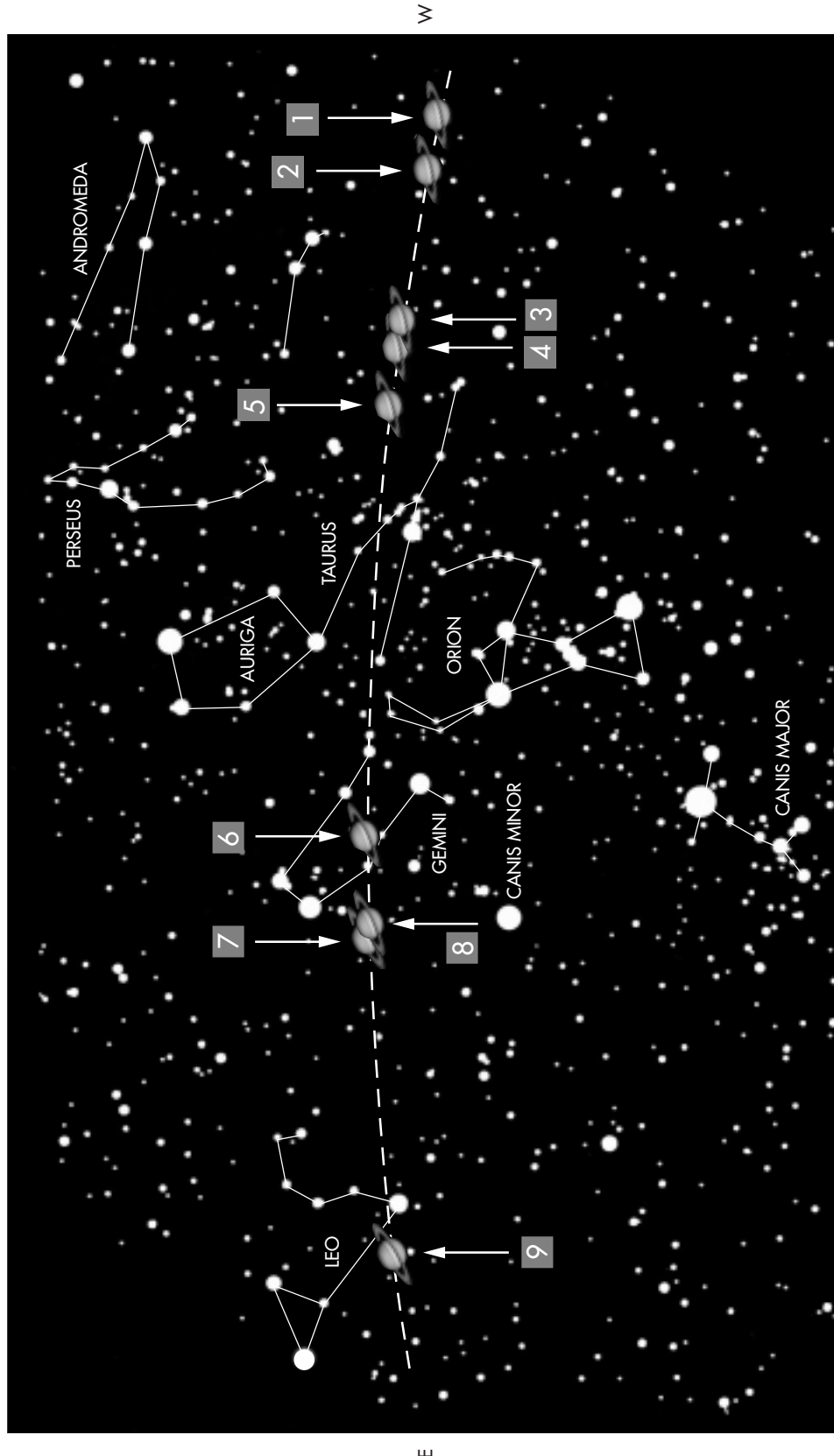


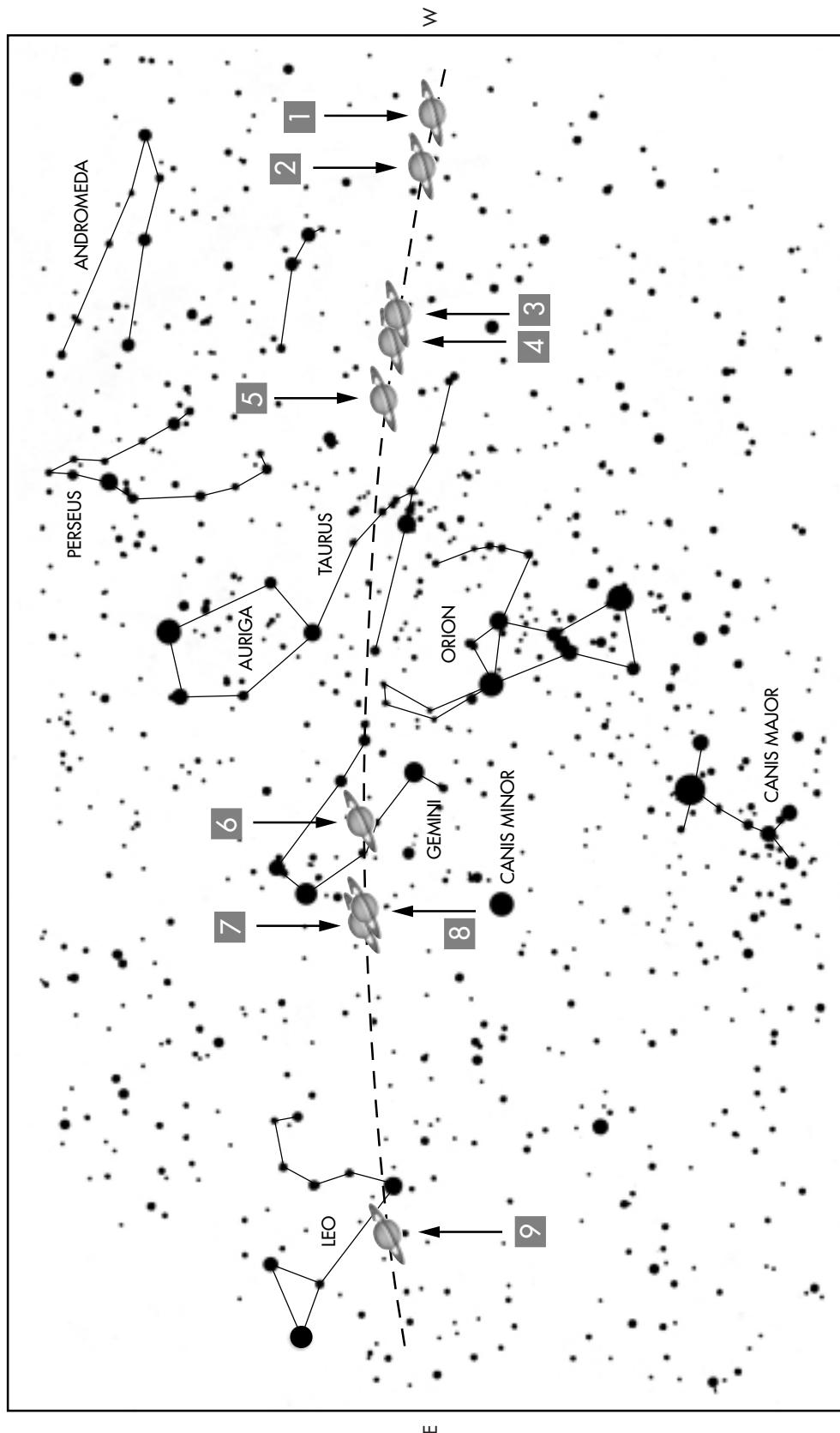
Observing Saturn in the Sky

Refer to the table on page 275 for identification of numbered positions.



Refer to the table on page 275 for identification of numbered positions.

Astronomers frequently use "negative" images of star fields for detailed studies because black stars and other celestial objects on a white background are easier to see. At night, "negative" star charts are often easier to use with a flashlight.



Sky Positions of Saturn During the Cassini Mission

Postion Number	Date	Cassini Mission Event	Observing the Planets
1	15 October 1997	Launch of Cassini	Saturn rises at sunset; Jupiter is high in the Southeast at sunset; Venus sets an hour or two after sunset.
2	26 April 1998	First Venus flyby	Venus is near maximum western elongation, so it will be high in the sky at sunrise and will appear to be near Jupiter in the sky.
3	24 June 1999	Second Venus flyby	Venus will be high and bright in the evening sky.
4	18 August 1999	Earth flyby	(Not applicable)
5	30 December 2000	Jupiter flyby	Jupiter and Saturn are close together in the sky and visible most of the night.
6	1 July 2004	Arrival at Saturn	Saturn won't be visible, since it is on the other side of the Sun (as seen from Earth) when Cassini arrives.
7	6 November 2004	Huygens probe separation	Saturn will rise at 10:00 P.M. and will be up until sunrise.
8	27 November 2004	First Titan flyby	Saturn has not moved much since November 6th. Notice that it is moving westward, "backward" compared with its overall motion across the chart.
9	1 July 2008	End of scheduled mission	Saturn will set shortly after sunset; the other bright planet nearby is Mars.

Courtesy of Geoff Skelton, Fiske Planetarium, University of Colorado and Glenn R. Miller, Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles, California.



