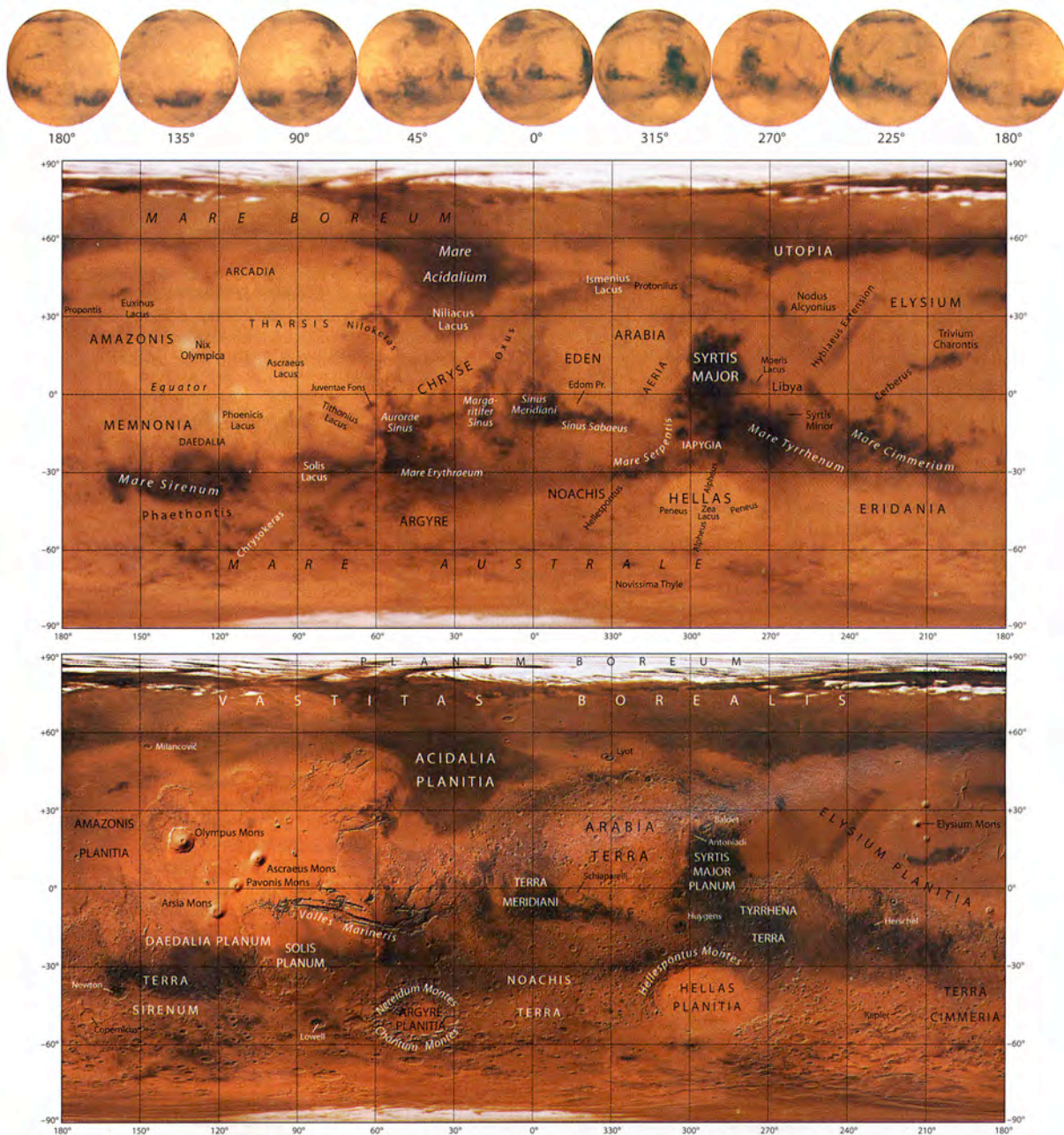
