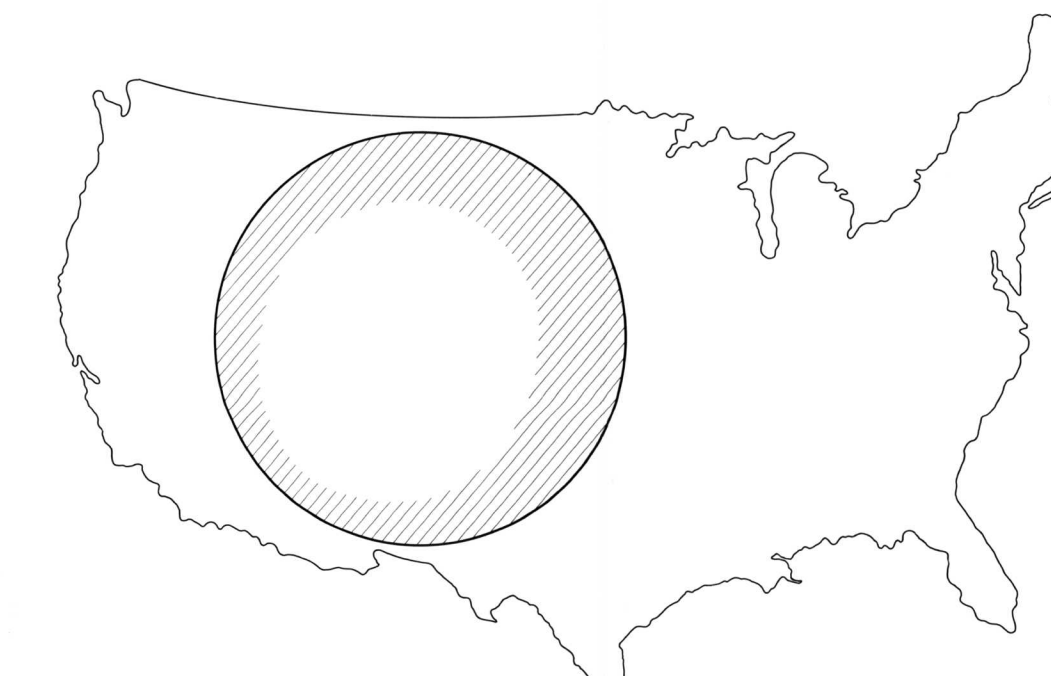
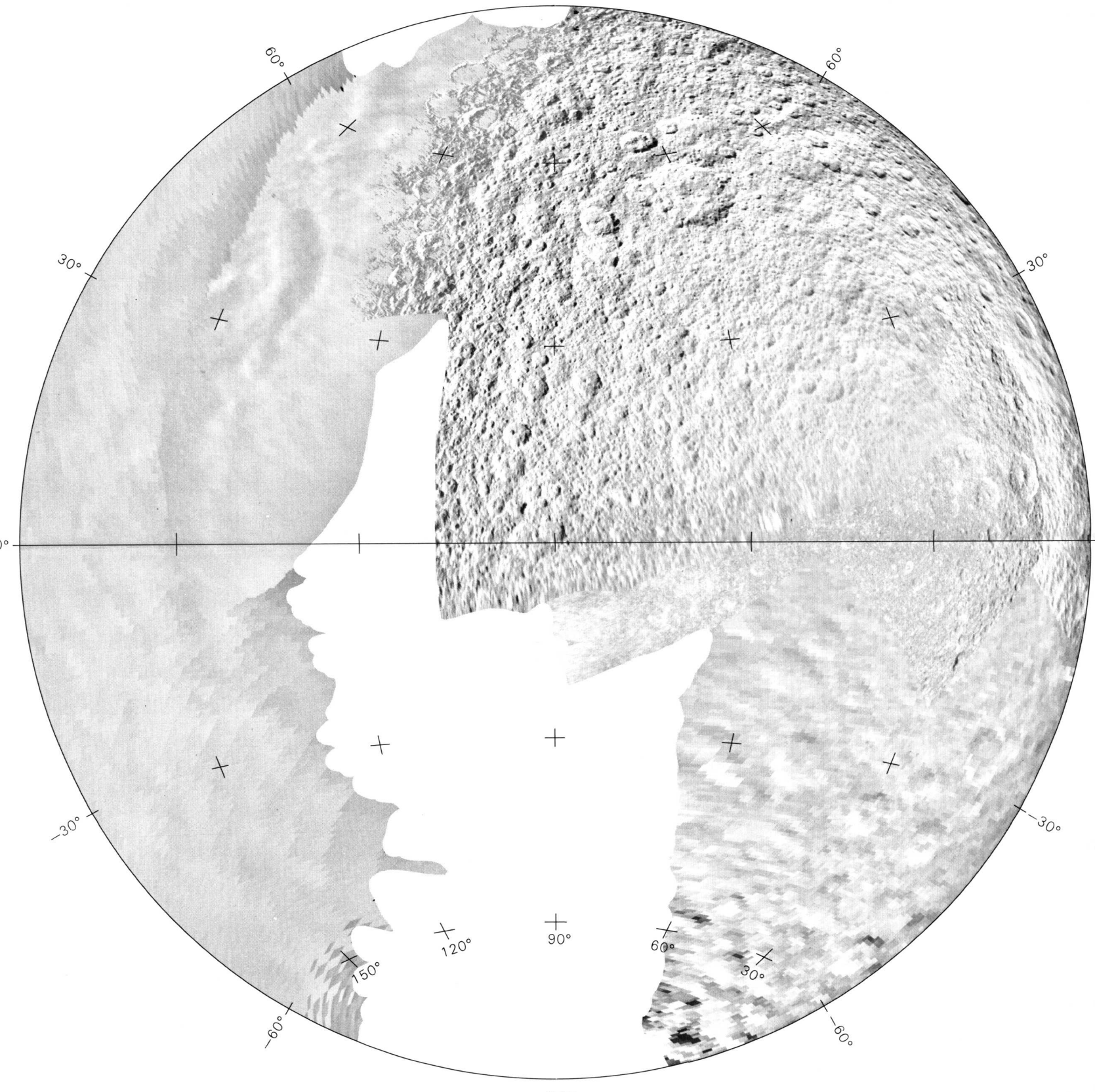


