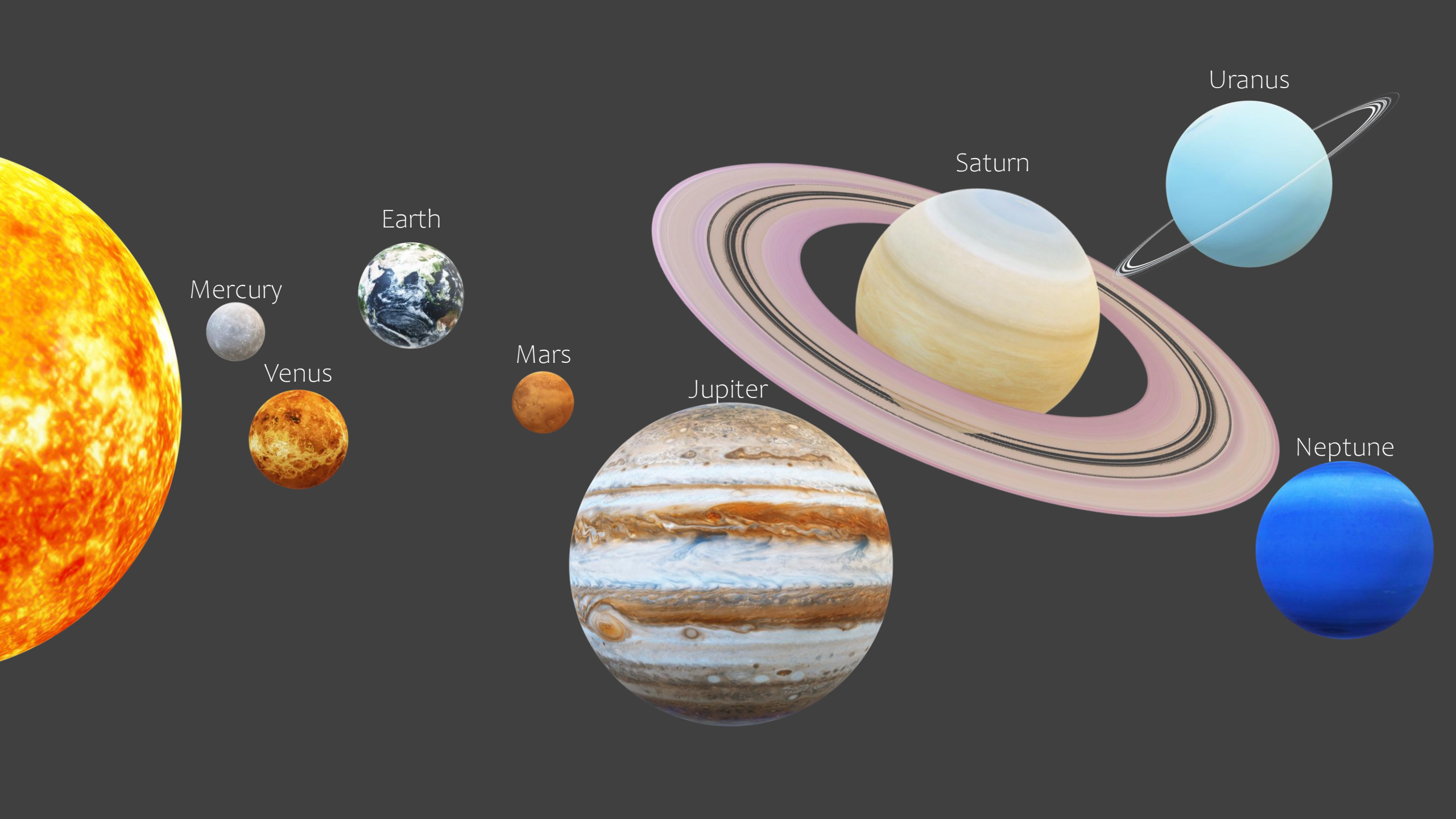


TOURNIVERSE

A composite image of Earth from space. The left side shows the blue and white horizon of the planet. The right side shows a dark view of Earth at night, with numerous yellow and orange city lights visible. A bright, glowing star with a lens flare is positioned in the upper left corner. The text "Choose your next destination" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

Choose your next
destination



Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

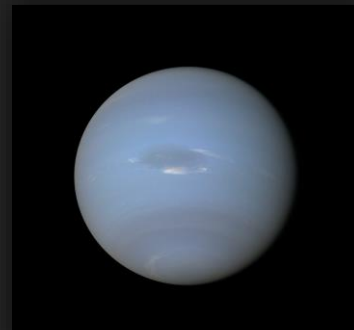
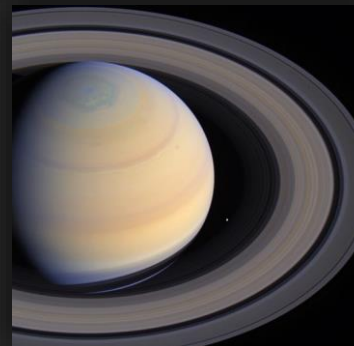
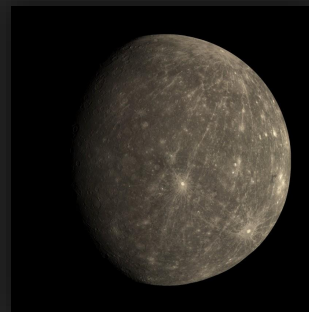
Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