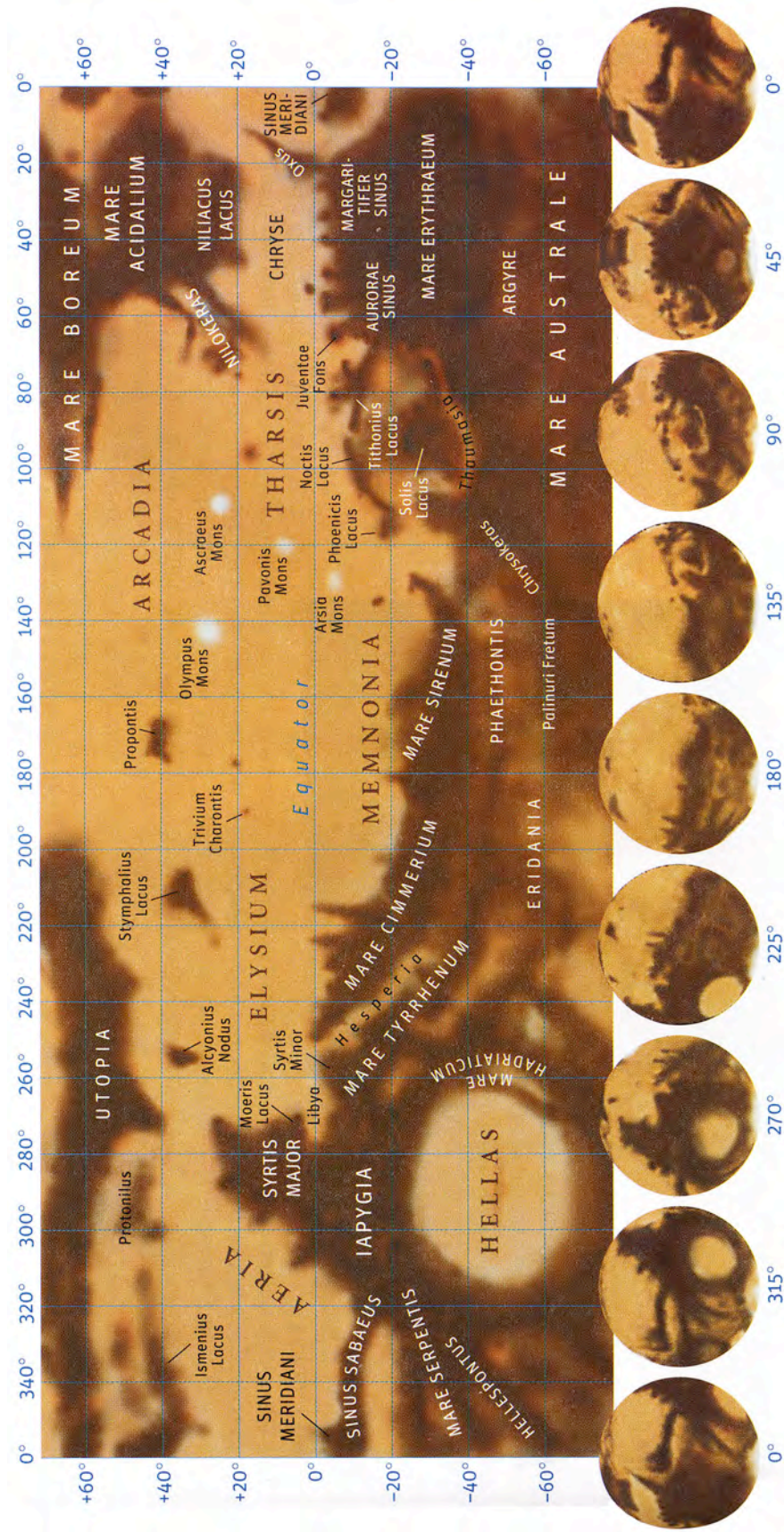


