***Neptune***

Neptune is bright blue and smooth - bright blue covers Neptune's surface and a little patches of white. The deep blue colour of Neptune is caused by a chemical called methane in its atmosphere.

Neptune is the second coldest planet after Uranus and the furthest from the sun. Neptune has only been visited by one spaccraft *Voyager 2* in 1989. A large oval cloud was discovered by Voyager when it flew past in 1989. Scientists identified the cloud as a spinning storm almost as large as the Earth, with the strongest winds recorded anywhere in the solar system. Neptune has a very active atmosphere with winds blowing at extremely high speeds of 2,160kph (which is about 1,340pmh)

Neptune has a core made of rock and iron like Earth's. Neptune’s largest layer is a mix of water and the chemicals ammonia and methane. Neptune's atmosphere is mostly hydrogen with some helium and a small amount of methane. Neptunes structure is made up of three layers that is rich in hydrogen. Beneath the atmosphere lies a deep layer of liquid water, and the chemicals ammonia and methane. The core of the planet is made up of rock and metal.

Unfortunately nothing can survive on Neptune.