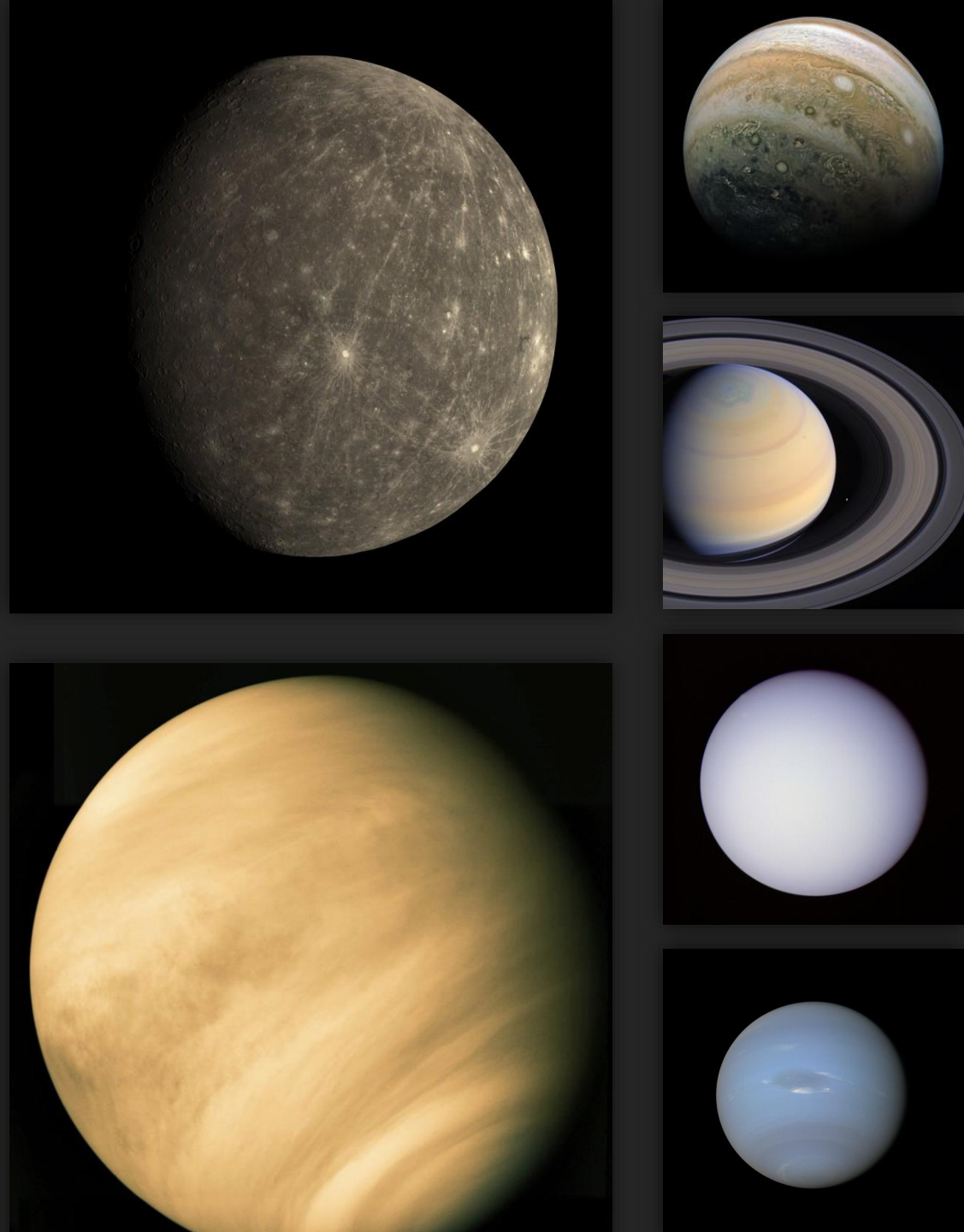
PLANETS



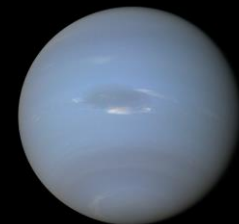
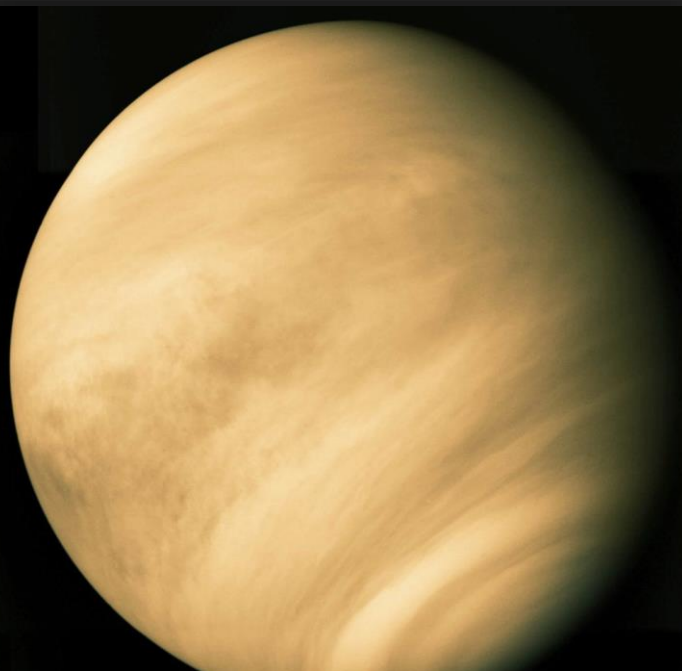
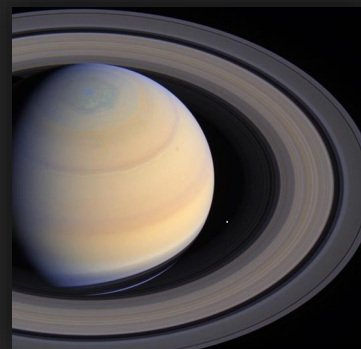
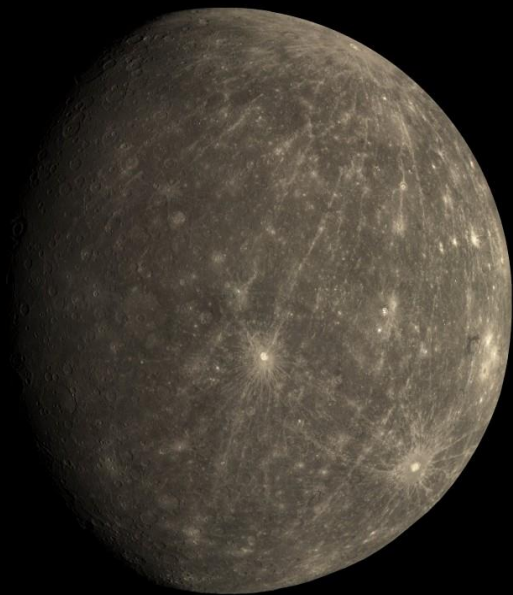
Mercury

Mercury is a rocky, terrestrial planet in our solar system, and it lacks many of the prominent surface features that are found on larger planets like Earth or Mars.

