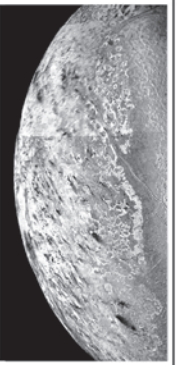
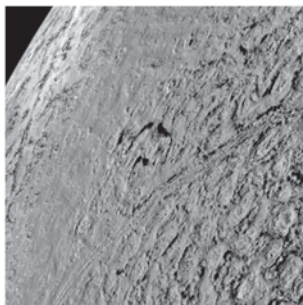
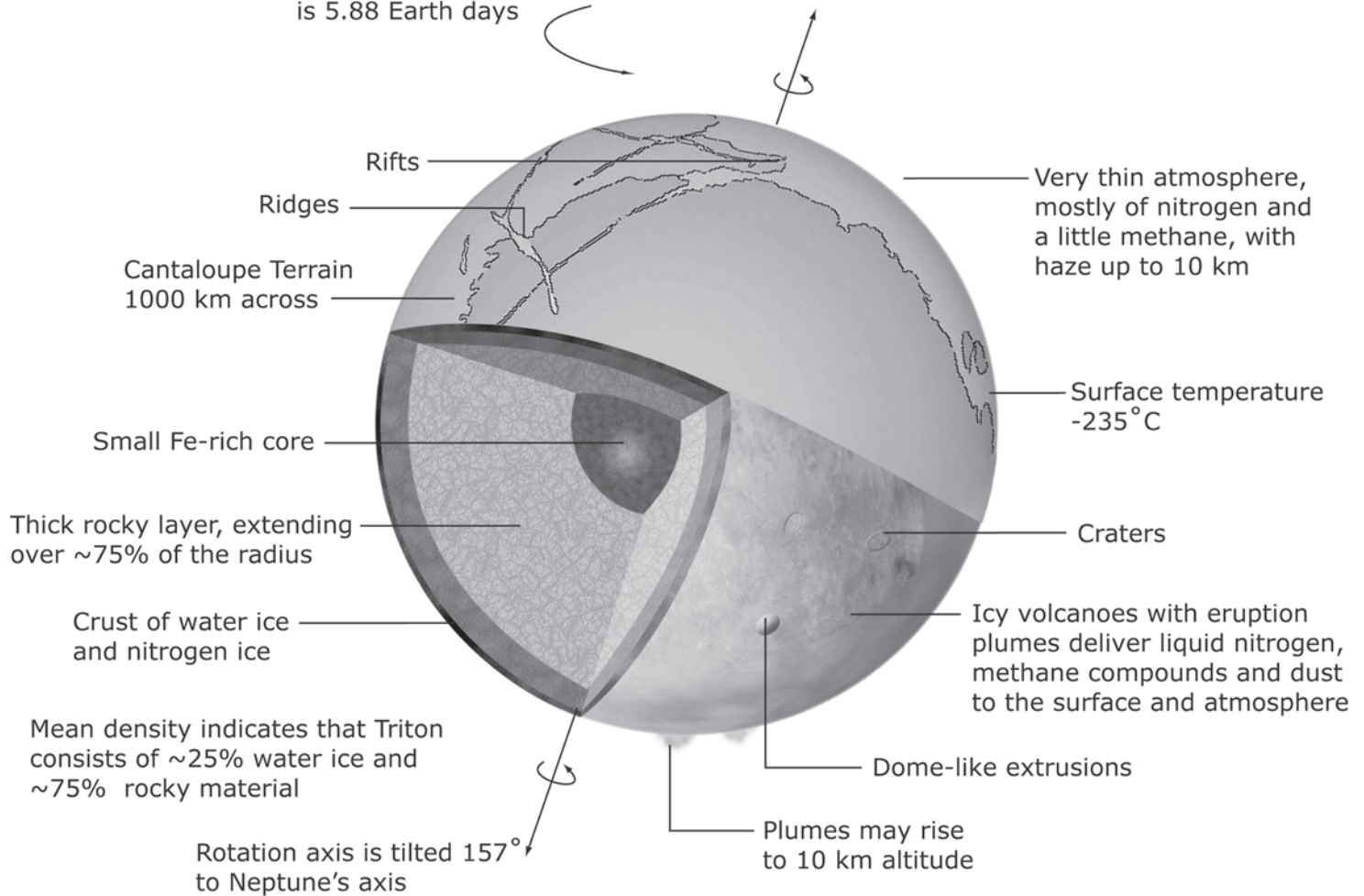


Triton



Triton is Neptune's largest moon. In Greek mythology, it is the son of the God of the Sea, Poseidon. Triton has an unusually bright, icy surface. There are craters, rifts and icy volcanoes. Voyager 2 approached Triton to within 3000 km in 1989. Triton moves in a retrograde orbit and is most likely a captured Trans-Neptunian Object.

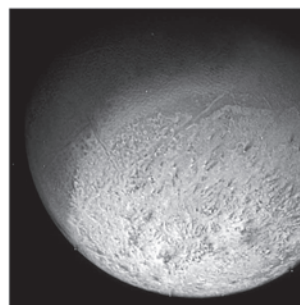
Triton's orbital period is 5.88 Earth days



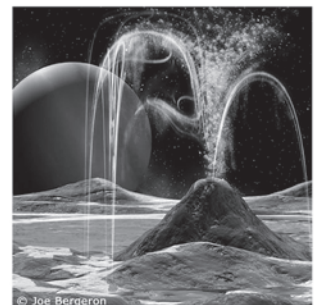
Cantaloupe Terrain (NASA Voyager 2)



"Ice Lakes" with impact craters



South polar cap (mostly frozen nitrogen)



Ice Volcano (Space Art)

Physical Data

| Property |
|--------------------------|
| Distance from the planet |
| Rotation period |
| Equatorial radius |
| Mass |
| Density |

| Triton |
|--------------------------|
| 354,800 km |
| 5.88 days |
| 1352.6 km |
| 2.14×10^{22} kg |
| 2050 kg/m ³ |

For comparison

| Moon |
|--------------------------|
| 384,000 km |
| 27 days 8 hrs |
| 1738 km |
| 7.35×10^{22} kg |
| 3340 kg/m ³ |

| Pluto |
|-------------------------|
| 5966 mio km (from Sun) |
| 6 days 9 hrs 18 min |
| 1195 km |
| 1.3×10^{22} kg |
| 1100 kg/m ³ |