

## Target 1- Ice Plumes at the south pole of Enceladus

The Cassini Space Probe, launched by NASA, has been reaching Saturn. Cassini has visited one of Saturn's moons; Enceladus. Enceladus was discovered by William Herschel in 1789 and stretches over 314 miles (505 kilometers). This moon has had blue coloured fractures found by the space probe which spit out ice and water into orbit. I'd like to present my findings in 3 different parts: what is happening and would this moon be able to support life if we needed to vacate from Earth.

Enceladus recently has been spoken about after the Cassini Probe sent pictures back to NASA with these strange coloured pieces on Saturn's moon. After NASA received these images, Cassini sent photos of these pieces firing out ice and water into space which was exploding at 1360 mph (2819 km/h). The weight of the ice and water combined together reached 250 grams. These fractures are found at the south pole of moon. And they stretch out over 84 miles (135 kilometers) across the moon.

All though the moon has been firing watery ice, scientists are now building on the idea that life can survive on Enceladus. When the Cassini Space Probe went on a 'space dive' to get closer the plumes the sensor 'tasted' the products inside the water and ice. NASA studied the sample and found molecules of vapor, methane, nitrogen, ammonia and others which all are found on Earth which, as well as oxygen, helps life on Earth stay alive. Plus scientists found an 'underground ocean' which means water, a life essential, which is more evidence which backs up why scientists believe life can be lived on Enceladus.

To conclude, I think NASA should continue studying Enceladus to further their research to see if human life can happen there. I feel the Cassini Space Probe has helped majorly and should be used to go deeper into space to make discoveries the same way it has with Saturn's moon. This discovery has changed my personal views of life in space and has changed many others opinions as well. These discoveries are vital for helping people understand space and the solar system and long may they continue.