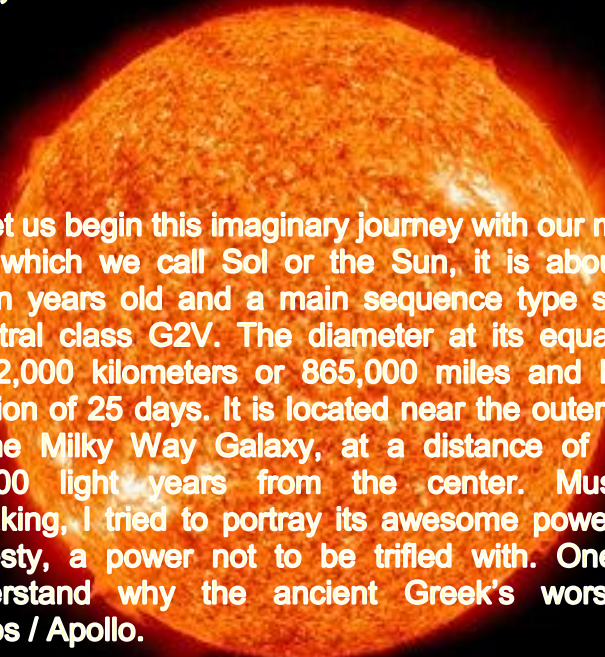


Delta Didjetellus, Solar System Journey

All music created by Mitchell A. Walker. Didgeridoo, Keyboard and Voice

In reaching another plateau toward musical comprehension and understanding, the inspiration continues. The created works of the composer Gustav Holst in his famous works, "The Planets", has inspired me for years. Now join me on this modern and new imaginary musical adaptation through the Solar System and beyond, where Gustav Holst left off. In this musical interpretation, I include voice, keyboard, percussion, sound effects and the ancient Didgeridoo in an overlaid manner. Enjoy this lengthy journey through a very large Star System.

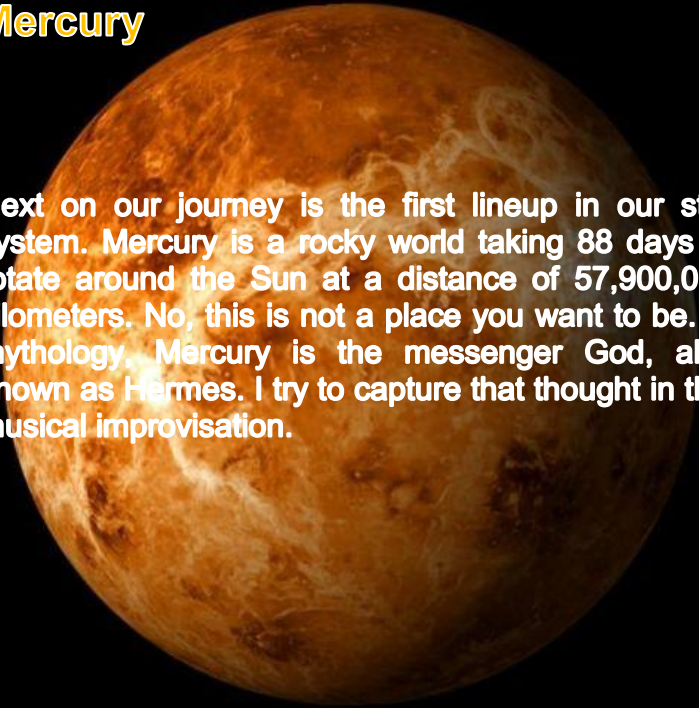
Sol; G2V



So let us begin this imaginary journey with our mighty star which we call Sol or the Sun, it is about 4.6 billion years old and a main sequence type star of spectral class G2V. The diameter at its equator is 1,392,000 kilometers or 865,000 miles and has a rotation of 25 days. It is located near the outer edge of the Milky Way Galaxy, at a distance of about 26,000 light years from the center. Musically speaking, I tried to portray its awesome power and majesty, a power not to be trifled with. One can understand why the ancient Greek's worshiped Helios / Apollo.

