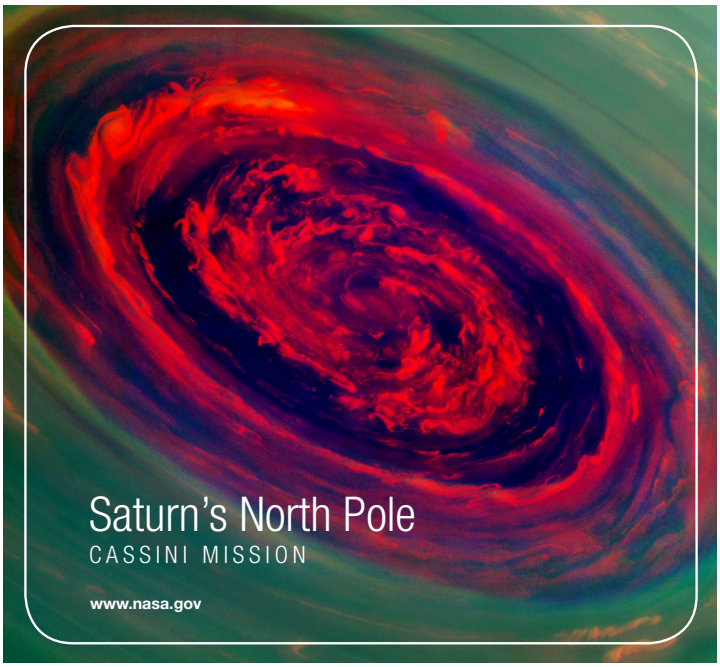

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The spinning vortex of Saturn's north polar storm resembles a deep red rose of giant proportions in this image taken by NASA's Cassini spacecraft. False color was added to bring out details. The eye of the storm is a staggering 1,250 miles (2,000 kilometers) across, with cloud speeds as fast as 330 miles per hour (150 meters per second).

For more information about the Cassini mission, visit **http://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov** or **http://www.nasa.gov/cassini**

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Cruising a few degrees above Saturn's ring plane, NASA's Cassini spacecraft captured views of the softly hued globe embraced by the shadows of the rings. The subtle northward color gradation from gold to azure is a striking visual effect that may be related to seasonal influences tied to the cold temperatures in the northern hemisphere.

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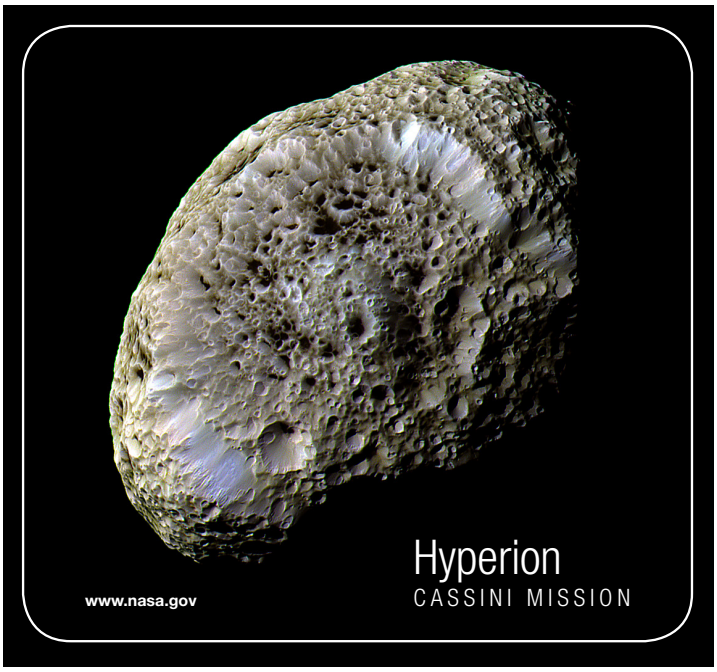


National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASA

False color was used in this image to reveal crisp details and subtle color variations on the surface of Saturn's moon Hyperion. Differences in color may represent variations in material composition. NASA's Cassini spacecraft captured this view during a close flyby on Sept. 26, 2005.

For more information about the Cassini mission, visit **http://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov** or **http://www.nasa.gov/cassini**

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

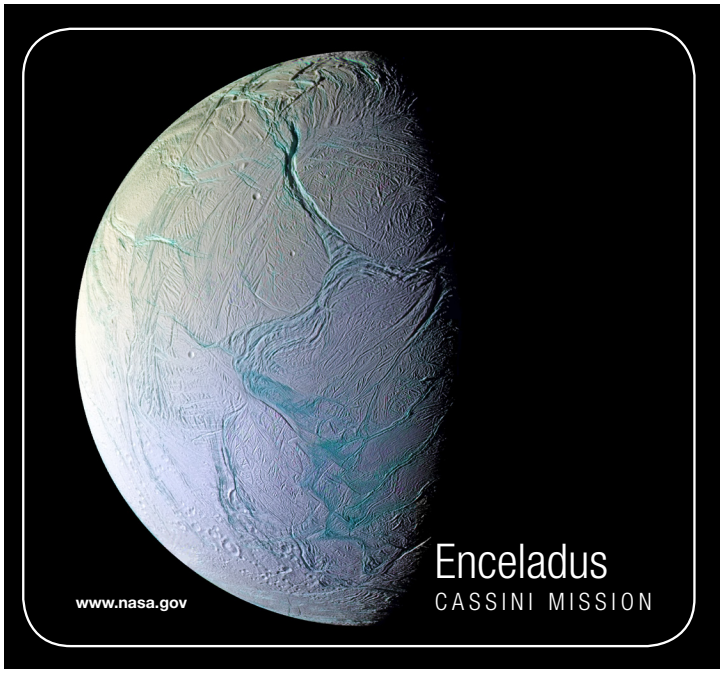
This false-color view from NASA's Cassini spacecraft shows clouds in Saturn's northern hemisphere. Merging the artistic and astronomical, space imaging enthusiast Kevin M. Gill, who also happens to be an engineer at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, created the image.

