplets fall toward the planet's core due to extreme pressure and temperature conditions.