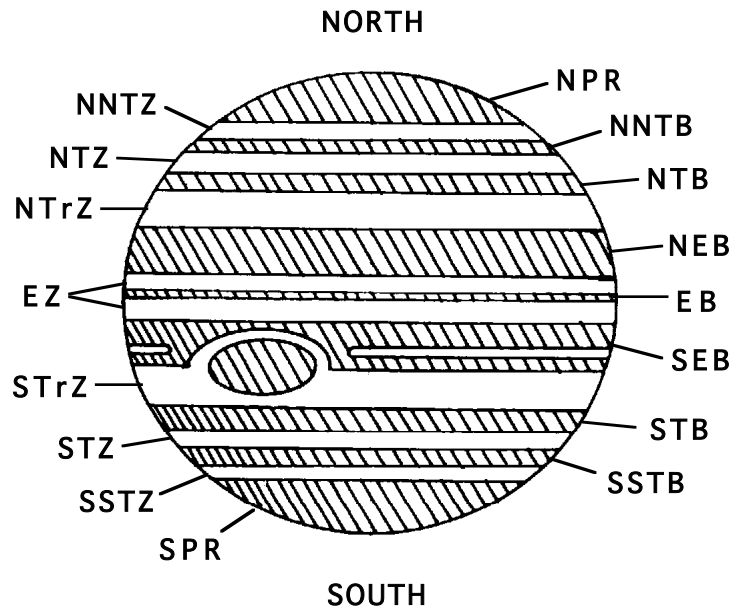
Mars



Top map: These bright and dark albedo features on Mars, which bear traditional names, are what observers are most likely to see with a telescope. North is up; longitude is labeled along the bottom. The eight small disks along the top show the same map projected onto a globe, rotated at 45° intervals and centered on the longitudes indicated. **Bottom map:** Here, along with the albedo features, the exact locations of numerous craters, volcanoes, and valleys are indicated, according to spacecraft reconnaissance. Despite the unprecedented nearness of Mars during the 2003 apparition, ground-based observers are very unlikely to be able to see or image these landforms directly. But knowing where they are may aid in interpreting cloud patterns that *can* be seen from Earth.