Caloris Basin: This is one of the most prominent and largest impact basins on Mercury. It measures about 1,550 kilometers (960 miles) in diameter and was formed by a massive asteroid or comet impact early in the planet's history. The basin is surrounded by a series of concentric scarps and contains smooth plains inside it.



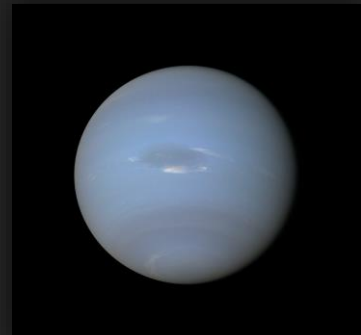
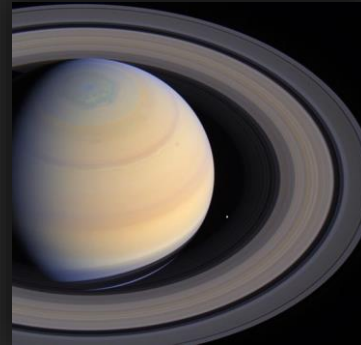
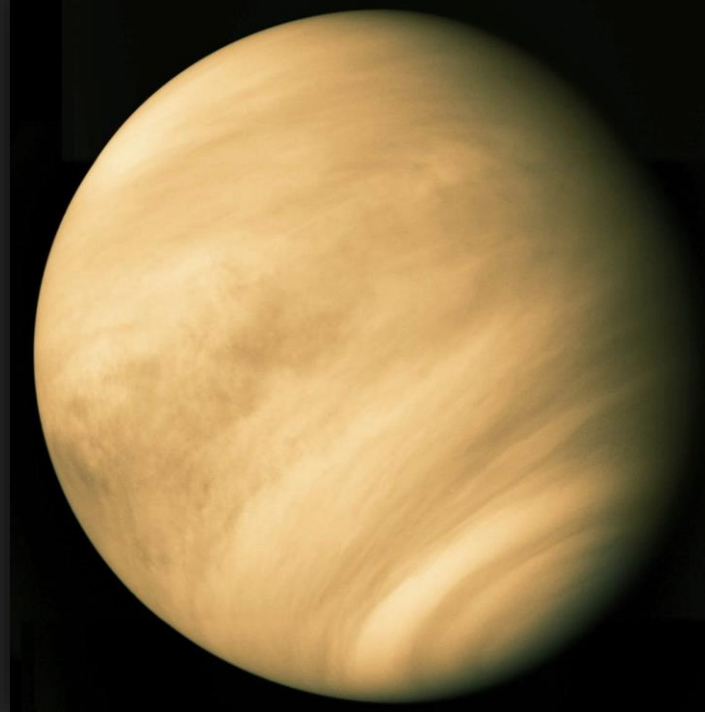
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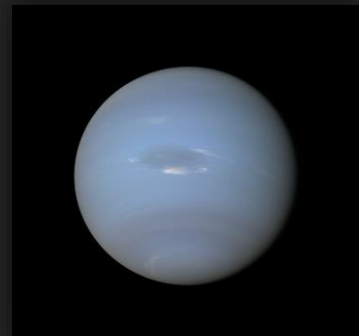
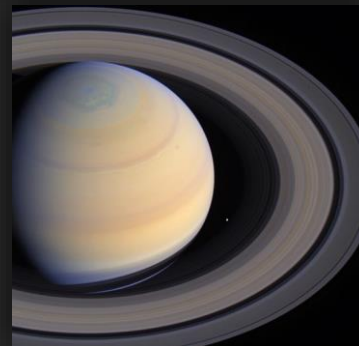
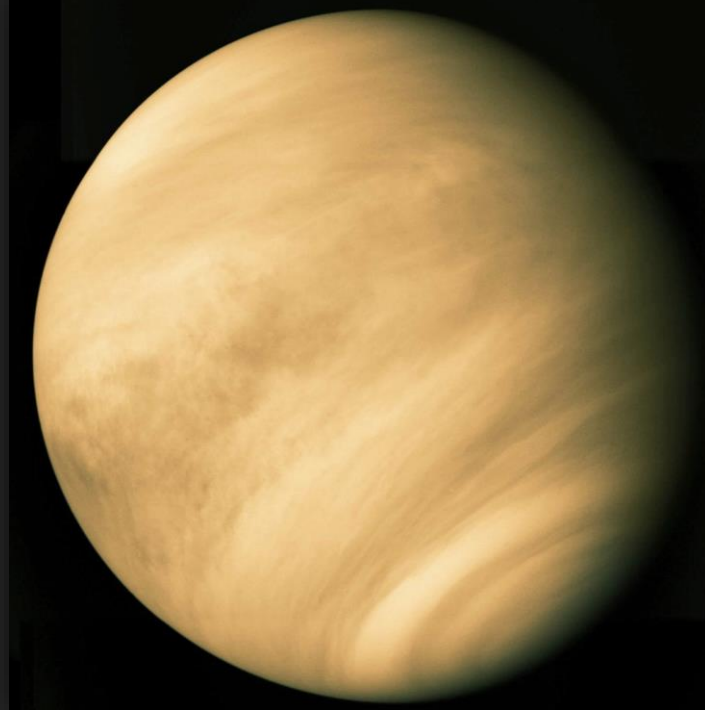
Venus

Venus, the second planet from the Sun, has a surface dominated by volcanic plains and highland regions. Unlike Earth, Venus lacks large bodies of water and has a thick, toxic atmosphere, making its surface features different from our own planet.