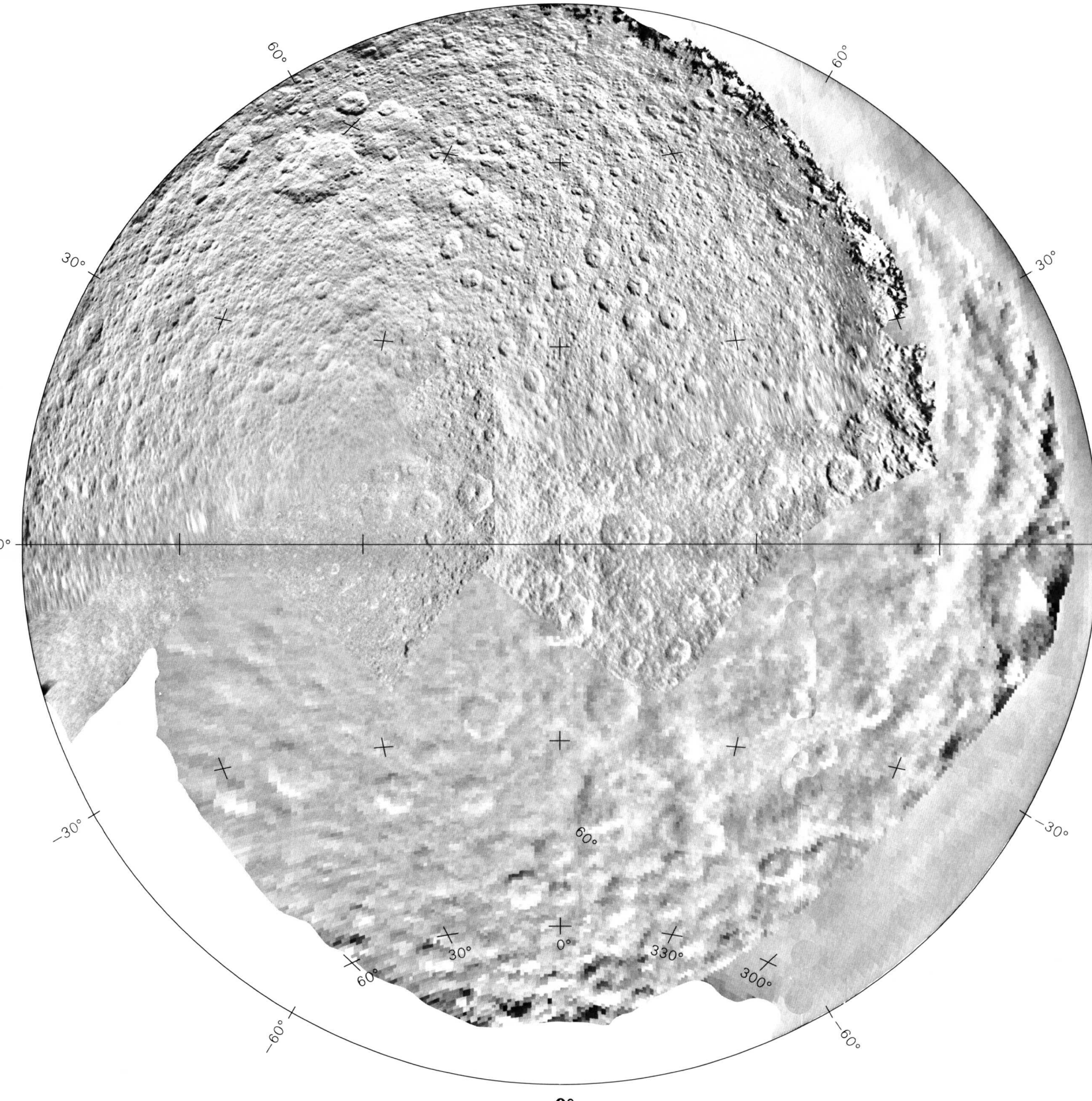
NORTH POLAR REGION



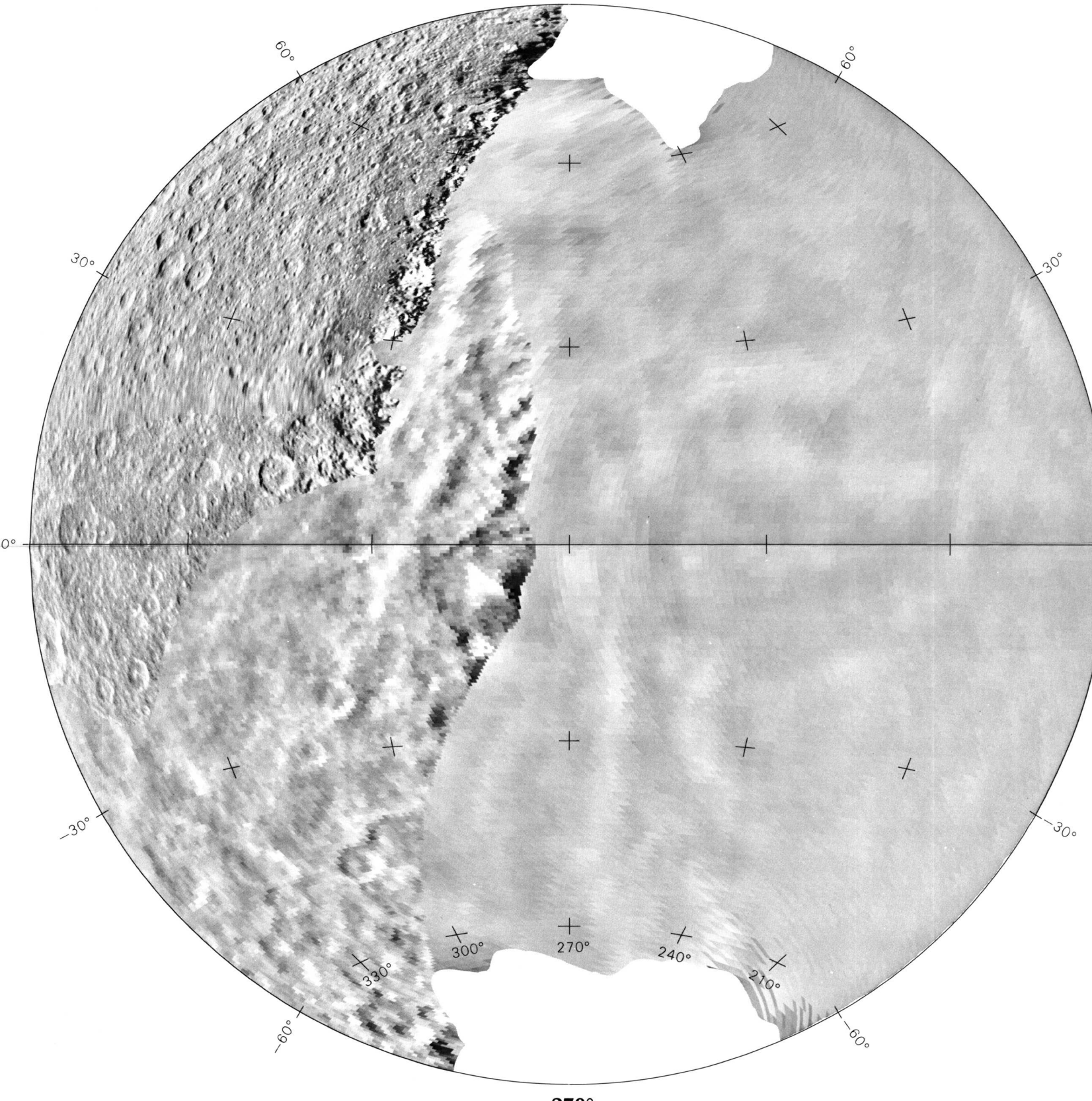
The diameter of Rhea relative to the size of the United States