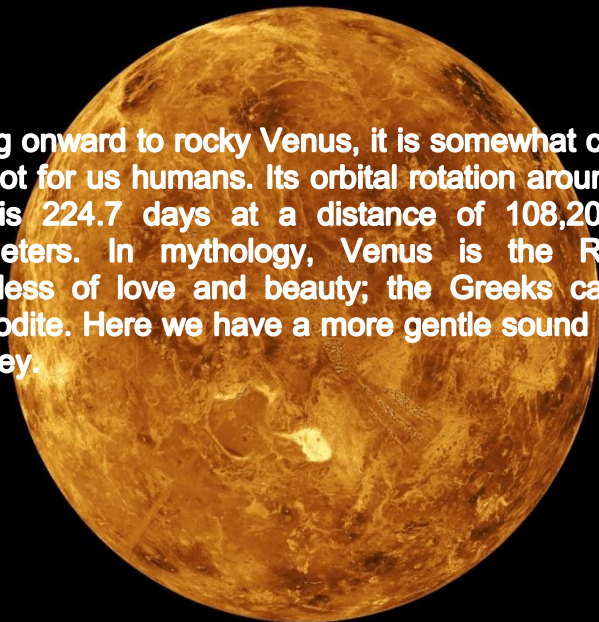
Mercury

Next on our journey is the first lineup in our star system. Mercury is a rocky world taking 88 days to rotate around the Sun at a distance of 57,900,000 kilometers. No, this is not a place you want to be. In mythology, Mercury is the messenger God, also known as Hermes. I try to capture that thought in this musical improvisation.

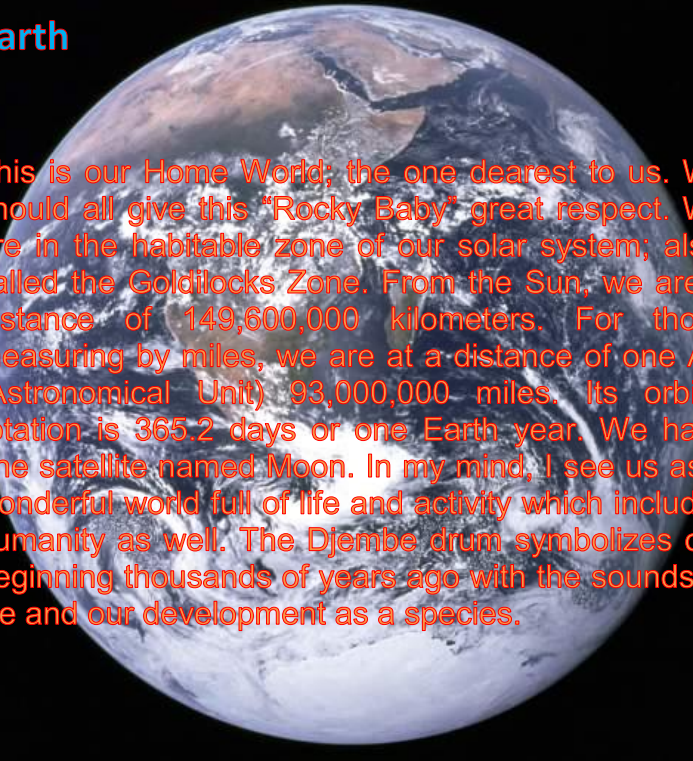


Venus

Going onward to rocky Venus, it is somewhat cooler, but not for us humans. Its orbital rotation around the sun is 224.7 days at a distance of 108,200,000 kilometers. In mythology, Venus is the Roman Goddess of love and beauty; the Greeks call her Aphrodite. Here we have a more gentle sound of our journey.