Maxwell Montes: Maxwell Montes is the highest mountain range on Venus and one of its most prominent landmarks. These mountains are located near the planet's equator and rise to an altitude of approximately 11 kilometers (7 miles). They are believed to be composed of volcanic rock.



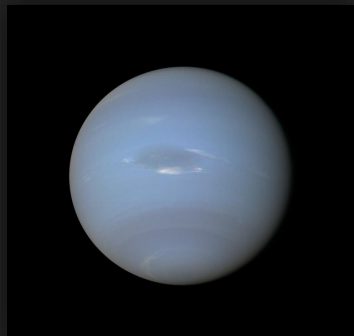
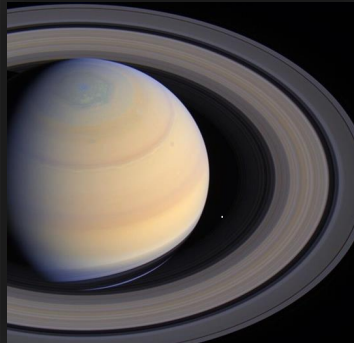
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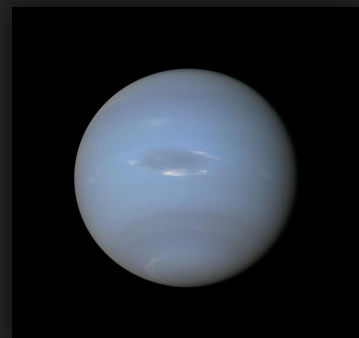
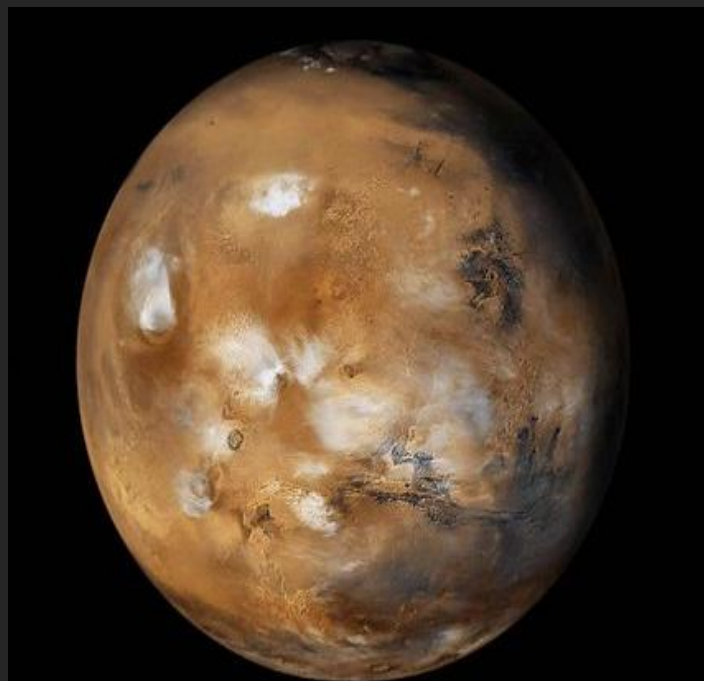
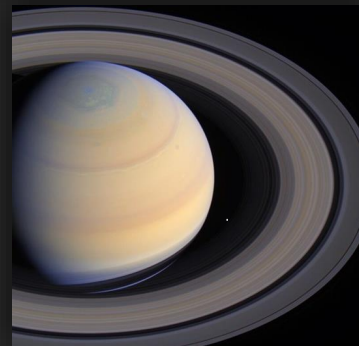
Earth

Earth is full of wonderful flora and fauna. Earth, our home planet, is incredibly diverse in terms of its natural landmarks and human-made structures.

Mount Everest: Earth's highest peak, located in the Himalayas on the border between Nepal and Tibet. Climbing Everest is a significant challenge for mountaineers.



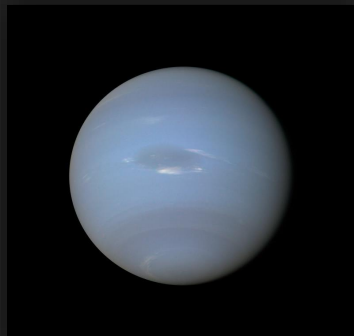
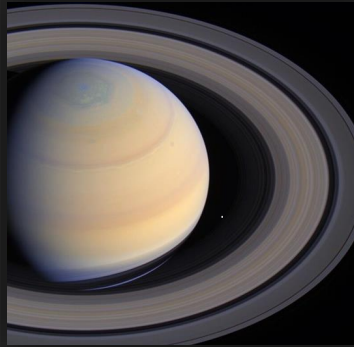
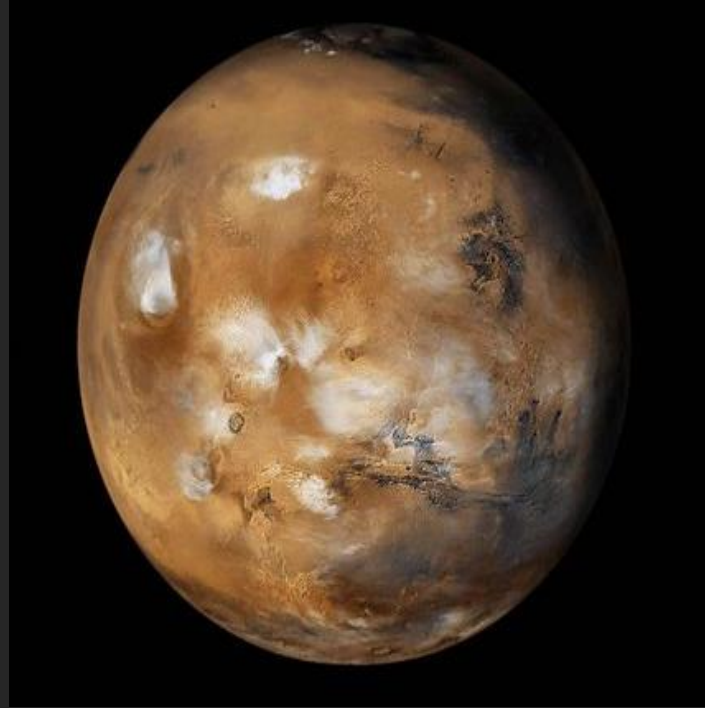
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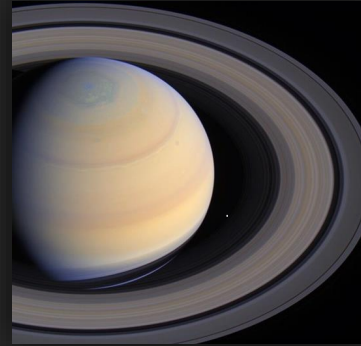
Mars

