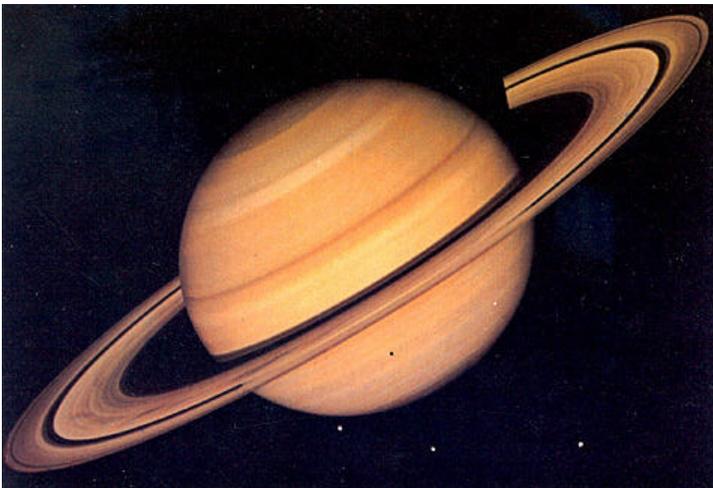


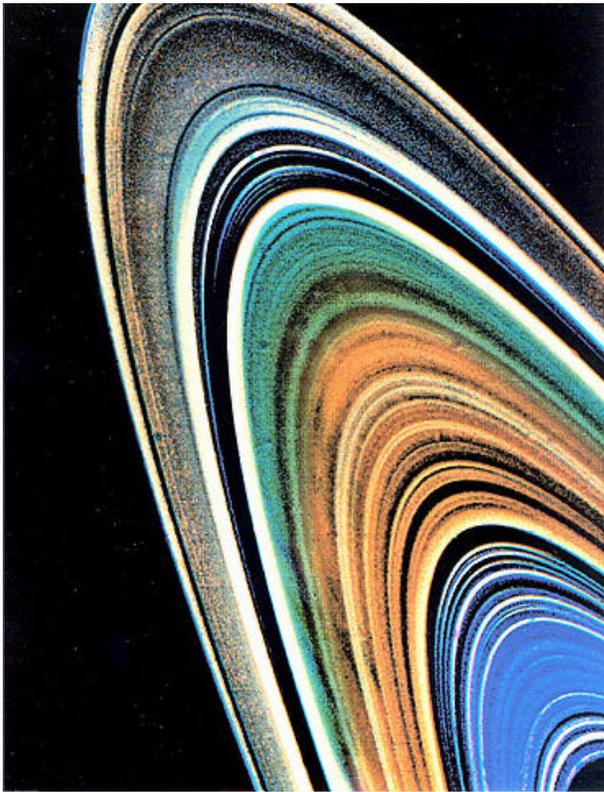
**Saturn and Rings, P-24062**

Saturn's ring plane, tilted 27° to the plane of the ecliptic, has influenced various descriptions of Saturn as seen from Earth. Voyager got much closer but still this tilt accounted for the varying views made during the flybys in November 1980 and August 1981. Sometimes ring particles reflected sunlight; sometimes sunlight or star light passed through a ring; sometimes Voyager saw a ring edge-on. In this view from more than 2 million miles away, Voyager 2 looked up through the rings as they cast their shadow on the planet's clouds.



