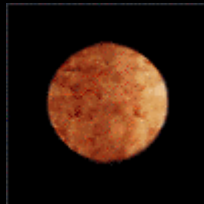


Planet



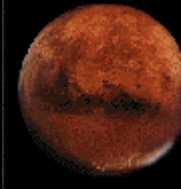
Merkurius



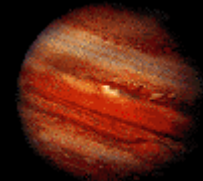
Venus



Earth



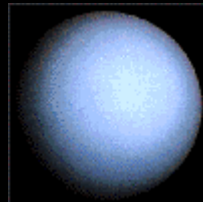
Mars



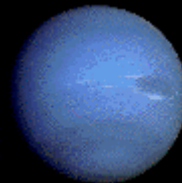
Jupiter



Saturn



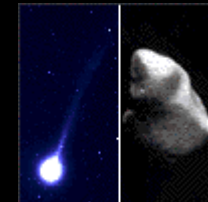
Uranus



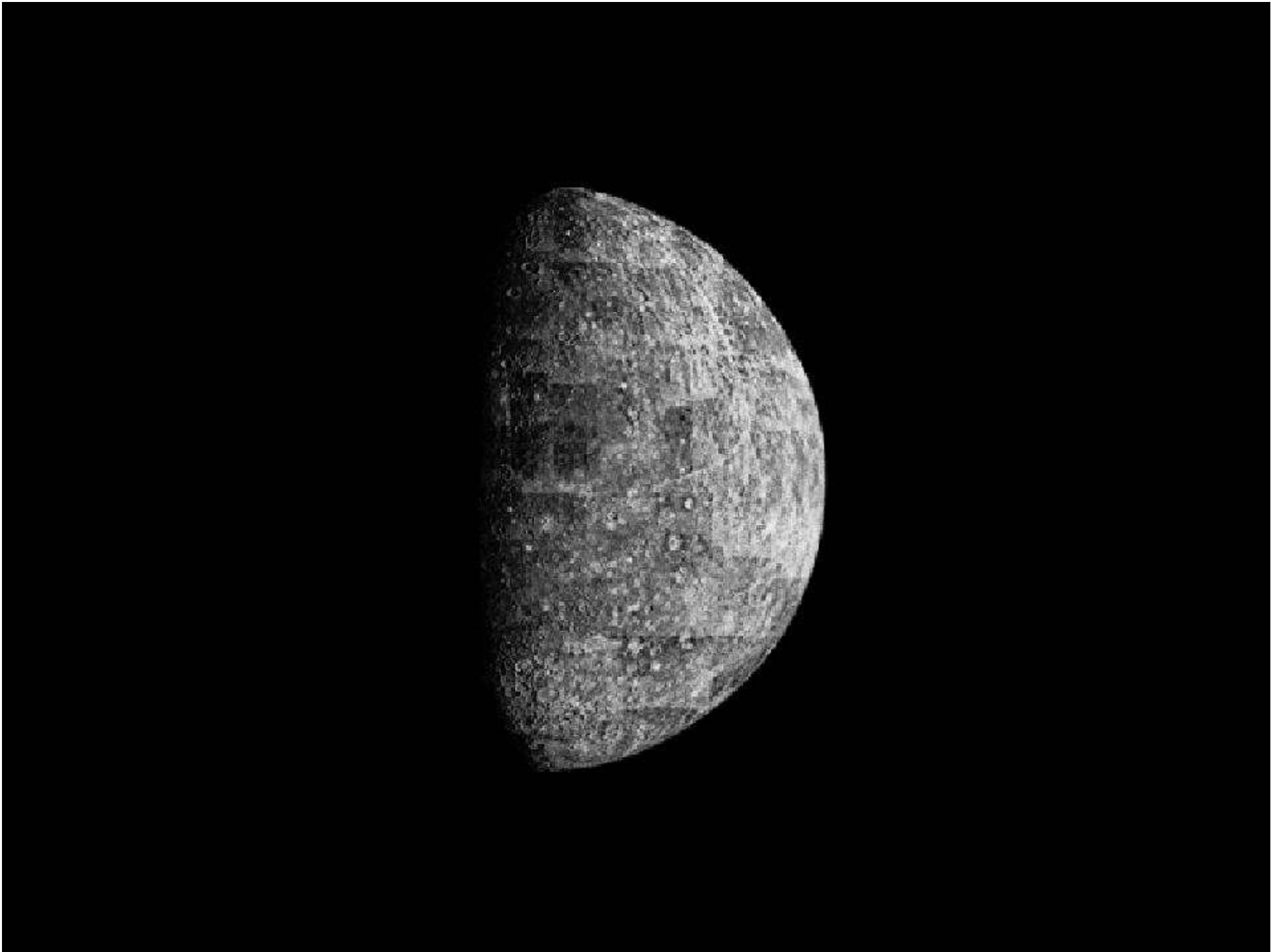
