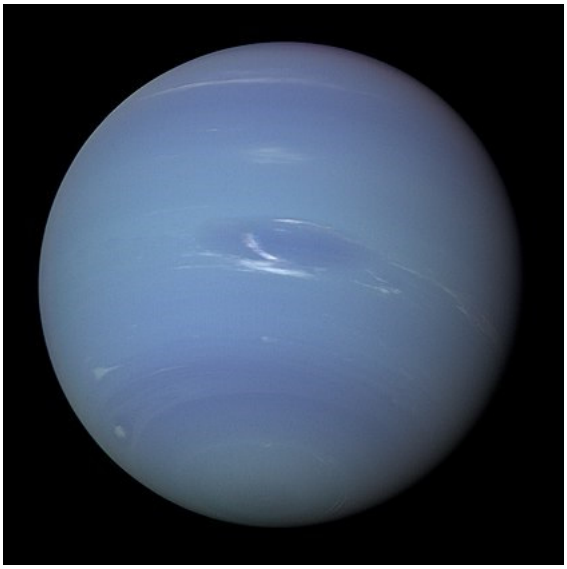
You can find an overview about the location oft he planets and the sun here:
https://astrowis.de/wp-content/uploads/Planetenweg_englisch.pdf
Benachbarten Planeten auf der Karte anzeigen:
Uranus:
https://www.openstreetmap.org/?mlat=52.219288&mlon=14.411161#map=17/52.21929/14.41116

Planet Neptune



Picture (Neptune):
Author: Justin Cowart
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neptune#/media/File:Neptune_-_Voyager_2_(29347980845)_flatten_crop.jpg

With Neptune (astronomical symbol: ♆) we go back to Roman mythology. The planet is named after the Roman god of the oceans and water and is one of Jupiter's brothers. Neptune is the outermost of all the planets and is also one of the ice giants. It lies between Saturn and Earth in size and is about the same size as Uranus. Its blue colour is caused by the methane in its atmosphere. It has 14 moons and an equally weakly formed ring system. Due to the inclination of the rotation axis, Neptune has seasons similar to those on Earth. However, these last 40 years and are characterised by extremely low temperatures. On Neptune, the winds with the highest speeds in the entire solar system have been measured (up to 2,000 km/h, a tornado on Earth has about 200 km/h). Neptune also has a spot similar to Jupiter, but it is deep blue.

Important data of Neptune:

Semi-major axis:	30.070 AU (4,498.4 mio. km)
Perihelion – Aphelion:	29.812 – 30.328 AU
Eccentricity:	0.0086
Ecleptic inclination:	1.77°

Sidereal orbit period:	164.79 a
Avarage orbital speed:	5.43 km/s
Smallest – biggest Earth distance:	28.783 – 31.333 AU
Equator diameter:	49,528 km
Polar diameter:	48,682 km
Mass:	about 17 Earth masses ($1.0243*10^{26}$ kg)
Mean density:	1.638 g/cm³
Surface density:	11.15 m/s²
Escape velocity:	23.5 km/s
Sidereal rotation period:	15 h 57 min 59 s
Axis tilt:	28.32°
Temperature (medium):	72 K (−201 °C)

Link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neptune

Moon_Triton:

https://astrowis.de/wp-content/uploads/Mond_Triton_englisch.pdf