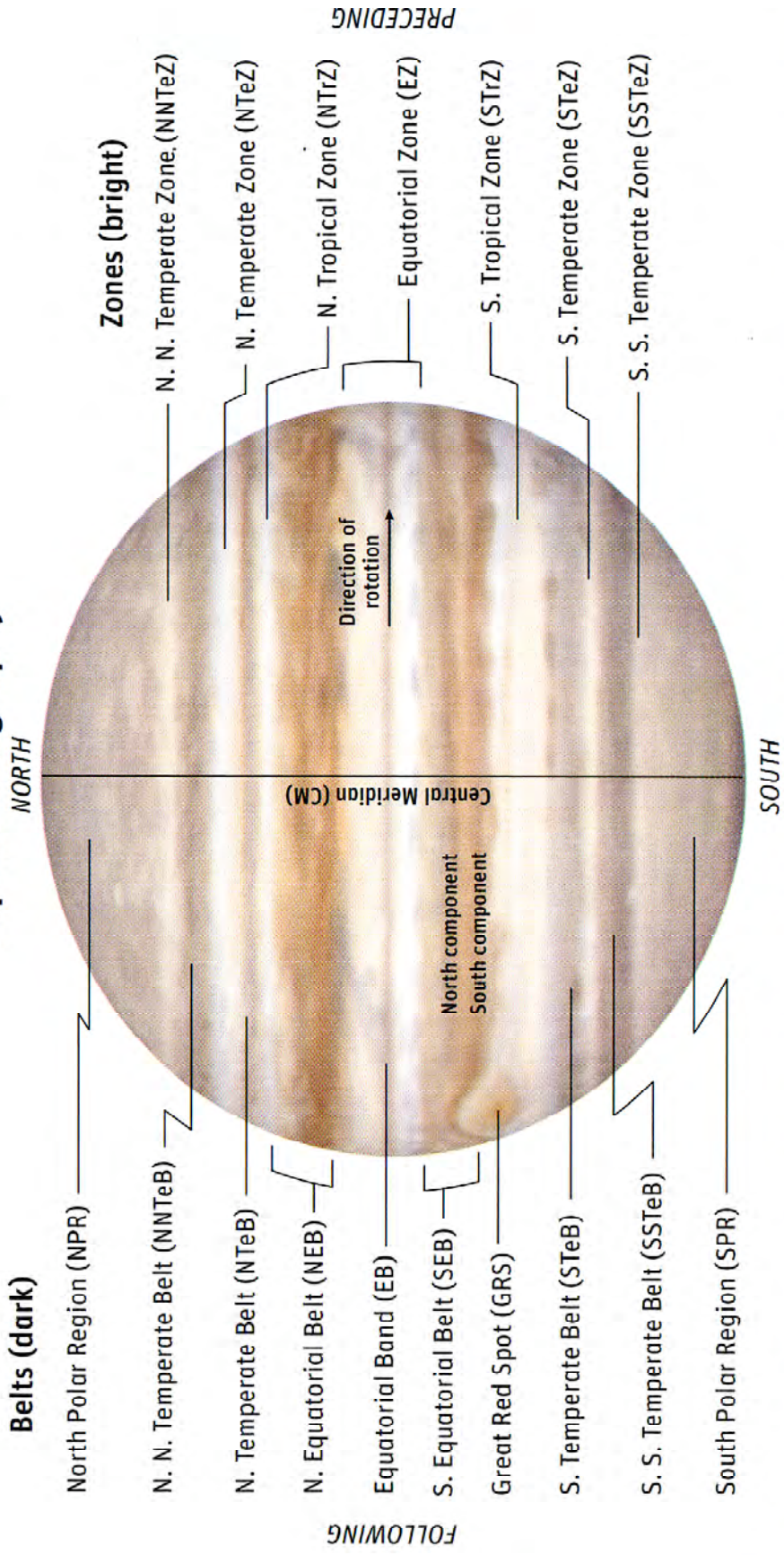


Jupiter



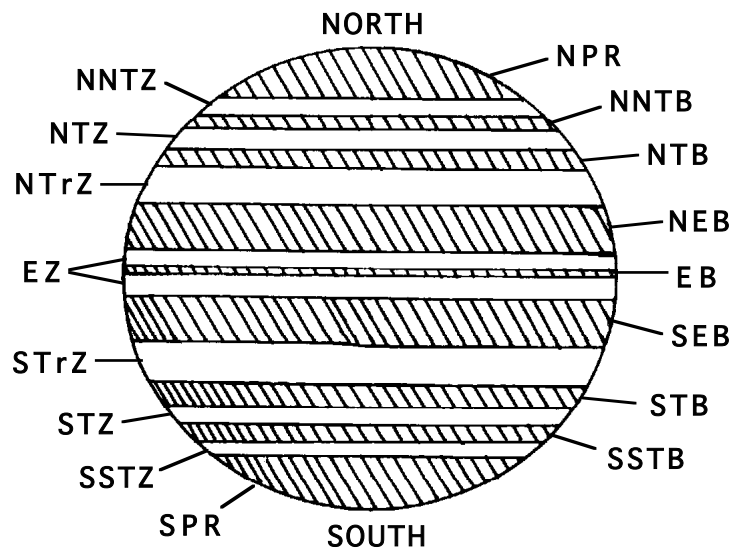
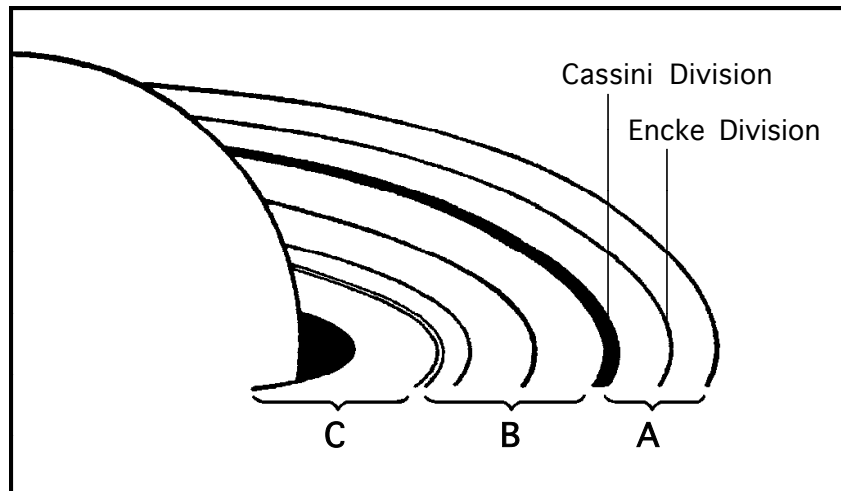
NNTZ	N. North Temperate Zone	NPR	North Polar Region
NTZ	North Temperate Zone	NNTB	N. North Temperate Belt
NTrZ	North Tropical Zone	NTB	North Temperate Belt
EZ	Equatorial Zone	NEB	North Equatorial Belt
STrZ	South Tropical Zone	EB	Equatorial Belt
STZ	South Temperate Zone	SEB	South Equatorial Belt
SSTZ	S. South Temperate Zone	STB	South Temperate Belt
SPR	South Polar Region	SSTB	S. South Temperate Belt