Neptune

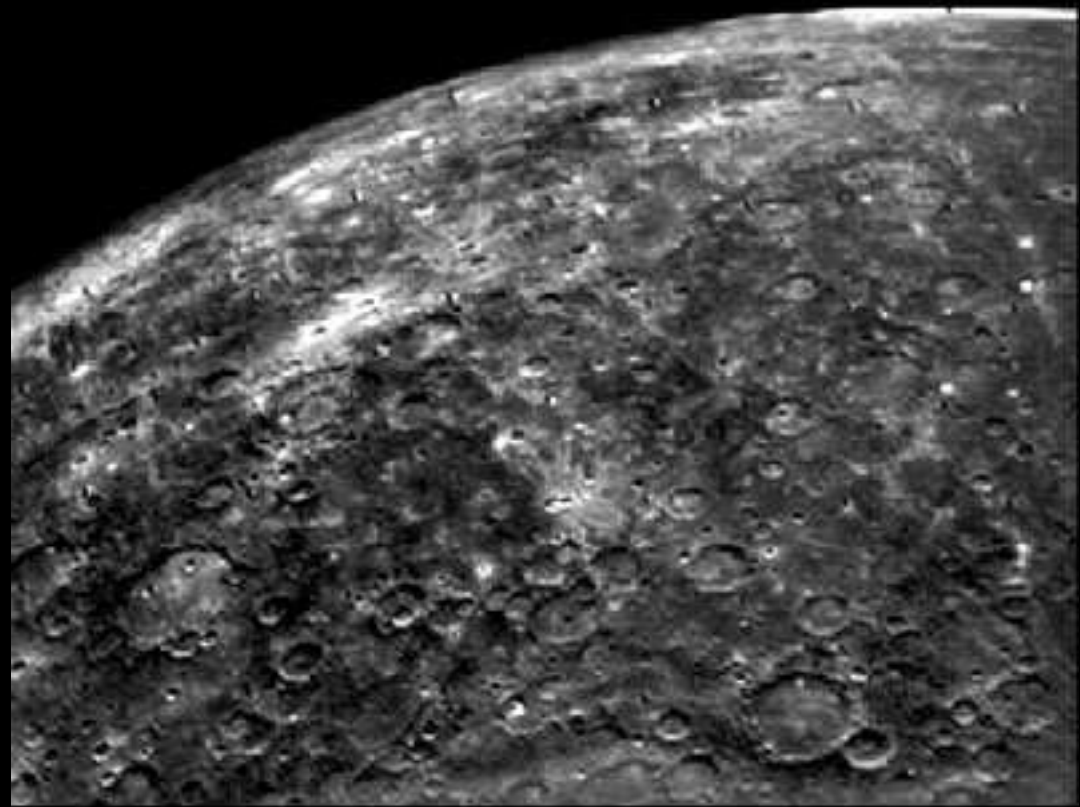


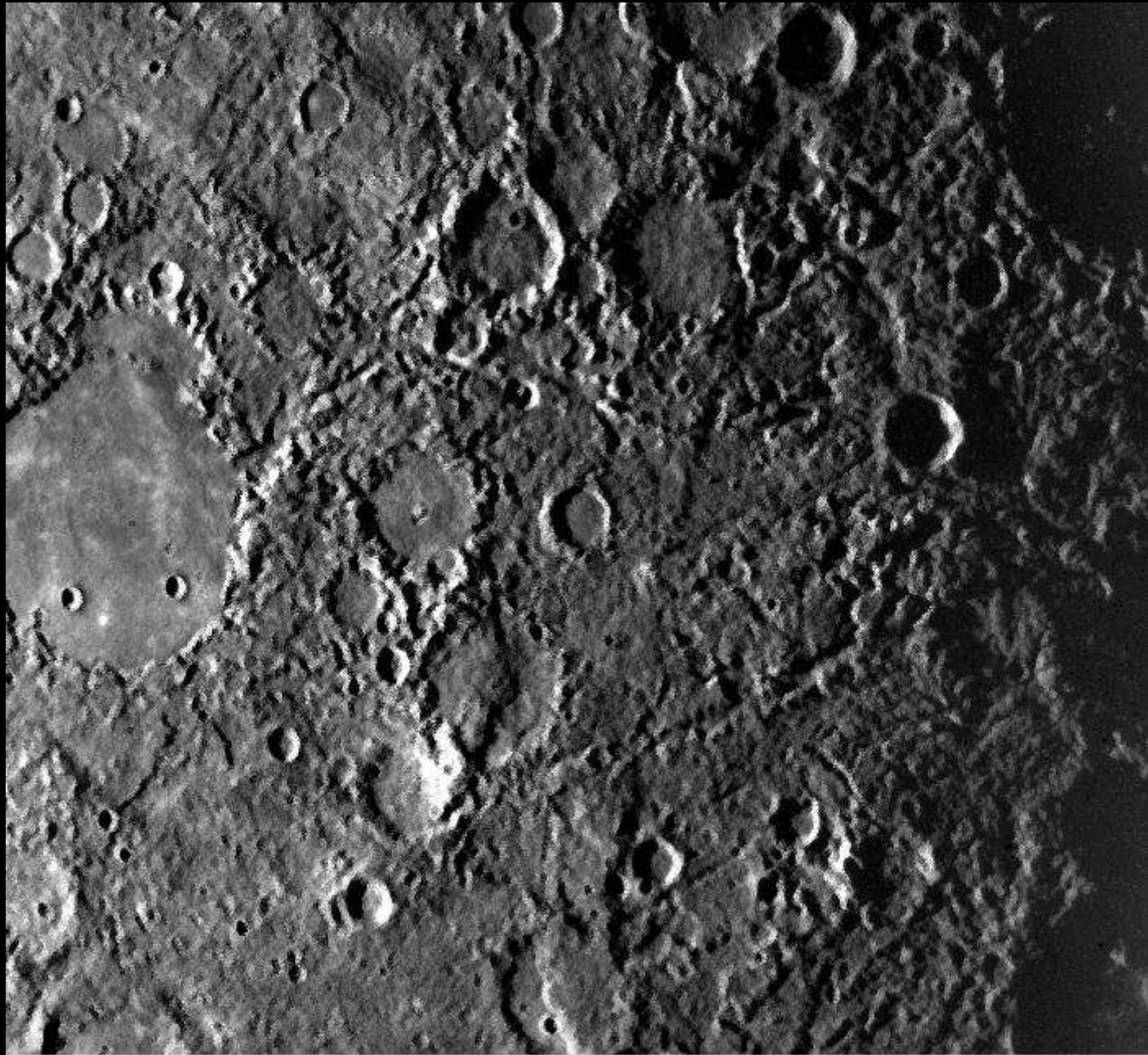
Pluto



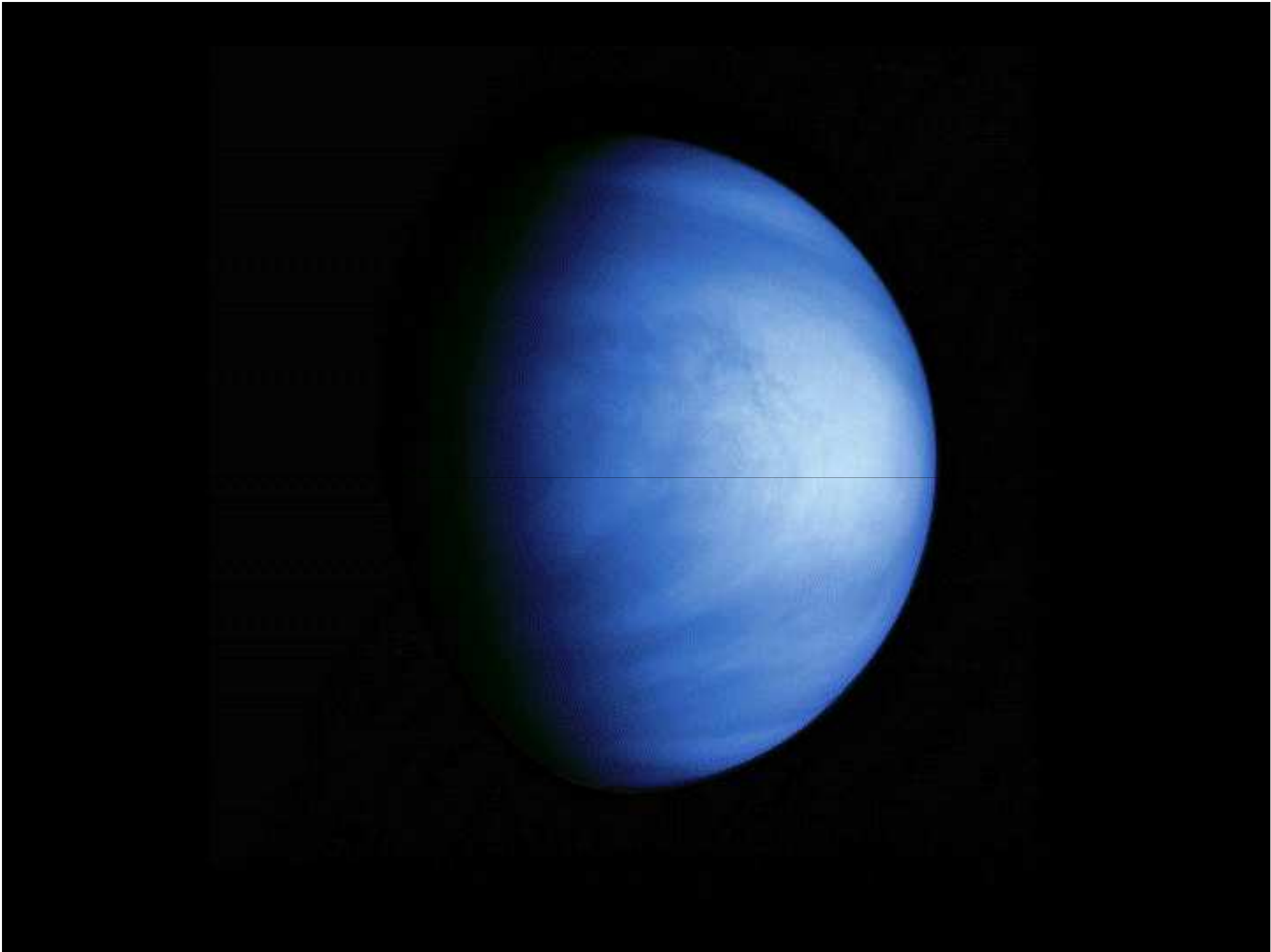
Small
Bodies