Mars, often referred to as the "Red Planet," has a diverse landscape with a variety of geological features and landmarks.

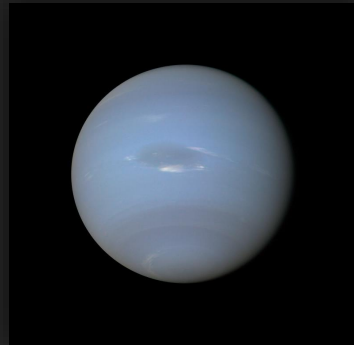
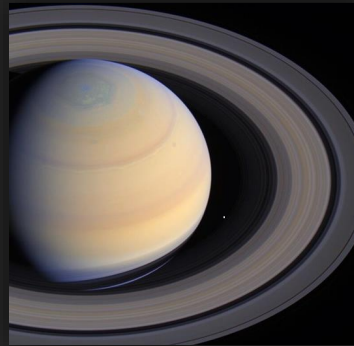
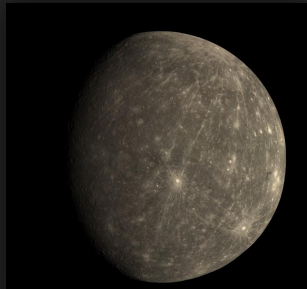
Valles Marineris: Often called the "Grand Canyon of Mars," Valles Marineris is a vast canyon system that stretches for over 4,000 kilometers (2,500 miles) along the Martian equator. It's much longer and deeper than the Grand Canyon on Earth.