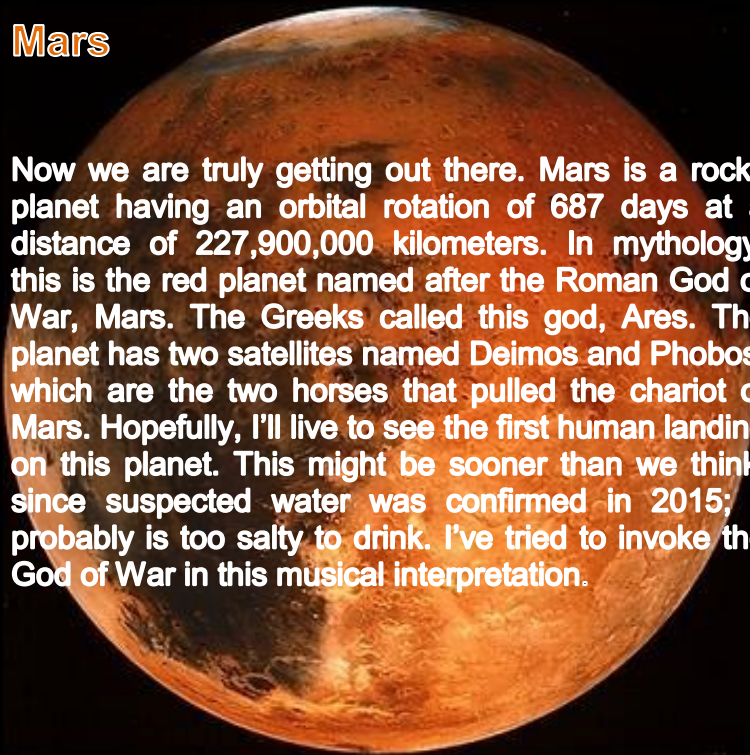
Earth



This is our Home World; the one dearest to us. We should all give this “Rocky Baby” great respect. We are in the habitable zone of our solar system; also, called the Goldilocks Zone. From the Sun, we are a distance of 149,600,000 kilometers. For those measuring by miles, we are at a distance of one AU (Astronomical Unit) 93,000,000 miles. Its orbital rotation is 365.2 days or one Earth year. We have one satellite named Moon. In my mind, I see us as a wonderful world full of life and activity which includes humanity as well. The Djembe drum symbolizes our beginning thousands of years ago with the sounds of life and our development as a species.

Mars

Now we are truly getting out there. Mars is a rocky planet having an orbital rotation of 687 days at a distance of 227,900,000 kilometers. In mythology, this is the red planet named after the Roman God of War, Mars. The Greeks called this god, Ares. The planet has two satellites named Deimos and Phobos, which are the two horses that pulled the chariot of Mars. Hopefully, I'll live to see the first human landing on this planet. This might be sooner than we think, since suspected water was confirmed in 2015; it probably is too salty to drink. I've tried to invoke the God of War in this musical interpretation.

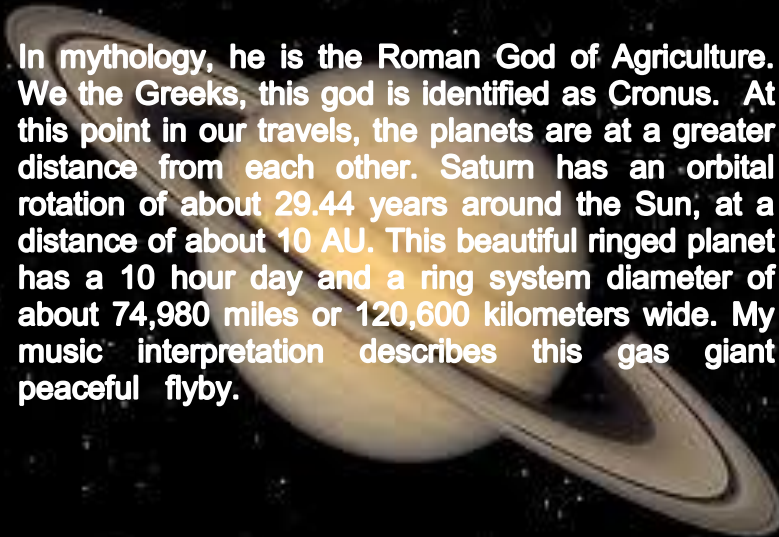


Asteroids / Jupiter

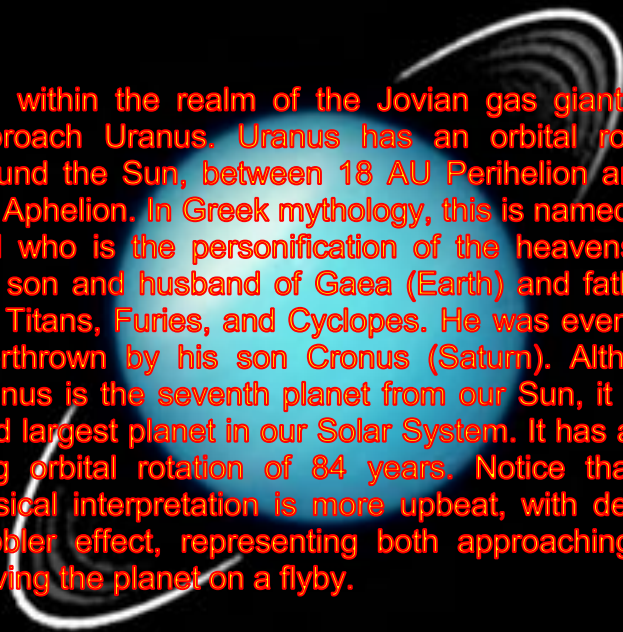
Be careful as you navigate the challenges of going through the rocky asteroid belt. Some of the stopovers along the way are Ceres, Vesta, Pallas and Hygiea with other surprises just waiting to say...I'm here! Then we reach the first of our gas planets, Jupiter. In Roman mythology, it is named for the King of Gods. In Greek mythology, that god is named Zeus. This mighty gas giant is the largest in our Solar system at a distance of 778,600,000 kilometers from the Sun and an orbital rotation of 11.87 years. The planet itself has a day of only nine hours. Here is my musical interpretation.