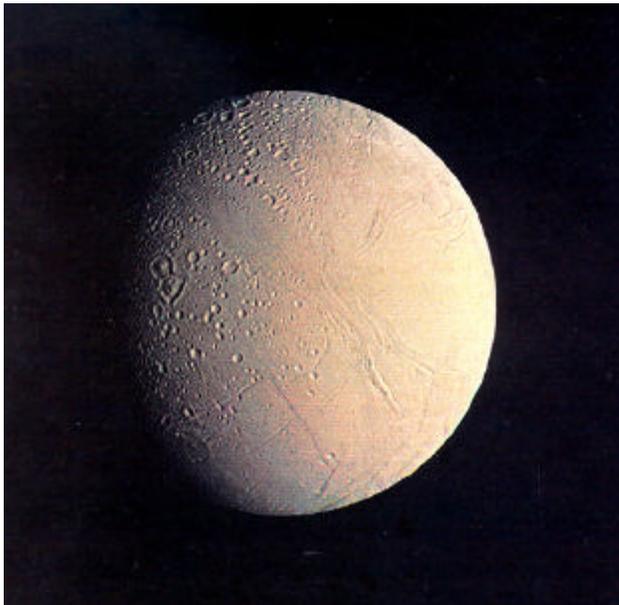
**Small Saturn Image, P-23883**

Compared with the multicolored turbulent clouds of Jupiter, the uniformity of the yellowish cloud tops of Saturn led scientists to focus on the fascinating Saturnian ring system.



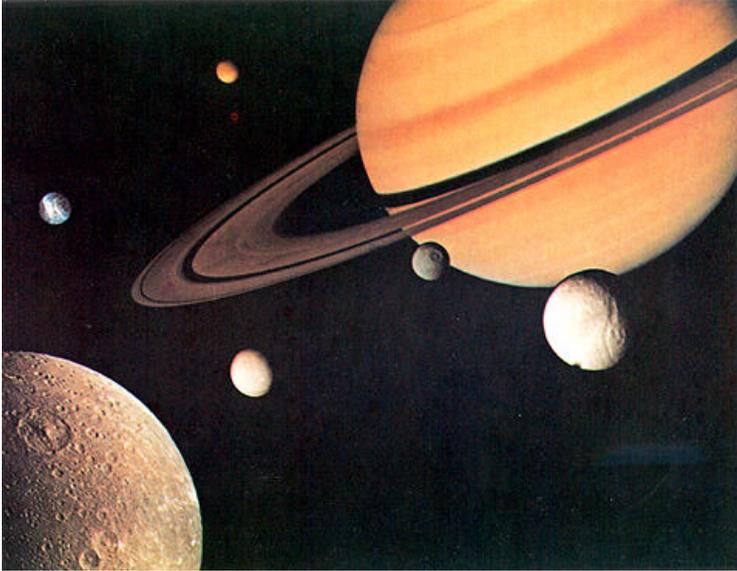
**False Color Rings, P-23953**

False-color computer enhancement helped image specialists see ring details in this August 1981 Voyager 2 image taken from 5.5 million miles away using reflected sunlight.



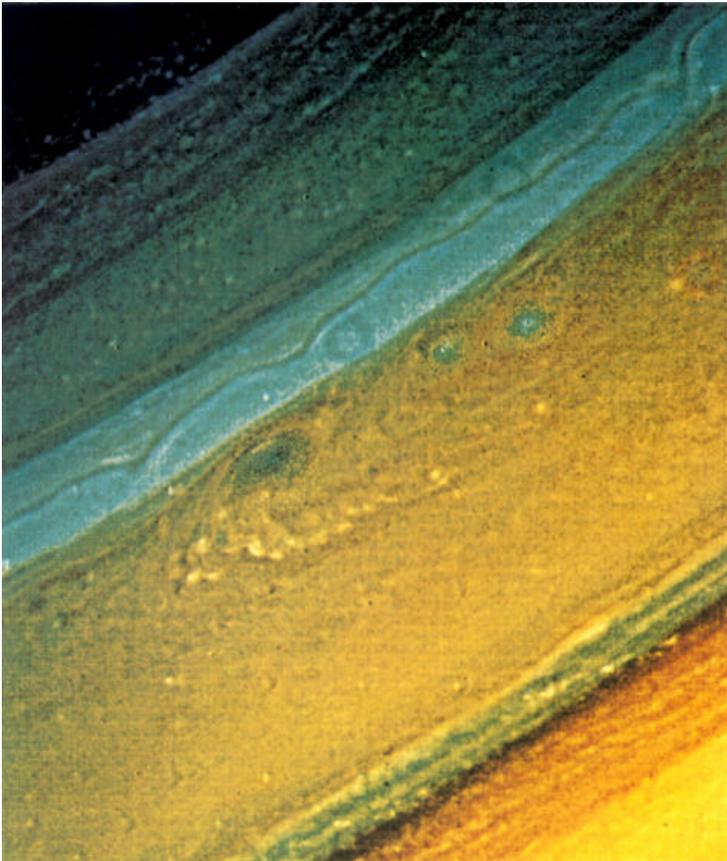
**Enceladus, P-23955**

Enceladus' surface is the brightest of any of Saturn's moons. Up close, from 74,000 miles, in August 1981 this Voyager 2 mosaic revealed both the moon's craters and grooved faults.