Resort



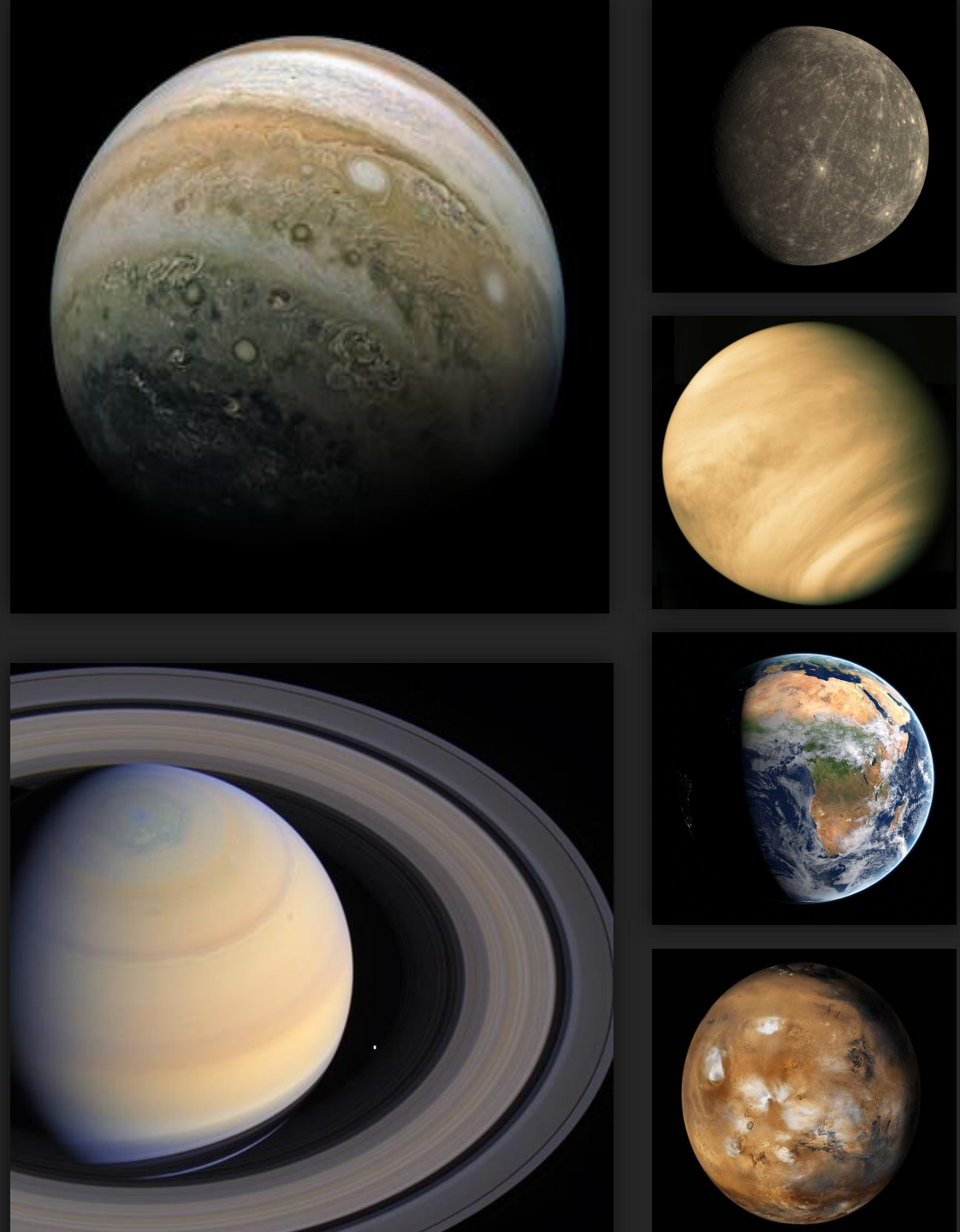
PLANETS



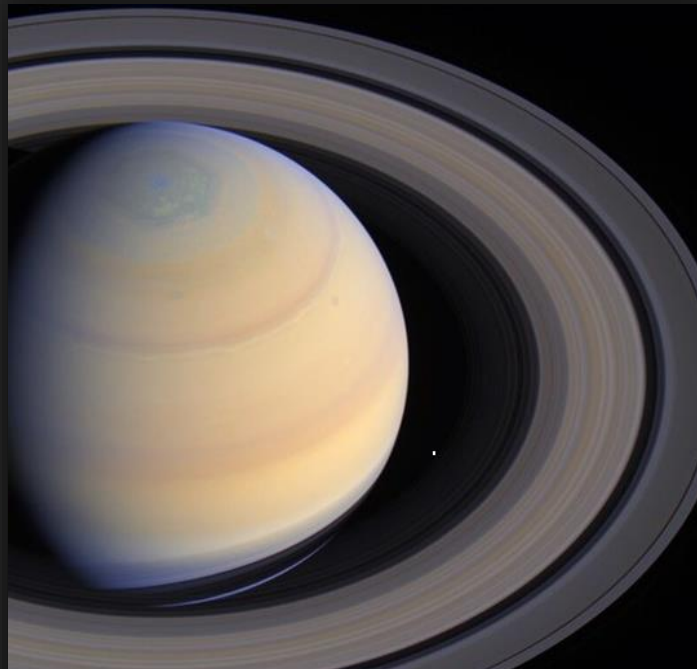
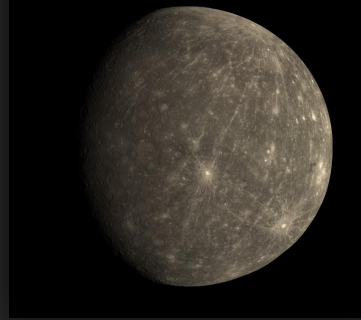
Jupiter

Jupiter is a gas giant, composed mainly of hydrogen and helium, and it lacks a solid surface like terrestrial planets. As a result, it doesn't have the traditional surface landmarks found on rocky planets. Instead, the notable features of Jupiter are its atmospheric phenomena and massive storms.

Great Red Spot: The Great Red Spot is perhaps the most famous feature on Jupiter. It is a massive, persistent anticyclonic storm that has been observed for at least 350 years. It is larger than Earth and is characterized by its reddish color. It is a high-pressure region in Jupiter's atmosphere.



