

## 太陽系行星郵票小全張

為推廣天文教育，增進民眾對太陽系行星之認識，本公司特規劃小全張 1 張，內含面值 8 元郵票 8 枚，透過科學觀測所得精緻寫實影像，展現太陽系行星壯麗之美，兼具科普教育及視覺美感，預定於 115 年 9 月 22 日發行，圖案簡介如下：

- 一、地球：我們的家園，也是目前太陽系中唯一已知擁有生命的行星。1968 年阿波羅 8 號太空人拍攝著名的「地出」照片，我們終於可以從太空欣賞自己的家園，圖中月球荒涼灰色與地球溫暖藍白色形成鮮明對比。
- 二、金星：質量及體積與地球相似，是地球的姊妹行星，但表面有著失控的溫室效應，是太陽系最熱行星。1990 年麥哲倫號太空船環繞金星，對地表進行掃描，研究其表面結構、火山活動及地質作用。
- 三、土星：太陽系第二大行星，擁有壯麗的土星環，環主要由細碎冰晶構成，明亮而寬闊，是許多天文愛好者心中最美行星。和地球一樣，在南北極亦會出現極光。2004 年哈伯太空望遠鏡拍攝到土星極區活躍的極光現象。
- 四、火星：直徑約為地球的一半，表土富含氧化鐵而呈深紅色，常被稱為紅色行星。1998 年全球探勘者號拍攝到火星北極極冠、全太陽系最寬也最深的水手峽谷及最高的火山—奧林帕斯山。
- 五、海王星：距離太陽最遠行星，也是唯一地球上肉眼看不見之行星。2022 年韋伯太空望遠鏡在紅外波段拍攝影像顯示，海王星周邊有完整環系統；南半球環形亮區，則是其大氣高層由甲烷構成的冰雲。

- 六、天王星：最特別之處在於其自轉軸傾角將近 98 度，彷彿一顆滾動的球，側躺著繞日公轉，使其有太陽系最極端季節變化。2023 年韋伯太空望遠鏡拍攝影像顯示，天王星有環圍繞，並清晰可見正受到陽光照射的北極。
- 七、木星：太陽系最大行星，表面最顯著特徵為持續肆虐數百年的巨大風暴—大紅斑。2014 年哈伯太空望遠鏡拍攝到木星第三個衛星甘尼米德的影子恰巧落在大紅斑，宛如眼睛中的黑眼珠。
- 八、水星：距離太陽最近且體積最小的行星，表面遍布隕石坑。2011 年信使號太空船進入其軌道，拍攝數千張影像，繪製首張完整水星地圖，揭示其地表化學、礦物分布及地質歷史。

本套郵票由天文學家孫維新教授規劃，版銘 QR Code 可連結孫教授講解太陽系行星的影片，蔡偉群先生設計，荷蘭瓊安斯丁安宗廠以彩色平版印製。配合郵票發行，特印製首日封、貼票卡、護票卡及活頁集郵卡片各 1 批，於 115 年 9 月 18 日開始發售；另製作預銷首日戳小全張封於 9 月 22 日郵票發行當天出售，歡迎選購。其他詳情請參閱本公司印行之集郵報導或今日郵政月刊。

# **Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.**

## **Republic of China**

Postage Stamps Issuing

Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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### **The Planets of the Solar System Souvenir Sheet**

To promote astronomy education and enhance the general public's knowledge of the planets of the solar system, Chunghwa Post is planning to issue a souvenir sheet with eight stamps, each valued at NT\$8. These high-resolution images obtained through scientific observations reveal the magnificent beauty of the solar system, serving as both a source of scientific learning and visual beauty. The souvenir sheet is scheduled for release on September 22, 2026. A description of the stamps follows:

1. Earth is our home and the only planet known to harbor life. The famous “Earthrise” photograph, taken by an Apollo 8 astronaut in 1968, enabled people to appreciate our homeland from outer space. The image contrasts the Moon’s gray dullness with the warm blue and white hues of Earth.
2. Venus is similar in structure and size to Earth, making it Earth’s sister planet. However, a runaway greenhouse effect makes it the hottest planet in the solar system. In 1990, the Magellan spacecraft orbited Venus and scanned its surface to understand its structure, volcanic activity, and geological history.
3. Saturn is the second-largest planet and has a magnificent ring largely composed of tiny ice crystals. Bright and expansive, it is a favorite planet among many amateur astronomers. Similar to Earth, auroras appear at the north and south poles of Saturn. In 2004, the Hubble Space Telescope recorded lively auroras at its poles.
4. Mars has a diameter that is half that of Earth, and its surface is rich in iron

oxide, which is red, giving it the name Red Planet. In 1998, the Mars Global Surveyor photographed its north polar ice cap, the widest and deepest canyon in the solar system, Valles Marineris, and the highest volcano, Olympus Mons.

5. Neptune is the planet farthest from the Sun and the only one not visible to the naked eye. In 2022, an infrared image from the James Webb Space Telescope revealed a complete ring system around Neptune. The bright area in its southern hemisphere indicates the presence of methane ice clouds in its upper atmosphere.
6. Uranus's axis is tilted at almost 98 degrees, which is its unique signature. As a result, Uranus looks like a rolling ball lying on its side as it orbits the Sun and has the most marked seasonal difference in the solar system. In 2023, the James Webb Space Telescope revealed that Uranus has rings and that its apparent north pole is illuminated by sunlight.
7. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. Its most notable feature is the Great Red Spot, a massive storm that has been raging for several hundred years. When the Hubble Space Telescope photographed the Great Red Spot in 2014, the shadow of Jupiter's third moon, Ganymede, fell within it, just like a giant black eye.
8. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest planet in the solar system. Its surface is covered with craters. In 2011, the MESSENGER spacecraft entered Mercury's orbit and took several thousand pictures, providing the first complete map of Mercury, revealing its surface chemistry, mineral distribution, and geological history.

This set of stamps was planned by the astronomer Dr. Wei-Hsin Sun. The QR Code on the marginal inscriptions provides access to his description of the

planets. The set was designed by Cai Wei Qun, and printed in color offset by Royal Joh. Enschede B.V. (Netherlands). By-issues include a first-day cover, folders with and without crystal mounts, and a loose-leaf album page to be sold on September 18, 2026. A pre-cancelled FDC affixed with a souvenir sheet will go on sale on September 22, 2026, the stamp's date of issuance. For more information, please refer to the upcoming *Philatelic Bulletin* or *Postal Service Today*.