Jupiter Geography

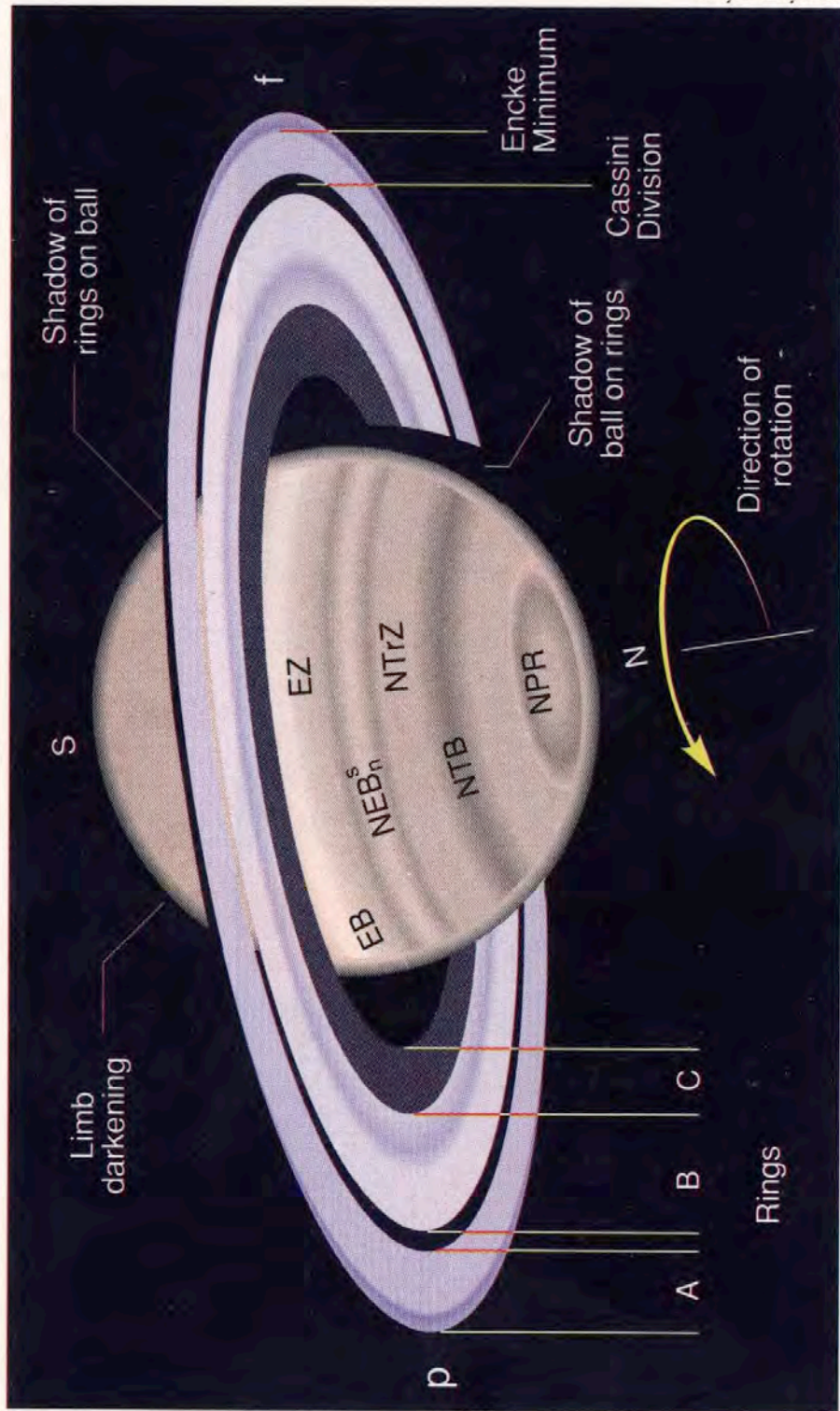


To make sense of what you see on Jupiter, you need to know its belts and zones. All planetary images in Sky & Telescope now have north up, though the view in your telescope may be south up. The planet's rotation causes features to appear to move from celestial east (following) to west (preceding).

Saturn



NNTZ	N. North Temperate Zone	NPR	North Polar Region
NTZ	North Temperate Zone	NNTB	N. North Temperate Belt
NTrZ	North Tropical Zone	NTB	North Temperate Belt
EZ	Equatorial Zone	NEB	North Equatorial Belt
STrZ	South Tropical Zone	EB	Equatorial Belt
STZ	South Temperate Zone	SEB	South Equatorial Belt
SSTZ	S. South Temperate Zone	STB	South Temperate Belt
SPR	South Polar Region	SSTB	S. South Temperate Belt



JOSE R. DIAZ

Saturn's main features. South is up to match the view in an astronomical (inverting) telescope. The *p* and *f* sides are "preceding" and "following," which are approximately celestial west and east, respectively. The dark belts and bright zones are *EB*, Equatorial Band; *EZ*, Equatorial Zone (on either side of the band); *NEB*, North Equatorial Belt, which sometimes shows north (*n*) and south (*s*) components; *NTrZ*, North Tropical Zone; *NTB*, North Temperate Belt; and *NPR*, North Polar Region.