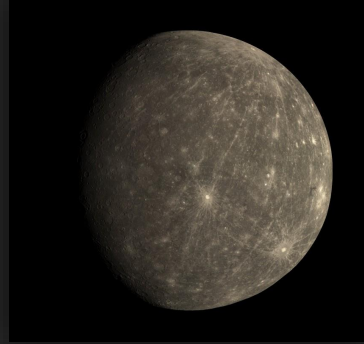
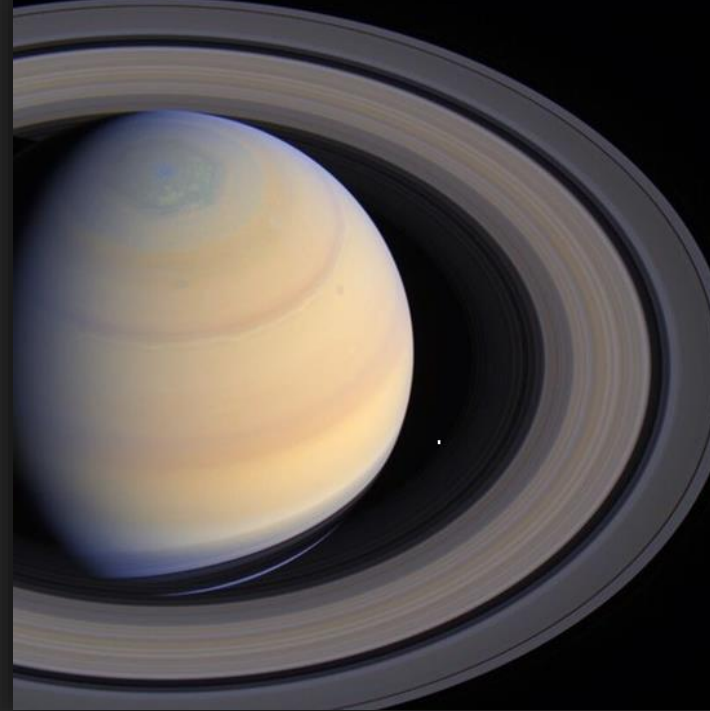
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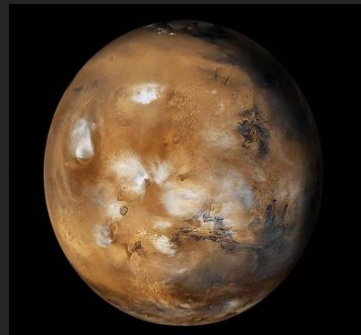
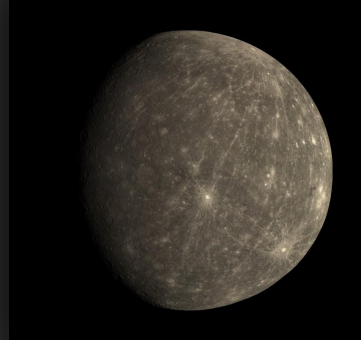
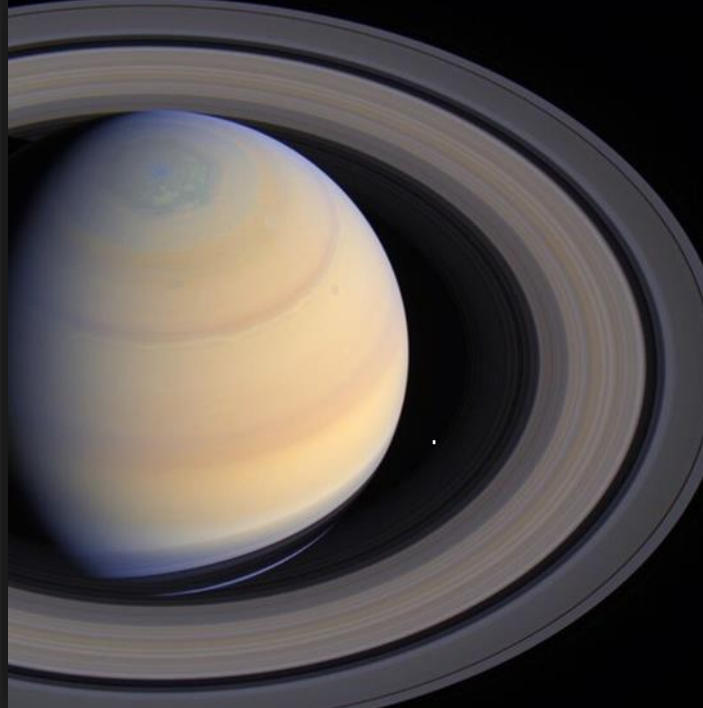
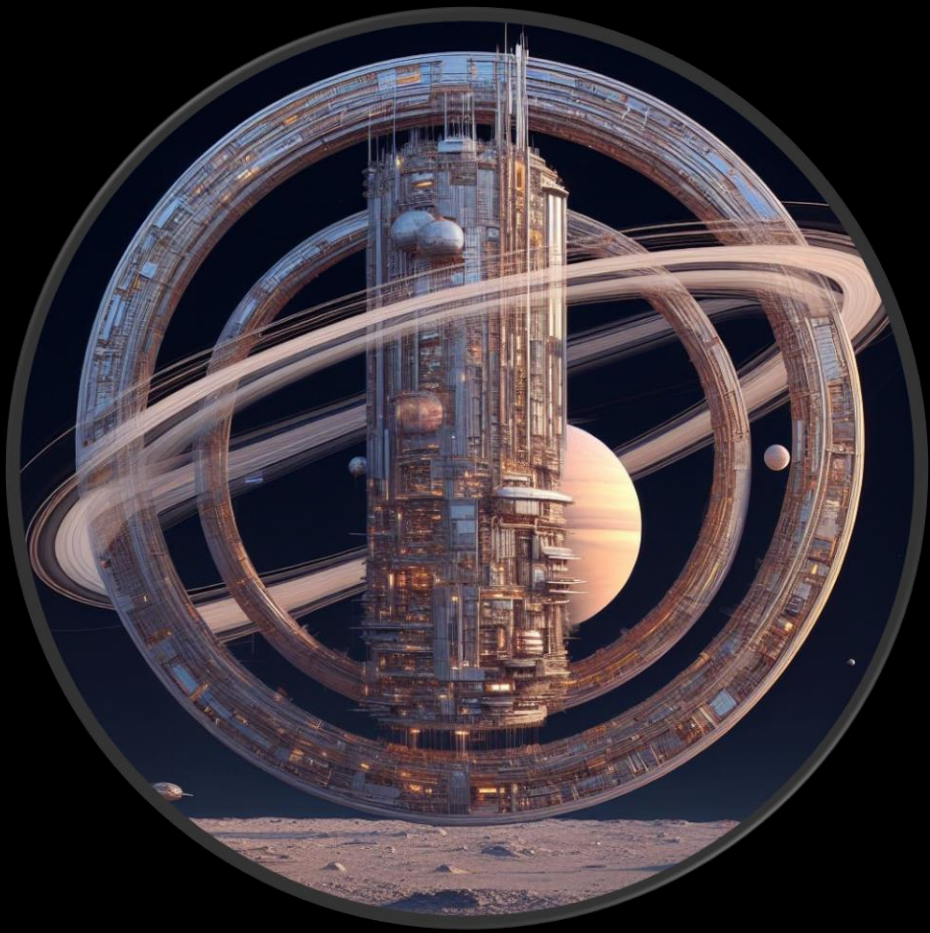
Saturn

Saturn, the sixth planet from the Sun, is known for its stunning ring system and a variety of atmospheric and planetary features.

Saturn's Rings: Saturn's iconic ring system is undoubtedly its most famous feature. These rings are made up of countless particles of ice and rock, ranging in size from tiny grains to several meters in diameter. Saturn's ring system is divided into several major rings, including the A, B, and C rings, and it consists of multiple gaps, divisions, and narrower ringlets. The rings are an ongoing subject of scientific study and have fascinated astronomers and space enthusiasts for centuries.



