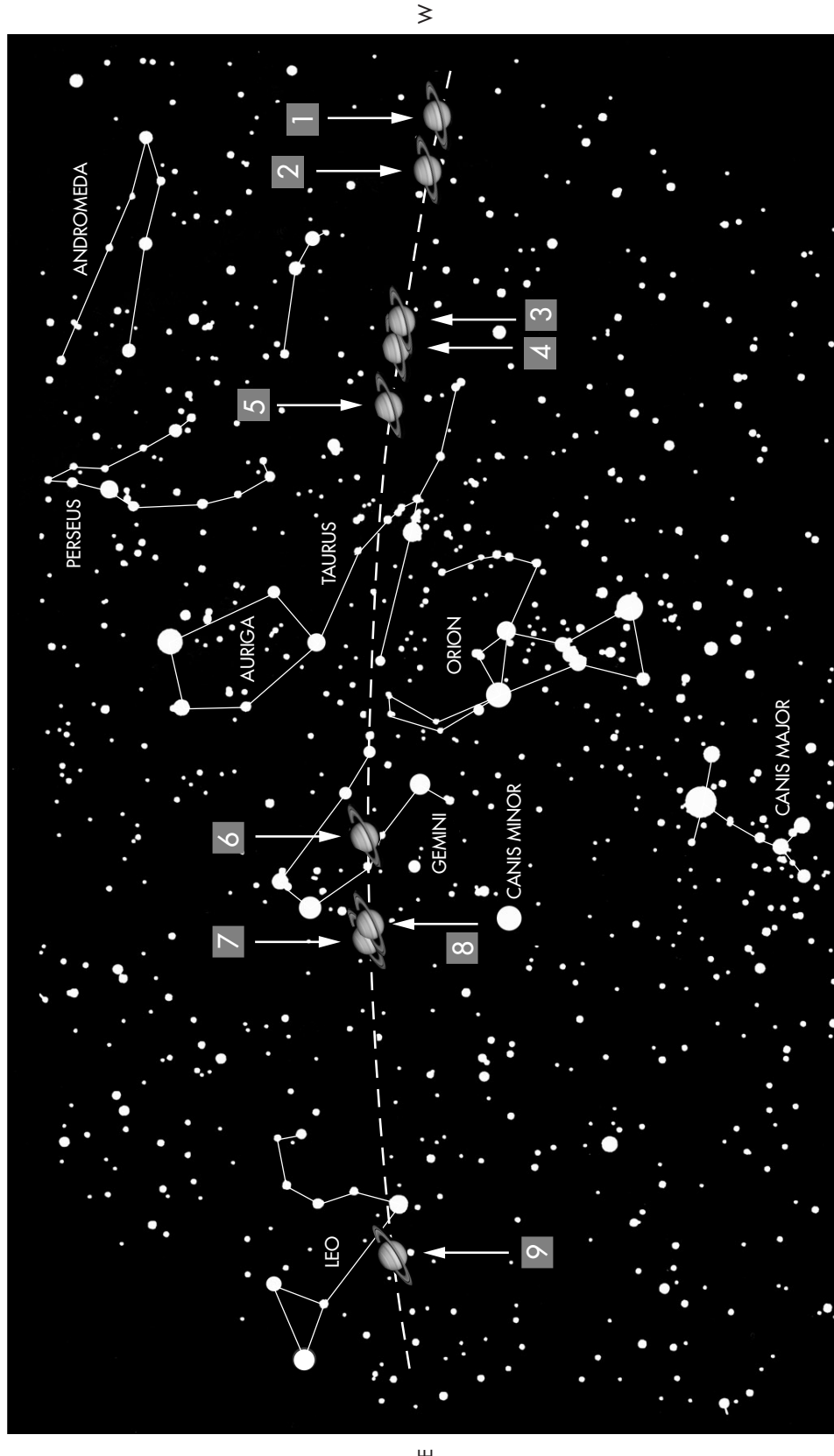


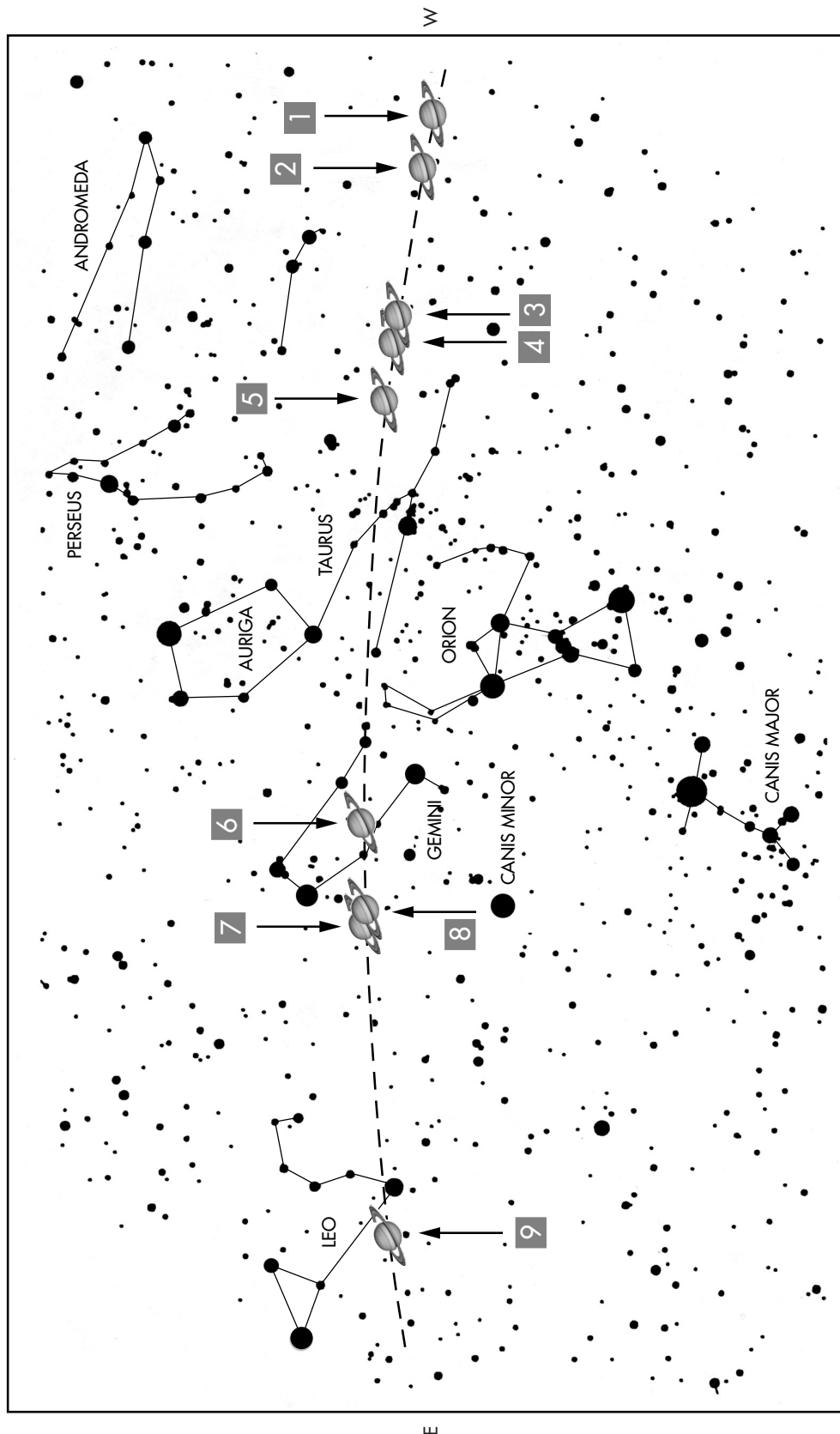
# Observing Saturn in the Sky

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



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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.*