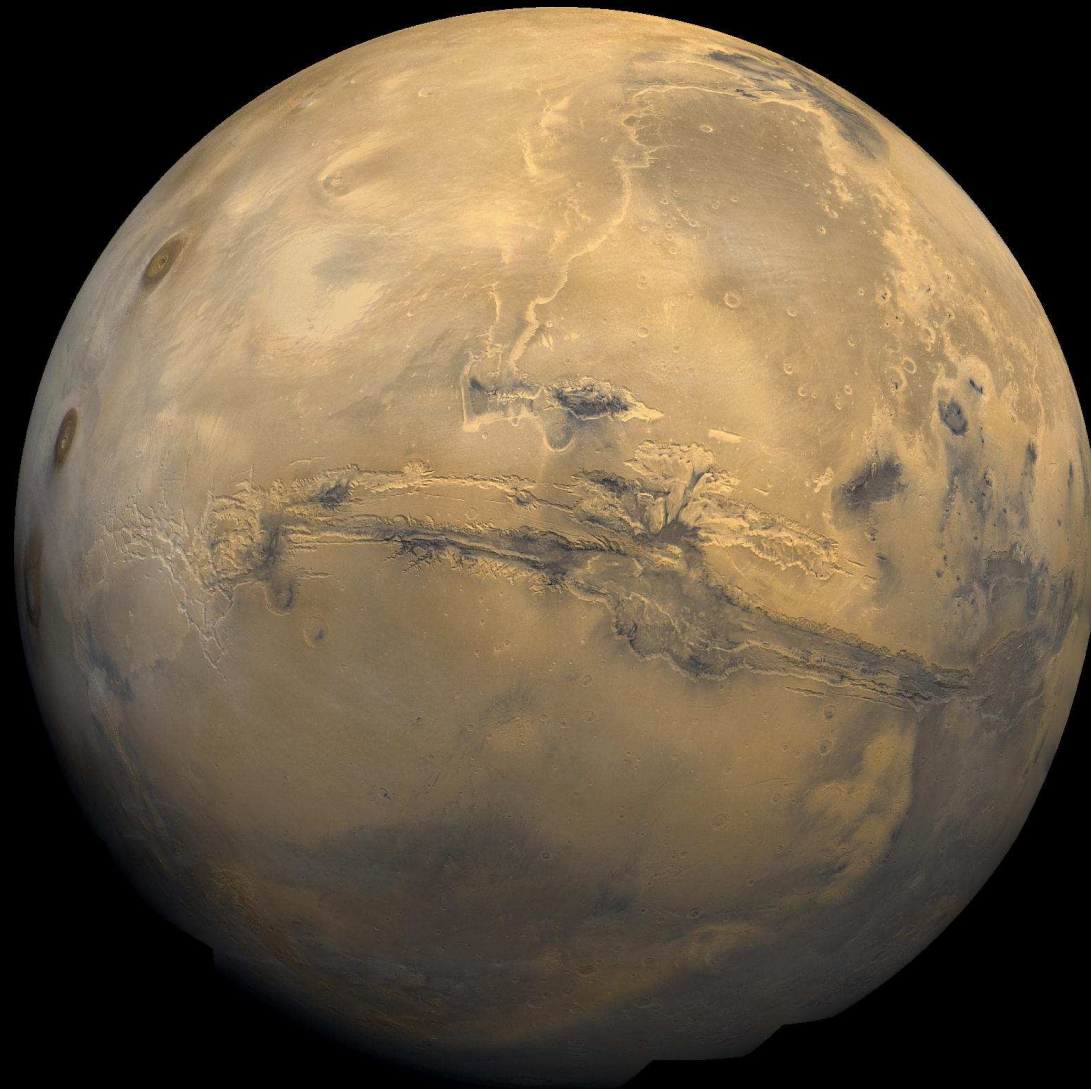




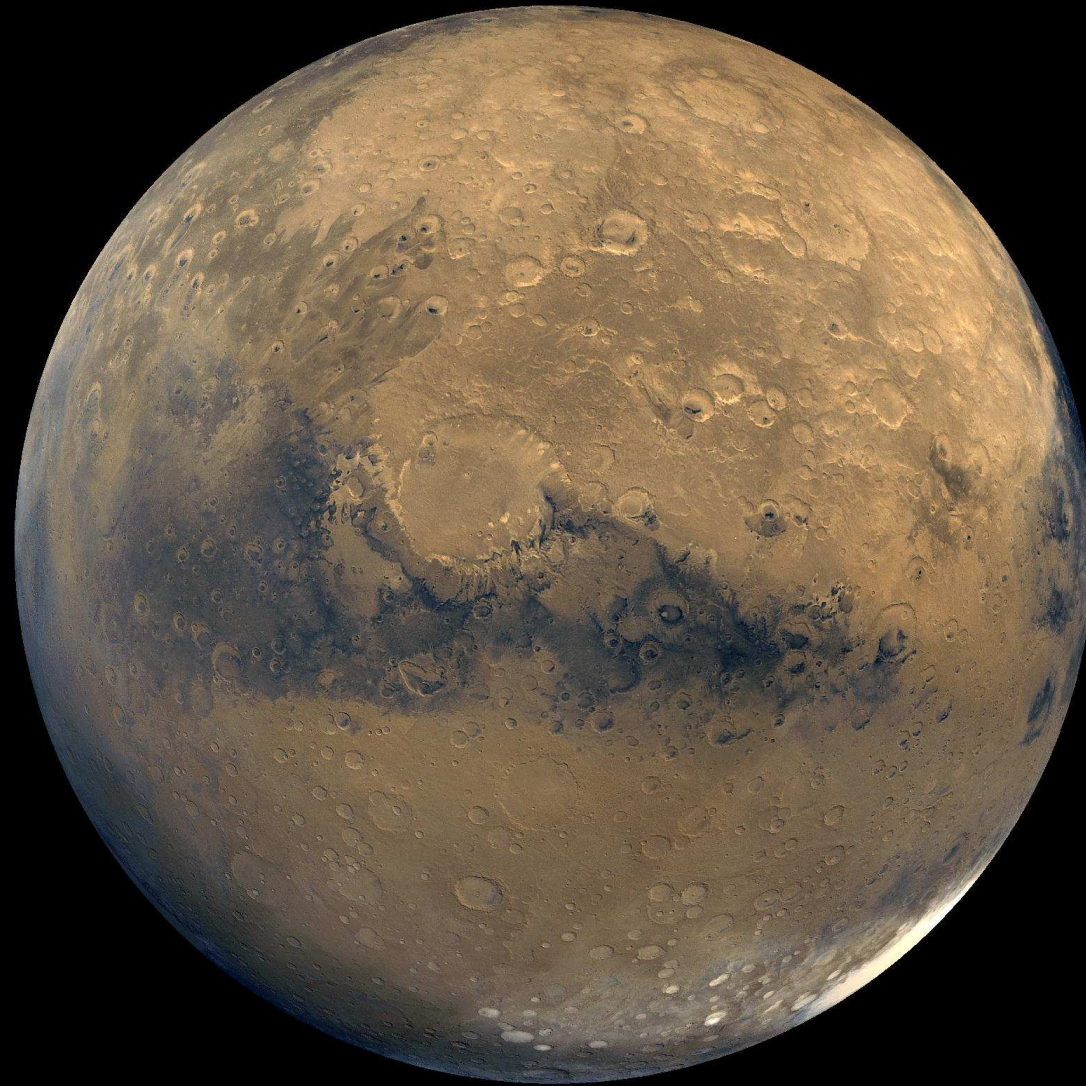




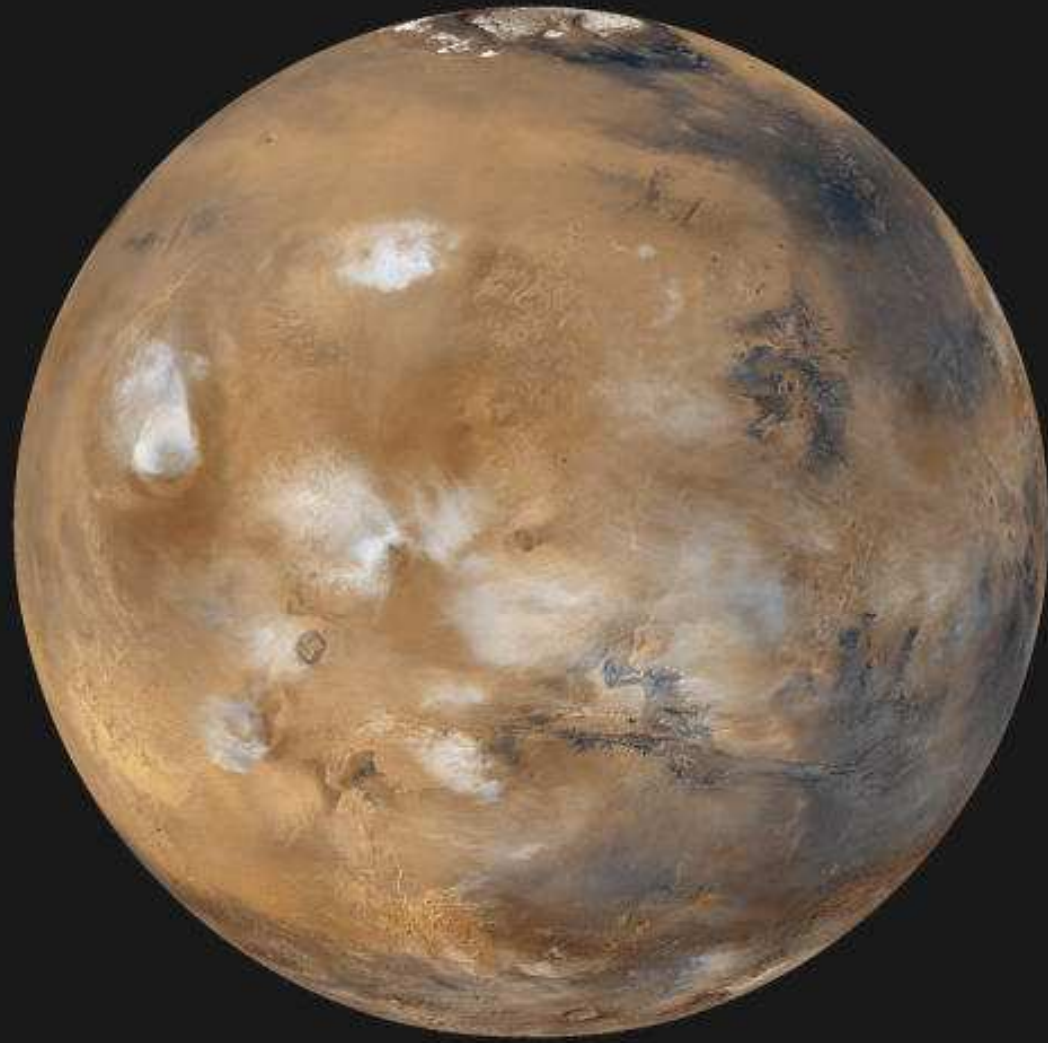


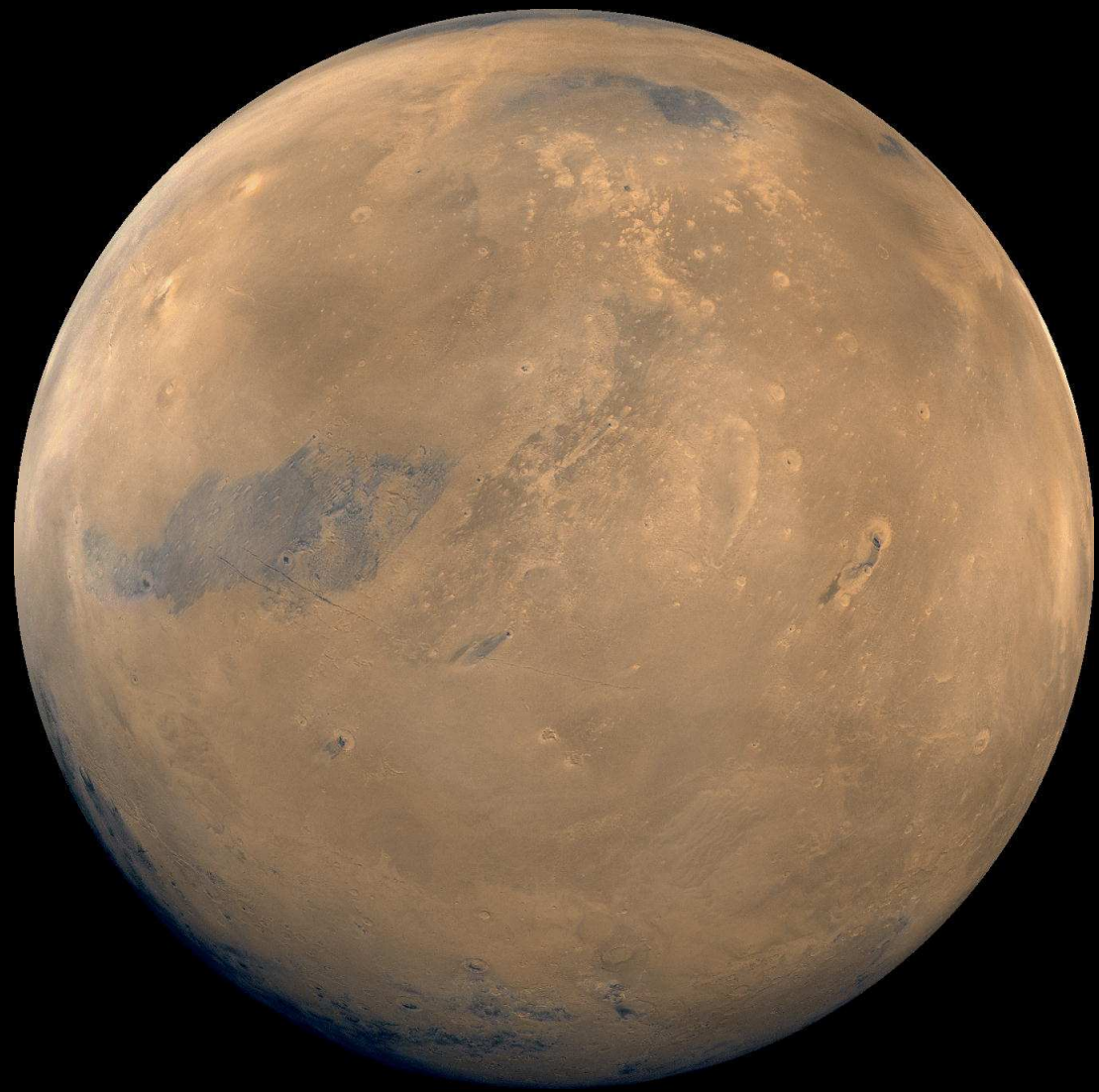


The center of the scene shows the entire Valles Marineris canyon system, over 4000 km long and up to 7 km deep. system of [graben](#) on the west side, to the chaotic terrain on the east side. Three [Tharsis](#) volcanoes are visible to the west (dark red spots). They rise 10 to 18 km above the Tharsis [Plateau](#), attaining elevations of 18 to 26 km.