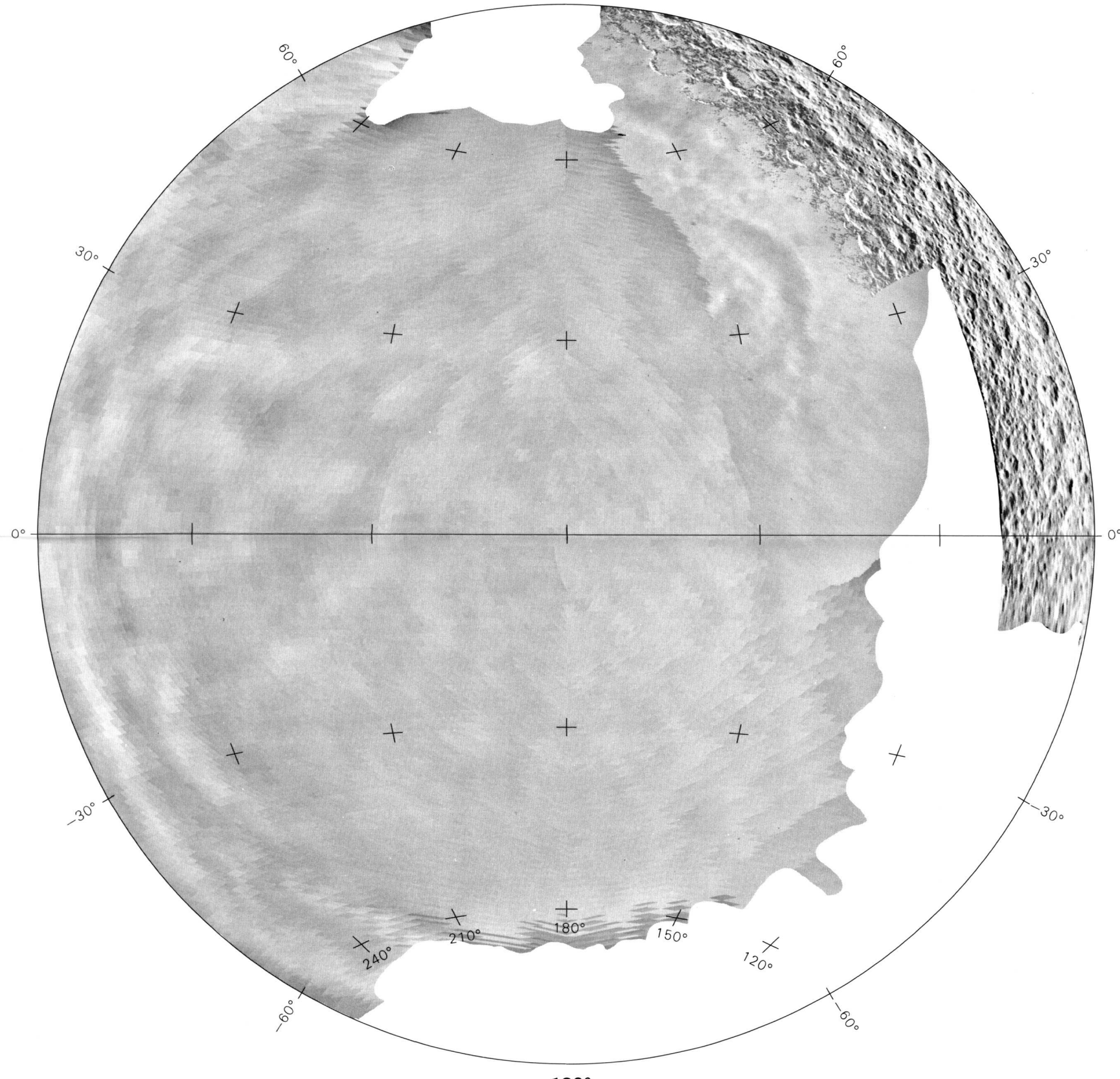
90°



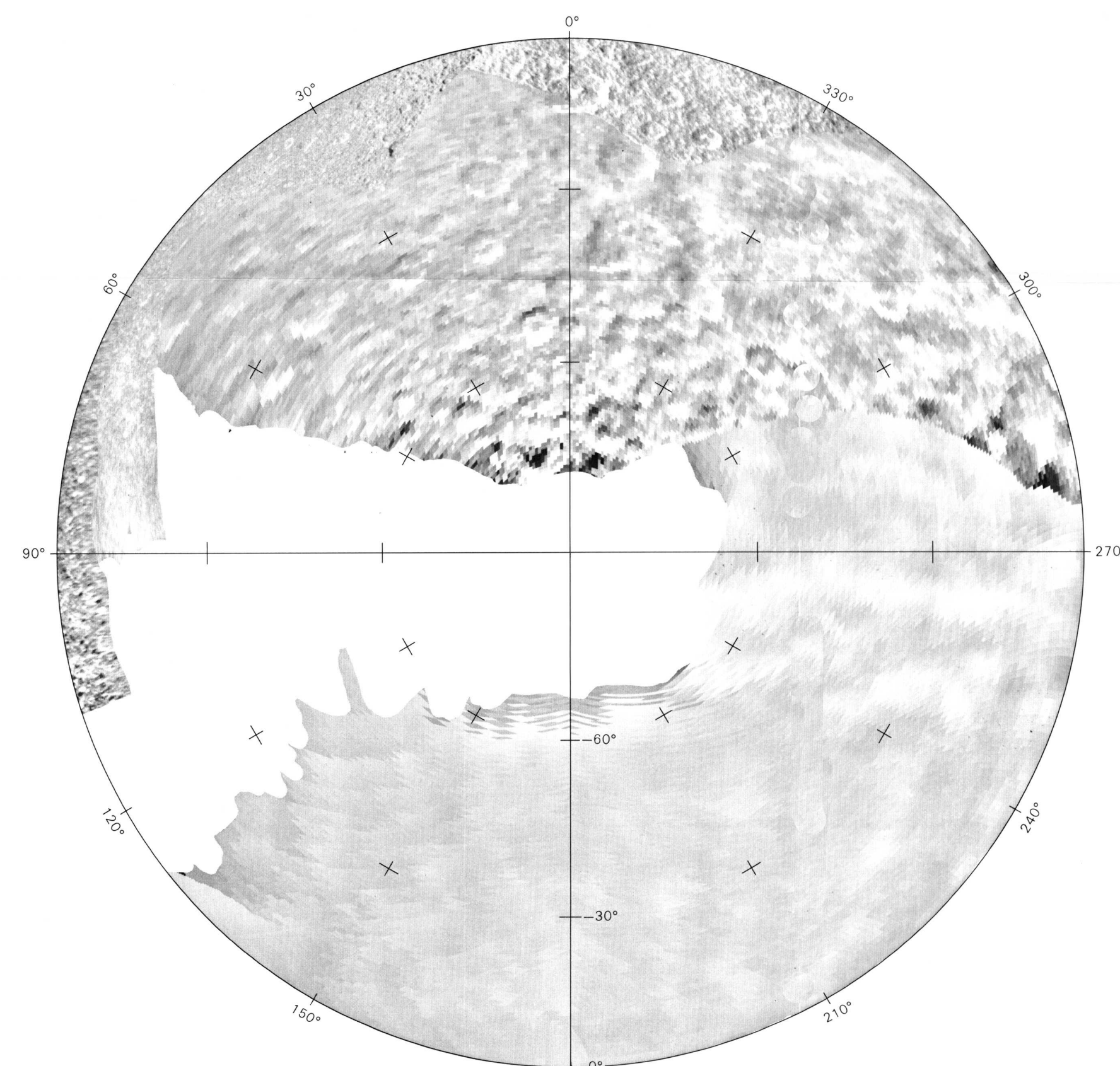
0°



270°



180°



SOUTH POLAR REGION

NOTES ON BASE

CARTOGRAPHIC CONTROL

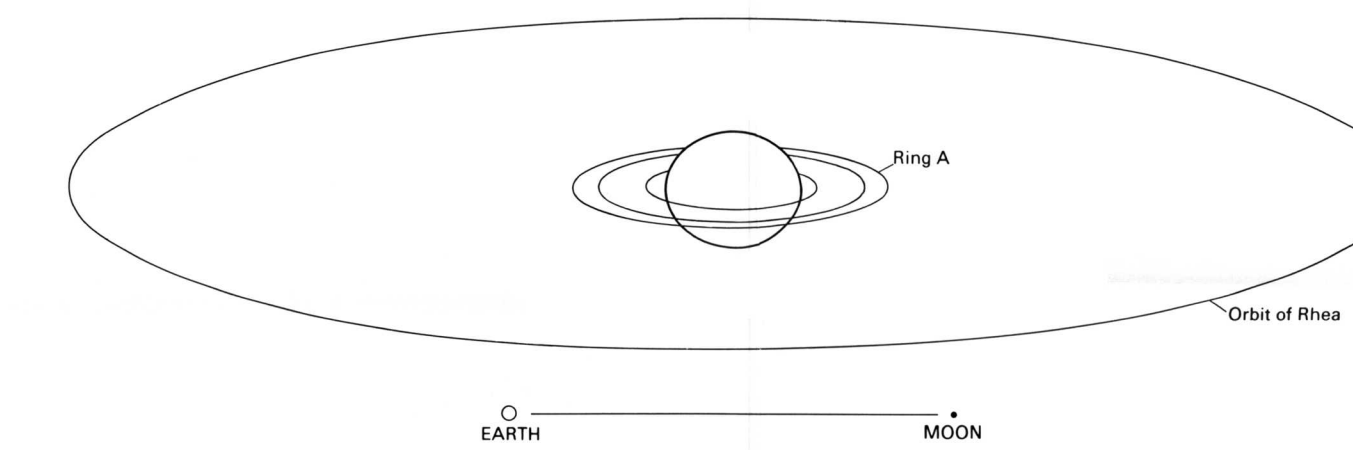
The Lambert azimuthal projection used for these maps of Rhea is based on a sphere with a radius of 1528 km. This projection allows any closed figure to cover the same number of kilometers when placed anywhere on the map. Longitude increases to the west in accordance with astronomical convention. Map controls were provided by the Rand Corporation. The meridian is numbered so that the reference crater, Tore, is centered on lat. 1° N, long. 340° (Davies and Katsiyama, 1983).

MAPPING TECHNIQUE

Digital image processing techniques used to make these mosaics included removal of bit errors and bitstreams, contrast enhancement, and geometrical transformation of the images. Additional processing removed seams between adjacent images, suppressed tone and contrast variations between frames, and assembled the images into controlled photomosaics. Image processing and mosaic compilation were done by Ella M. Lee. Other information regarding Saturnian satellite mapping is given by Batson and others (1984).

REFERENCES

Batson, R.M., Bridges, P.M., Inge, J.L., Lee, E.M., Masursky, Harold, Mullins, K.F., Skiff, B.A., and Strobel, M.E., 1984, Voyager 1 and 2 atlas of six Saturnian satellites, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Special Publication 474, 175 p.
Davies, M.E., and Katsiyama, F.Y., 1983, The control network of Rhea: Icarus, v. 56, no. 3, p. 609-610.



SCALE 1:6 830 000 000 (1 mm = 6830 km)
Scaled diagram of Saturn, its major rings,
and the orbit of Rhea and of the Earth-Moon system

SCALE 1:10 000 000 (1 cm = 100 km)
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

EQUAL-AREA PHOTOMOSAICS OF RHEA
Sr 10M CM
1988