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| Layers of the atmosphere | -(starting at the ground)  troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, exosphere  -are divided by changes in temperature |
| Troposphere | -the first level of the atmosphere  -this level begins at the ground where people live  -the warmest of all the layers  -first layer above the Earth’s surface  -where weather takes place  -about 0-9 Miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Stratosphere | -where the Ozone layer is located  -second layer above the Earth’s surface  -many jets fly in this layer  -about 9-28 miles |
| Mesosphere | -third layer above the Earth’s surface  -most meteors burn up in this layer  -about 28-53 miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Thermosphere | The fourth layer above the Earth’s surface  -space shuttles orbit in this layer  -about 53-375 miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Exosphere | -the fifth layer above the Earth’s surface  -satellites orbit in this layer  -about 375-6,200 miles above the Earth’s surface |
| Climate | -is decided by a long-term pattern of weather for an area  -it is measured over a 25-year average for an area |
| Weather | -describes a short-term condition of the atmosphere  -Examples are temperature, precipitation, air pressure, humidity, visibility, wind, and cloud coverage  -wind movement is caused by pressure in gradient force, friction, and the Coriolis force  -the Coriolis Force cause wind to spin Clockwise around high pressure and spin Counter-Clockwise around low pressure system |
| Air Pressure | -a barometer is used to measure air pressure  -when air molecules bounce around together and cause a small force  -these air molecules moving around can cause a strong force  -to make more air pressure, add more molecule  -you cannot measure air pressure between different locations on Earth because of the differences in elevations (how high above sea level)  -Isobars connect areas of equal pressure  -when air in one area is warmer than its surrounding areas, it becomes less dense and begins to rise |
| High Pressure | -on a map it uses a blue H for high pressure  -the winds spin Clockwise and spiral outward  when the atmosphere presses down with more force  -the molecules become more tightly packed together  -the molecules are more dense  -the vertical air motion downward |
| Low Pressure | -on a map it uses a red L for low pressure  -winds spin Counter-Clockwise and spiral inward  -the atmosphere presses in with less force  -the molecules are more loosely packed together  -the winds flow inward towards the low pressure center  -the vertical air motion is upward |