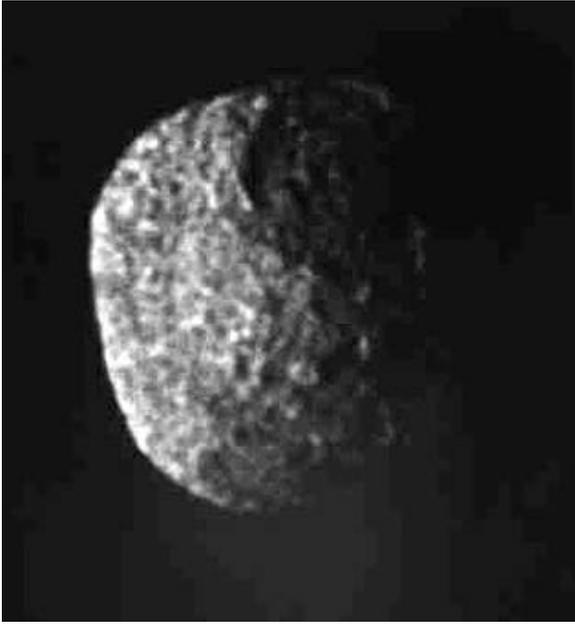
**Saturn and Moons,  
P-23400**

As with the Jupiter flybys, the paths of Voyager 1 and 2's Saturn encounters were chosen to bring them close to the surfaces of as many of the planet's moons as possible. This artist's montage groups Saturn and its six largest moons in one frame.



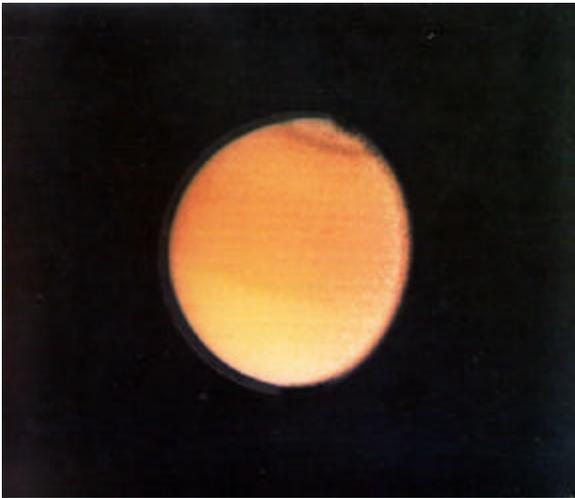
**False Color Clouds,  
P-23915**

Only careful false-color imaging could differentiate Saturn's turbulent cloud structure in this Voyager 2 August 1981 view from 4.5 million miles away.



**Iapetus, P-23961**

In August 1981 Voyager 2 viewed the moon Iapetus, Saturn's outermost large satellite from 680,000 miles. Iapetus is 900 miles in diameter; interior material may have flooded some of its craters after an impact formed them.



**Titan, P-24067**

Titan, Saturn's largest moon, larger than the planet Mercury, has its own nitrogen atmosphere and is densely cloud covered. Clouds and haze, mainly of nitrogen with a small amount of methane, revealed little detail to Voyager 2 in August 1981 as it passed about 1.4 million miles away.



**Mimas, P-23210**

The largest impact crater in the Solar System scars Saturn's moon Mimas. Voyager 1 approached Mimas within 264,000 miles in November 1980 for this image.

These images are part of  
located at <http://beacon.jpl.nasa.gov>