Saturn

In mythology, he is the Roman God of Agriculture. We the Greeks, this god is identified as Cronus. At this point in our travels, the planets are at a greater distance from each other. Saturn has an orbital rotation of about 29.44 years around the Sun, at a distance of about 10 AU. This beautiful ringed planet has a 10 hour day and a ring system diameter of about 74,980 miles or 120,600 kilometers wide. My music interpretation describes this gas giant peaceful flyby.

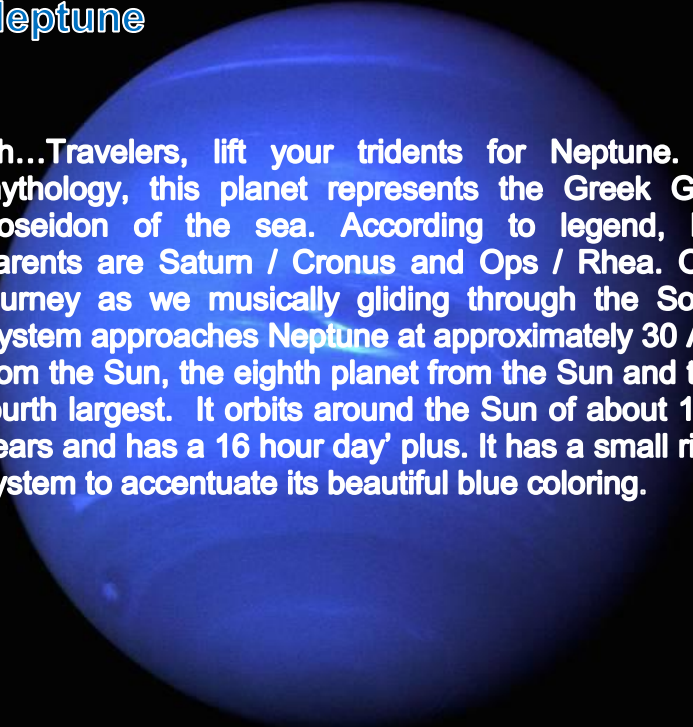
A detailed image of the planet Saturn with its rings, set against a dark, starry background. The planet is shown from a perspective that highlights its rings, which are a light tan color. The planet itself is a pale yellowish-brown. The background is black with numerous small white stars.

Uranus



Still within the realm of the Jovian gas giants, we approach Uranus. Uranus has an orbital rotation around the Sun, between 18 AU Perihelion and 20 AU Aphelion. In Greek mythology, this is named for a god who is the personification of the heavens and the son and husband of Gaea (Earth) and father of the Titans, Furies, and Cyclopes. He was eventually overthrown by his son Cronus (Saturn). Although, Uranus is the seventh planet from our Sun, it is the third largest planet in our Solar System. It has a very long orbital rotation of 84 years. Notice that our musical interpretation is more upbeat, with delayed dabbler effect, representing both approaching and leaving the planet on a flyby.

Neptune



Ah...Travelers, lift your tridents for Neptune. In mythology, this planet represents the Greek God Poseidon of the sea. According to legend, his parents are Saturn / Cronus and Ops / Rhea. Our journey as we musically gliding through the Solar System approaches Neptune at approximately 30 AU from the Sun, the eighth planet from the Sun and the fourth largest. It orbits around the Sun of about 164 years and has a 16 hour day' plus. It has a small ring system to accentuate its beautiful blue coloring.

Pluto / Kuiper

Onward to Pluto or Pluton; in mythology, Pluto is the Roman God of the underworld. To the Greeks, he is known as Hades. In August 2006, the planet Pluto was demoted. It was reclassified and put into a new category of minor size planets. Nevertheless, it's still a member of our Solar System and dear to the hearts of many. In the meantime, it has now been lumped together with other minor size planets and somewhat lost in the Kuiper belt at the outer edges of our solar system. It now is one of many among other wandering bodies. Ah poor Pluto, I knew him well. This minor planet takes approximately 248 years to complete one orbital rotation around the Sun. It does so at a distance of about 39 AU. The Kuiper belt begins somewhere between 30 and 55 AU from the Sun. So is there another to step in as a Pluto replacement? On January 20, 2016 there was a theory posed as to a possibility that another 9th planet may exist in our Solar System. It is believed to be ten times the mass of Earth and it is believed to have an orbital rotation 10 and 20 thousand years. If it does eventually get discovered and named, anyone can forget an annual birthday there. Perhaps it might prove to have an orbit stretching into the Oort cloud? Stay tuned for further information. Our musical journey continues

Oort and beyond

In my musical interpretation, the question comes up of what lies within and beyond this vast cloud somewhere between 50 and 200 thousand AU out from our class G2Vstar. In our life time, how many more pages will fill the books of probabilities before making that first journey from home and beyond? The small planet Sedna waits. Only time will tell.

2016