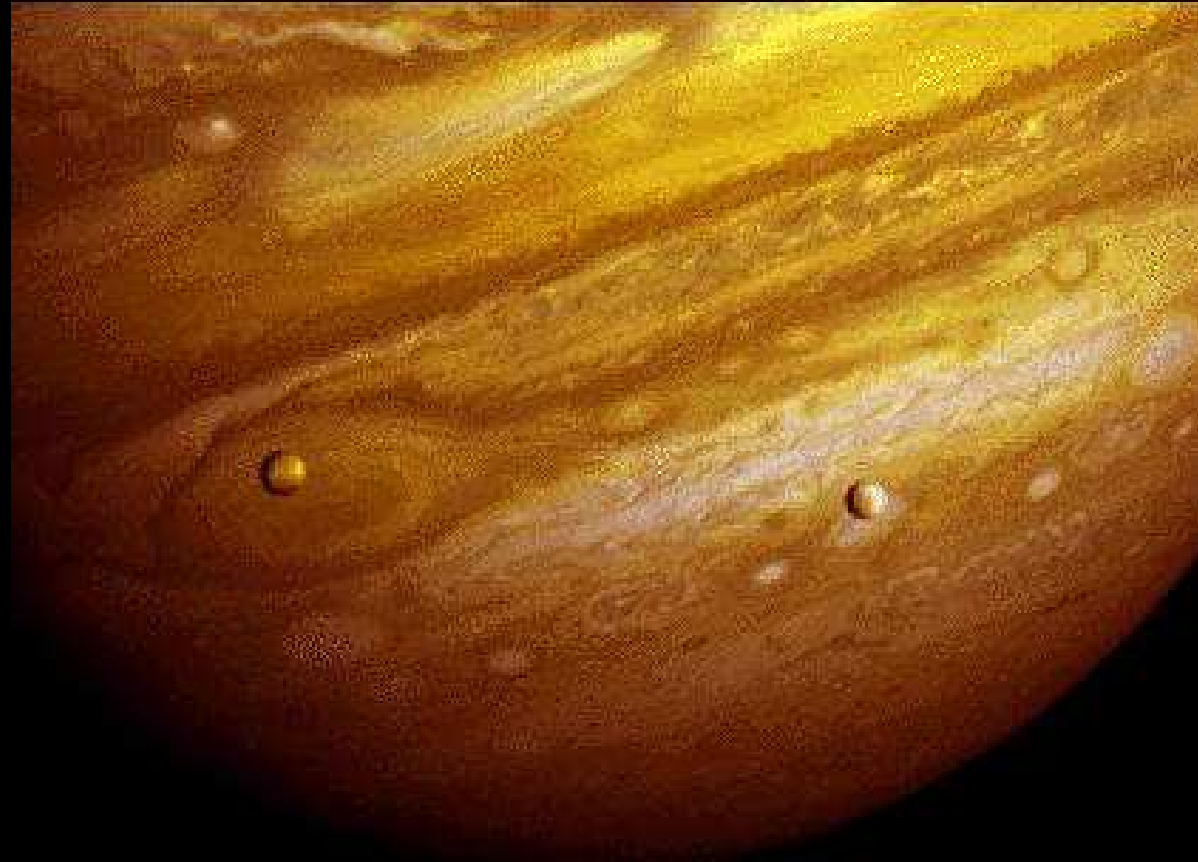


Crater Schiaparelli, left of center, is 461 km in diameter. The dark streaks with bright margins emanating from craters in the Oxia Palus region, in the upper left, are caused by erosion and deposition by the wind. Bright white areas to the south, including the Hellas impact basin at extreme lower right, are covered by carbon dioxide frost

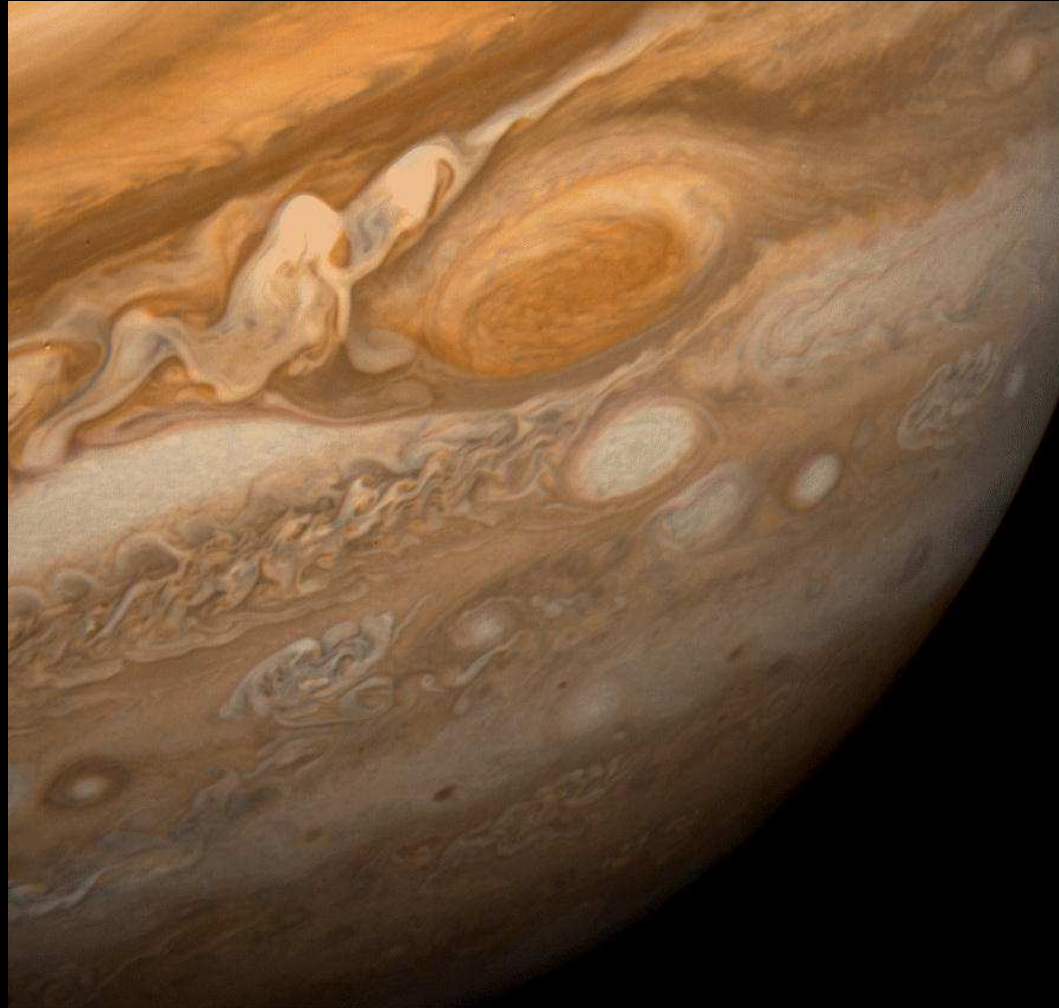








Two of its satellites, Io on the left and Europa on the right. Io is about 350,000 km above Jupiter's Great Red Spot; Europa is about 600,000 km above Jupiter's clouds. Although both satellites have about the same brightness, Io's color is different from Europa's. Io's equatorial region shows two shades of red, possibly indicating different surface materials.