For more information about the Cassini mission, visit **http://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov** or **http://www.nasa.gov/cassini**.

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

NASA's Cassini spacecraft captured this infrared view of Saturn's largest moon in 2015, revealing the intriguing surface. An image at visible wavelengths would show only the moon's global orange haze. Titan's complex organic chemistry is thought to be similar to that of Earth in the far distant past.

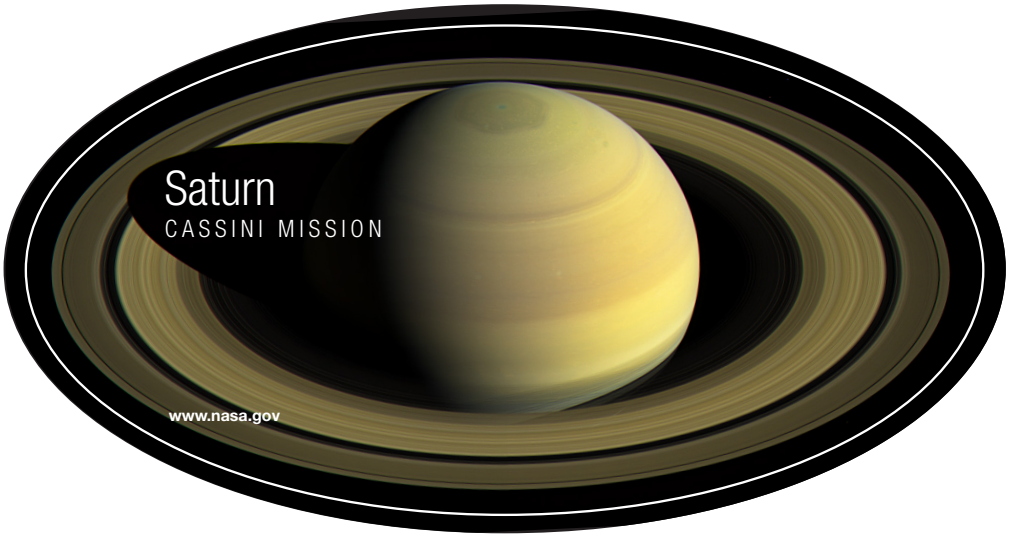
For more information about the Cassini mission, visit **http://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov** or **http://www.nasa.gov/cassini**



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Speeding away, NASA's Cassini spacecraft captured this stunning mosaic of Saturn's geologically active moon Enceladus. Cassini zoomed over Enceladus within 16 miles (25 kilometers) of the surface to get close-up views of the enigmatic moon's "tiger stripe" fractures.

For more information about the Cassini mission, visit **http://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov** or **http://www.nasa.gov/cassini**



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Since NASA's Cassini spacecraft arrived at Saturn in mid-2004, the planet's appearance has changed greatly. As the seasons moved forward, the shifting angle of sunlight gradually illuminated the giant hexagon-shaped jet stream surrounding the north polar region. Seen in this 2016 mosaic, each side of this hexagon is wider than Earth.

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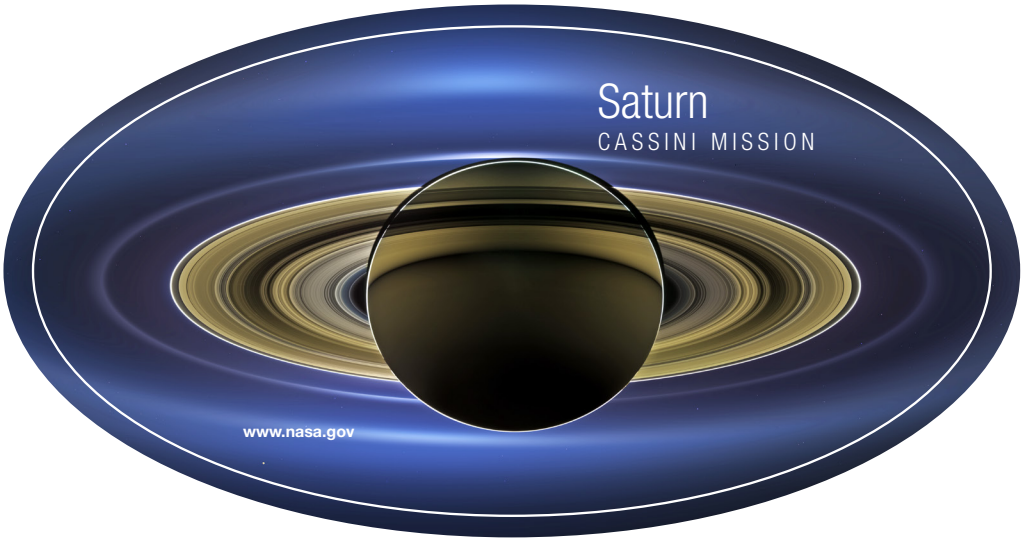

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASA

On July 19, 2013, in an event that captured the world's attention, NASA's Cassini spacecraft slipped into Saturn's shadow and turned to image the planet, seven of its moons, and its inner rings. Backlit by the sun, Saturn and the rings displayed exquisite details in this panoramic mosaic.

For more information about the Cassini mission, visit
http://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov or
http://www.nasa.gov/cassini