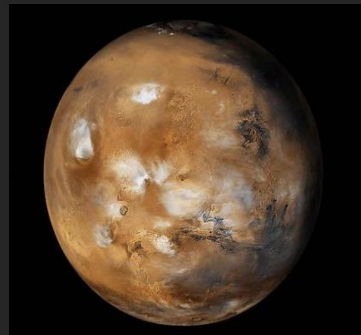
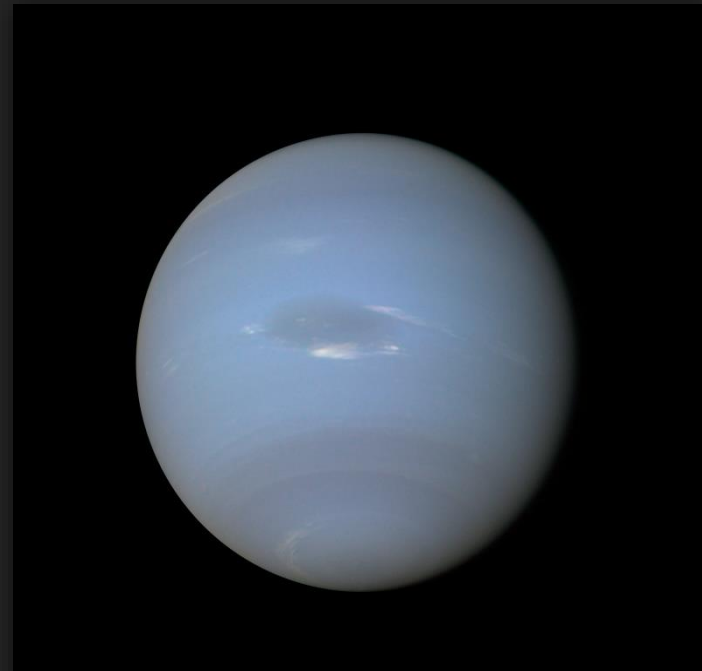
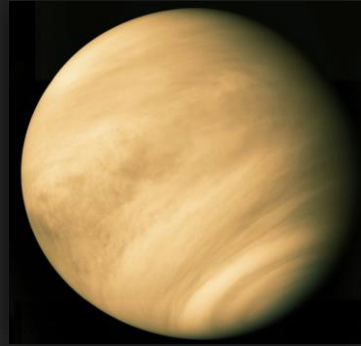
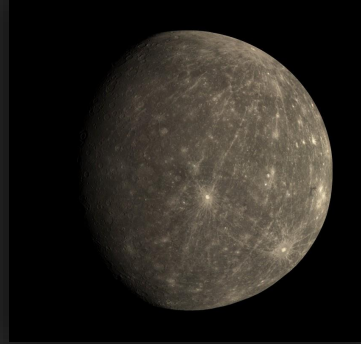
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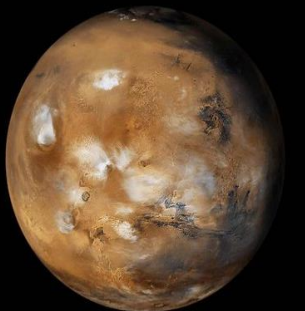
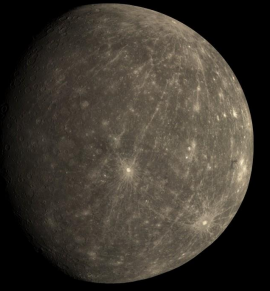
Uranus

Uranus, the seventh planet from the Sun, is an ice giant and primarily consists of hydrogen and helium. Unlike terrestrial planets, Uranus lacks prominent surface landmarks like mountains, valleys, and craters due to its thick atmosphere and the absence of a solid surface.

Extreme Axial Tilt: Perhaps the most distinctive feature of Uranus is its extreme axial tilt. Unlike most planets in the solar system, which have relatively small tilts, Uranus is tilted almost 98 degrees on its side, appearing to roll along its orbital path. This unique tilt gives Uranus its distinct appearance and results in extreme seasonal variations.



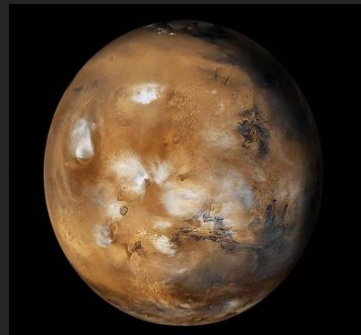
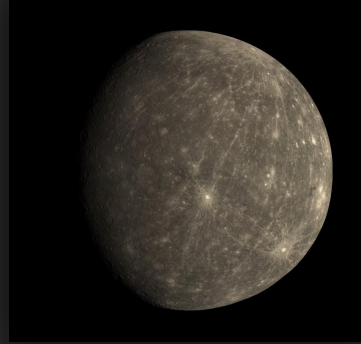
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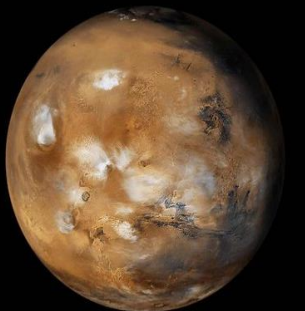
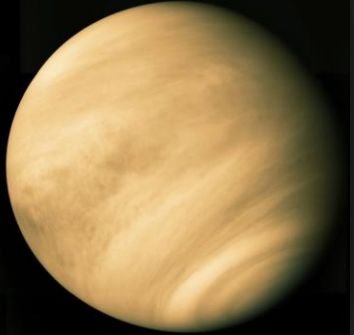
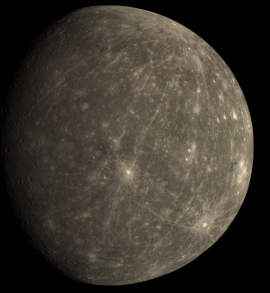
Neptune

Neptune, the eighth and farthest planet from the Sun in our solar system, is a gas giant with no solid surface like terrestrial planets. As such, it lacks traditional surface landmarks such as mountains or valleys.

Great Dark Spot: The Great Dark Spot is one of the most prominent features in Neptune's atmosphere. It is a massive, dark storm system that was first observed by the Voyager 2 spacecraft during its flyby in 1989. Similar to Jupiter's Great Red Spot, it's an anticyclonic storm with winds that can reach speeds of up to 1,500 kilometers per hour (930 miles per hour). However, unlike Jupiter's Great Red Spot, the Great Dark Spot on Neptune is not a permanent feature and can change in size and location.



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