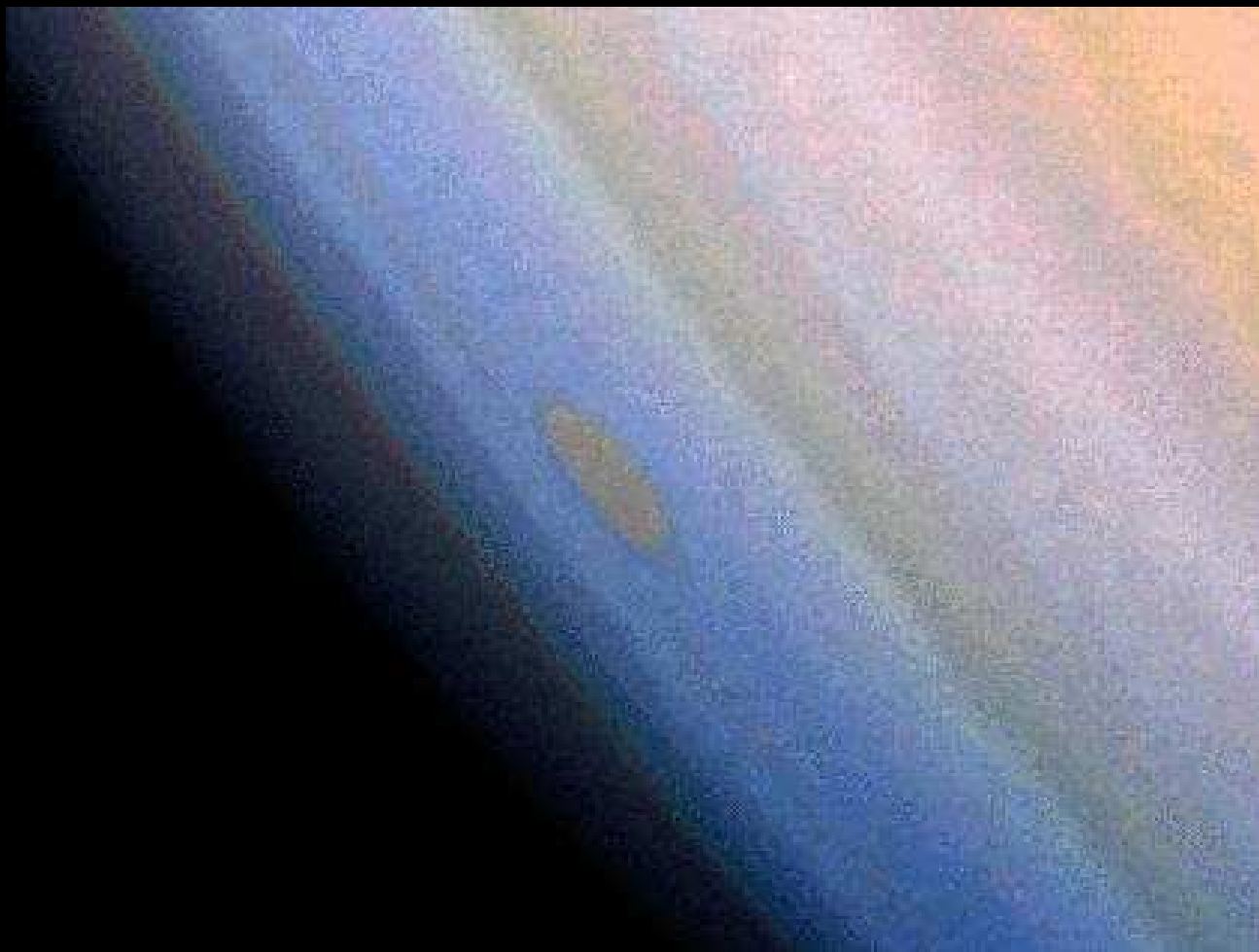
Red Spot and its surroundings was taken when Voyager 1 was 9.2 million km from Jupiter. An atmospheric system larger than Earth and more than 300 years old, the Great Red Spot remains a mystery. Swirling, storm-like features possibly associated with wind shear can be seen both to the left and above the Red Spot .



This mosaic of the Great Red Spot was taken by the Voyager 2 spacecraft. It shows that the region changed significantly since the Voyager 1 encounter four months earlier. Around the northern boundary a white cloud is seen, which extends east of the region. The presence of this cloud prevents small cloud vortices from circling the spot in the manner seen in the Voyager 1 encounter



Several dark spoke-like features can be seen across the broad B ring (left of planet). The moons Rhea and Dione appear as dots below and below left of Saturn, respectively. This photo was taken July 21, 1981, when the spacecraft was 33.9 million km from the planet.



This unique red oval cloud feature is visible in Saturn's southern hemisphere. The difference in color between the red oval and surrounding bluish clouds indicates that material within the oval contains a substance that absorbs more blue and violet light than the bluish clouds. The oval feature did not change in appearance for several months before this photo was taken on November 6, 1980 at a distance of 8,500,000 km.

